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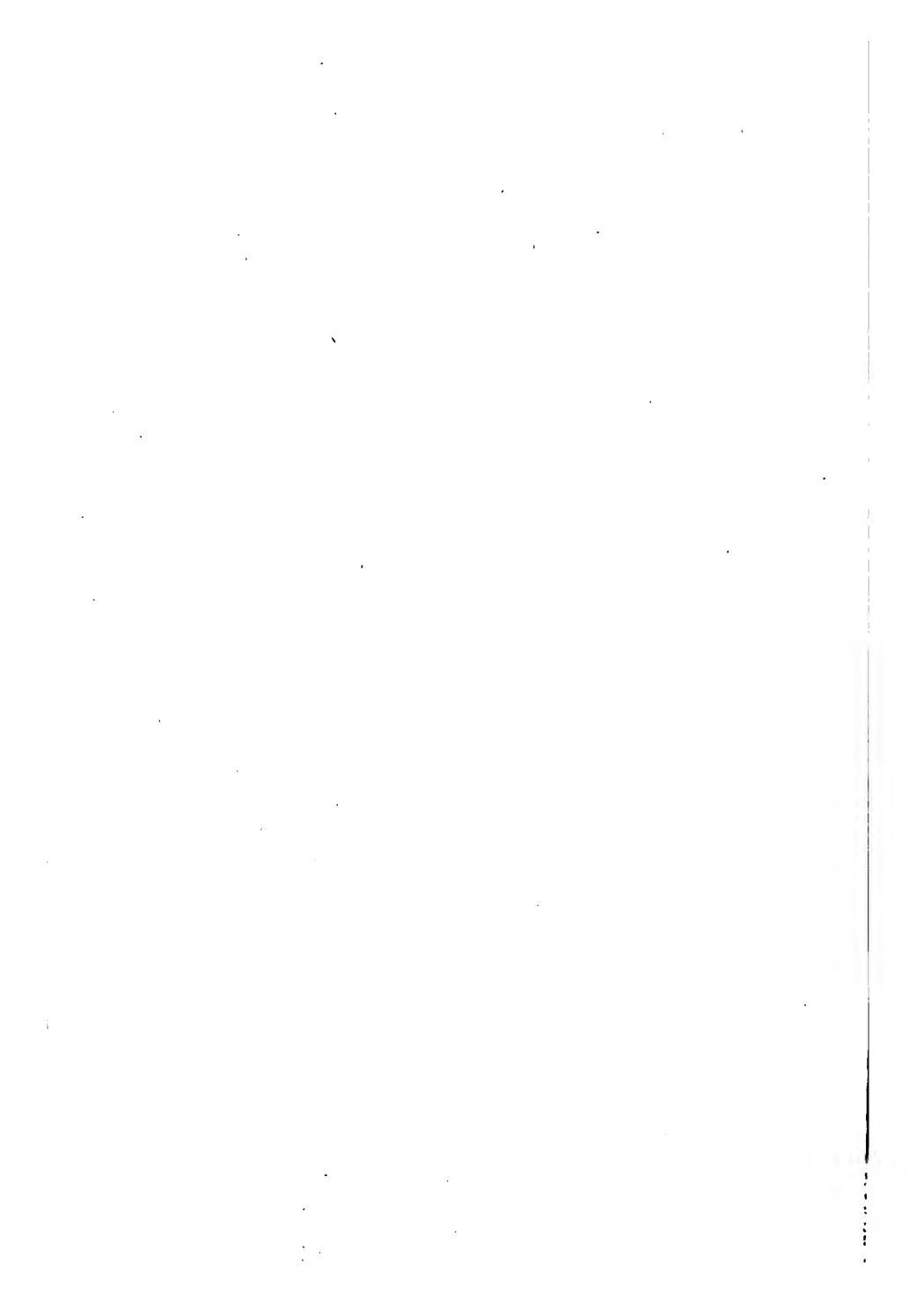


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(See page 291)

ELEMENTS OF LATIN

BY

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Nē quid nimis—TERENCE



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PREFACE

The present volume is not a revision of the author's "Latin for Beginners," but is an entirely new book. However, all features of the earlier book that have been highly commended and have proved their value have been retained. Chief among these are the separation of the special vocabularies from the lessons and the insertion of frequent reviews.

The body of the book is divided into two parts: fifty-six lessons for the first half year and fifty-four for the second. While greater in number than in "Latin for Beginners," the lessons are much shorter and simpler, and are designed, in most cases, for a single recitation period. Two optional lessons have been added, covering matter that some teachers prefer to include in the work of the first year. The remainder of the book up to the reviews is supplementary in character, and is intended to diversify and enrich the regular work through the lessons, and to supply reading matter after the lessons are completed. Some classes will be able to use more of this material, some less; but all will be able to draw something interesting from it.

The vocabulary has been limited to about five hundred words, averaging less than five new words per lesson. These words have been carefully selected from standard word lists, and are listed on pages 357-360 for convenience of reference and review. Nearly all the words are Cæsarian, and more than ninety per cent are used in Cæsar five or more times. Still, the vocabulary is of a general rather than of a military character, and most of the words are found also in Cicero and Vergil.

The principles of syntax discussed have been reduced to the bare essentials, the author feeling strongly that the tendency still prevailing in some quarters to include the more difficult constructions in the work of the first year is a very mistaken one. The fundamental principles of English grammar are compared with the Latin, and constructions

are presented from the standpoint of English. The order of presentation is systematic, and related constructions are treated together.

Connected reading in the form of dialogues and stories is introduced as early as possible. The material is abundant and very simple. It includes famous Greek myths and many legends of ancient Rome, and is designed to arouse and hold the interest of the young. The supplementary reading comprises selections for sight translation, a Latin play, and a story which is intended to serve as an introduction to Cæsar. If not used the first year, it will be found very helpful at the beginning of the second.

Great emphasis is laid throughout the book on word formation and derivation. Matters of derivation are discussed in many paragraphs, and some entire lessons are devoted to this important and practical subject. Furthermore, the words in the special vocabularies are accompanied by parallel columns of related words, and these are again called for in the vocabulary reviews.

The book is very fully illustrated. While a few pictures have been inserted for the general purpose of interesting pupils in Rome and the Romans, the great majority of the pictures are illustrative of the stories they accompany and were prepared for that specific purpose. Those illustrating the legends of ancient Rome are reproductions of some famous historical pictures published by Paravia and Company of Rome. The colored plates are from original paintings by Mr. M. McGregor Jamieson of New York. Particular attention is called to the series of pictures in the chapter entitled "Original Stories," pages 263-271. Teachers are urged to make frequent use of this material for original work in substitution for exercises found in the lessons.

The author wishes to express his gratitude to the many teachers who have given him freely of their wisdom and experience. Particular acknowledgments are due to Miss Anne C. Wilder and to Mr. A. T. Chapin of Kansas City, Missouri, who have read all the proof and offered many valuable suggestions.

BENJAMIN L. D'OOGHE

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

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ELEMENTS OF LATIN

TO THE STUDENT—BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION

LATIN, THE LANGUAGE OF THE ROMANS

Rome was the whole world, and all the world was Rome. — SPENSER

Latium,¹ a small district on the western coast of ancient Italy, was the home of the Latins. The chief city of the Latins was Rome, which, according to tradition, was founded 753 years before Christ. Beginning as a small settlement on the banks of the Tiber and the surrounding hills, and controlling at first a territory of not more than twenty-five square miles, the city remained weak and insignificant for many centuries, and its very existence was frequently threatened by warlike neighbors. But the Romans, inspired by a spirit that never owned defeat, gradually extended their boundaries. Before the middle of the third century before Christ they had conquered all Italy. Then they reached out for the lands across the sea and beyond the Alps, and finally Rome became the head of a mighty empire, which ruled over the whole ancient world for more than four hundred years.

The Latin language, meaning the language of Latium, was spoken by the Romans and other inhabitants of Latium, and Latin was the name applied to it after the armies of Rome had carried the knowledge of her language throughout the

¹ Pronounced *Lă'shĭ-ŭm*.

world. Rome impressed not only her language but also her laws, customs, beliefs, and ideals upon the subject nations; and the world has remained largely Roman ever since.

LATIN AND THE MODERN WORLD

Even after the fall of the Roman Empire Latin lived on, and lives today as Italian, Spanish, French, and other so-called Romance, or Roman, languages. Many millions of people are therefore still speaking a modernized form of Latin which differs from ancient Latin little more than modern English differs from the English of bygone centuries. Latin is not a dead language, but has only changed its name. During the Dark Ages the knowledge of Latin was the only light of learning that kept burning, and in the succeeding years Latin continued to be the common language of the schools and universities, and is even yet, more nearly than any other tongue, the universal language of the learned. It survives, too, in the services of the Roman Catholic Church and in much sacred poetry and song. The life of today is much nearer the life of ancient Rome than the lapse of centuries would lead one to suppose. You and I are Romans still in many ways, and if Cæsar and Cicero should appear among us, we should not find them, except for dress and language, unlike men of today.

LATIN AND ENGLISH

Do you know that more than half the words in the English dictionary are Latin and that you are speaking more or less Latin every day? How did this come about?

In the first place Latin and English, along with most of the other languages of Europe, are descended from a very ancient mother speech, which has long since disappeared. They are, therefore, sister languages and have many words in common.

Furthermore, in the year 1066 William the Conqueror invaded England with an army of Normans and established a Norman civilization among the Anglo-Saxons. The Normans spoke a kind of French, which, as has been said, is a modern form of Latin, and from this source hundreds of so-called Latin derivatives were added to our vocabulary. Some of these derivatives are pure Latin and others differ only in their endings. Note the following examples :

LATIN WORDS

horror
census
animal
labor
superior
inferior
calamitas
barbarus
virtus

ENGLISH WORDS

horror
census
animal
labor
superior
inferior
calamity
barbarous
virtue

Besides, in later years many Latin words have been brought into English through the writings of scholars, and many of the technical terms used in the sciences and the professions of law, medicine, engineering, etc., are of Latin derivation, and many new inventions are given Latin names.

WHY STUDY LATIN?

Latin, as we have seen, touches the life of the modern world in many ways and the study of it adds greatly to our intelligence and efficiency. Indeed, few studies are more practical. You may be asked why you are studying Latin. The following summary of reasons will help you to make a forceful and convincing reply :

WHY STUDY LATIN?

1. Latin was the language of the Romans, on whose civilization our own civilization is largely based. In their writings we find the origin and the reason for many of our institutions.

2. In Roman literature we find the models which modern writers have imitated. Our literature is full of allusions and quotations which only the student of Latin can fully understand.

3. A knowledge of French, Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian is best obtained by studying Latin first. The value of these languages to an American is greater today than ever before.

4. Latin grammar makes English grammar easy, and a knowledge of Latin words makes clear the meaning of English words. A mastery of English is gained by the study of Latin, and the ability to use good English promotes success in every calling. Even a year or two of Latin will be a great help in grammar, spelling, and composition.

5. A knowledge of Latin is of great service in the pursuit of the sciences and professions. That is why Latin is required for entrance to schools of medicine, law, engineering, and other higher institutions of learning.

QUESTIONS

What is Latin? Where is Latium? Where is Rome? What river flows through Rome? What date is given for the founding of Rome? How long did the Roman Empire endure? How wide was its power? What was the language of the Roman Empire? What besides their language did the Romans impress upon the world? What is meant by the Romance languages? If you wish to master French or Spanish, what language should you study first? Why? Is Latin a dead language? What great service did Latin render during the Dark Ages? Why do some scholars still write their books in Latin? What proportion of English words is of Latin origin? How did this come about? What five reasons can you give for the study of Latin? Which one of these reasons do you consider the most important?

FIRST HALF YEAR

THE ALPHABET AND SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS

Errāre hūmānum est—To err is human¹

THE ALPHABET

1. The Latin alphabet is the same as the English except that it has no *j* or *w*.

2. The vowels, as in English, are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*. The other letters are consonants.

3. The letter *i* is used both as a vowel and as a consonant. When standing first with a vowel following it, or between vowels within a word, it has the value of a consonant, and is called *i consonant*.

Thus, in *iam* and *maior*, *i* is a consonant; in *iānitor* the first *i* is a consonant, the second is a vowel.

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS

4. The sounds of the letters are best learned by hearing them correctly pronounced. The matter in sections 5–7 is, therefore, intended for reference rather than for assignment as a lesson. As a first step it is suggested that the teacher pronounce the examples in class, the pupils following.

¹ From Seneca, a Roman philosopher.

5. Vowels. Vowels are either long or short. In this book long vowels are marked (**ā**), short ones are unmarked (**a**). The vowels have the following sounds :

| LONG | SHORT |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ā as in <i>artist</i> : hāc, stās | a as in <i>artistic</i> : amat, canās |
| ē as in <i>fate</i> : tēla, mēta | e as in <i>net</i> : tenet, pedēs |
| ī as in <i>machine</i> : sertī, prātī | i as in <i>bit</i> : sītis, bibī |
| ō as in <i>bone</i> : Rōma, ōris | o as in <i>obey</i> : modō, bonōs |
| ū as in <i>rude</i> : ūmor, tūber | u as in <i>full</i> : ut, tūtus |

6. Diphthongs. A diphthong is a combination of two vowels in a single syllable. The Latin diphthongs and their sounds are as follows :

| | |
|--|--|
| ae as <i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i> : taedae | eu almost like <i>ew</i> in <i>new</i> : seu |
| au as <i>ou</i> in <i>out</i> : gaudet | oe as <i>oi</i> in <i>boil</i> : foedus |
| ei as in <i>eight</i> : hei | ui almost like <i>we</i> : cui, huic |



ROMAN CHILDREN AT PLAY

7. Consonants. Consonants are pronounced as in English, with the following exceptions :

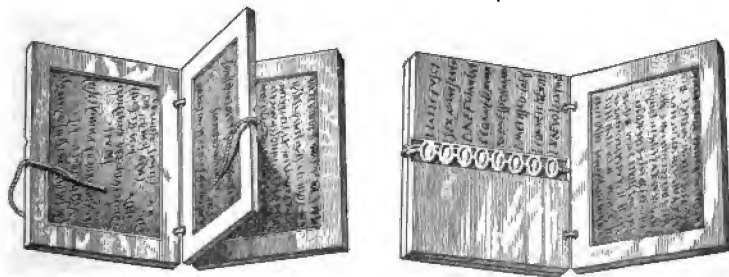
c always has the sound of *k* : *cadō, cibus, cēna*
 g is always like *g* in *get* : *gemō, gignō*
 i, when a consonant, is sounded like *y* in *yes* : *iam, iocus, cuius*
 qu, gu, and sometimes su before a vowel, have the sound of *gw*,
gw, and *sw*, respectively : *inquit, lingua, suādeō*
 s is always like *s* in *sea* : *rosa, is*
 t is always like *t* in *native* (never as in *nation*) : *ratio, natio*
 v has the sound of *w* : *vīnum, vir*
 x always has the sound of *ks* : *extrā, exactus*
 bs, bt, are like *ps, pt* : *urbs, obtineō*
 ch, ph, th, are like *c, p, t* : *pulcher, Phoebē, theātrum*

8. Learn the following Latin mottoes :

Ē plūribus ūnum, *one out of many* (motto of the United States).

Ad astra per aspera, *to the stars through difficulties* (motto of Kansas).

Labor omnia vincit, *toil conquers all things* (quotation from the Latin poet Vergil).



ROMAN WRITING TABLETS

SYLLABLES, QUANTITY, AND ACCENT

Fēstīnā lentē — Make haste slowly¹

SYLLABLES

9. A Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs.

Thus, *li-ber'-tās* has three syllables, *au-di-en'-dae* has four.

10. Words are divided into syllables as follows :

a. A single consonant between two vowels is pronounced with the following vowel : as, *a-mā'-bi-lis*, *a'-best*, *pe-rē'-git* ; also *bl*, *br*, *tr*, and similar combinations with *l* or *r* that can be pronounced in one syllable are pronounced with a following vowel :² as, *pū'-bli-cus*, *ē'-bri-us*, *mā'-tris*, *a'-gri*.

b. In all other combinations of consonants the last of the group is pronounced with the following vowel : as, *mag'-nus*, *e-ges'-tās*, *hos'-pes*, *an'-nus*, *su-bāc'-tus*, *sānc'-tus*, *il'-le*.

c. The last syllable of a word is called the *ul'ti-ma* ; the next to the last, the *pe-nult'* ; that before the penult, the *an'te-pe-nult'*.

Thus, *amantur* consists of *a-* (antepenult), *-man-* (penult), *-tur* (ultima).

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES

11. The quantity of a syllable is the time occupied in pronouncing it. About twice as much time should be given to long (that is, slow) syllables as to short (that is, quick) ones.

12. A syllable is long if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong : as, *cū'-rō*, *poe'-nae*, *aes-tā'-te* ; or if it ends in a consonant which is followed by another consonant : as, the first

¹ A favorite saying of Augustus, the first emperor of Rome.

² But prepositional compounds follow rule *b* : as, *ab'-luō*, *ab-rum'pō*, etc.

syllables of **cor'-pus** and **mag'-nus**. All other syllables are short: as, **a'-ni-mal**, **me-mo'-ri-am**, **nu'-me-rus**, **pa'-tri-a**.

NOTE. The *vowel* in a long syllable may be either long or short, and should be pronounced accordingly. Thus, in **ter-ra**, **in-ter**, the first syllable is long, but the vowel in each case is short and should be given the short sound. In words like **saxum** the first syllable is long because **x** has the value of two consonants (**cs** or **gs**).

ACCENT

13. Words of two syllables are accented on the first: as, **mēn'-sa**, **Cae'-sar**.

14. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult if the penult is long. If the penult is short, the antepenult is accented. Thus, **mo-nē'-mus**, **re'-gi-tur**, **a-gri'-co-la**, **a-man'-dus**, **a-man'-tur**.

15. Sing the following translation of the first two stanzas of "America":¹

Tē canō, Patria,
candida, libera;
tē referet
portus et exulum
et tumulus senum;
libera montium
vōx resonet.

Tē canō, Patria,
semper et ātria
ingenuum;
laudō virentia
culmina, flūmina;
sentīō gaudia
caelicolum.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

16. Words, according to their use, are divided into eight classes called parts of speech: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. The parts of speech in English and in Latin are the same.

¹ Translated by Professor George D. Kellogg, Union College, and published in the *Classical Weekly*, VIII, 7.

17. Nouns. A noun is the name of a person or thing: as, *Caesar, Cæsar; Rōma, Rome; domus, house; virtūs, virtue.*

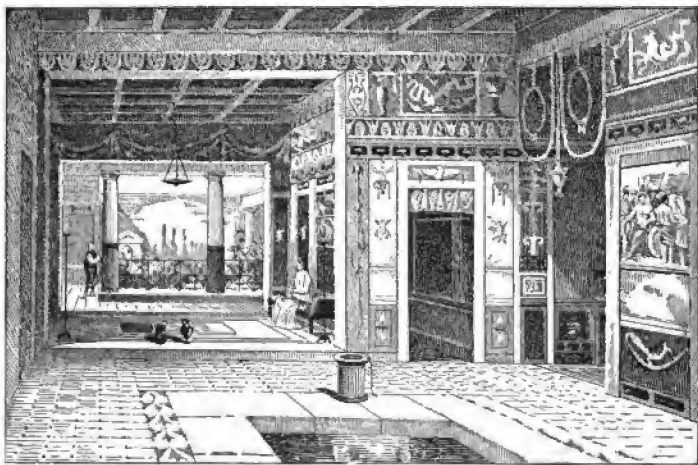
18. Pronouns. A pronoun (*pro*, 'instead of,' and *noun*) is a word used instead of a noun.

Thus, in *I am studying Latin*, *I* is used instead of the speaker's name. Pronouns are often used to avoid repeating the same noun: as, *The soldiers are weary; they have marched many hours.*

a. Nouns and pronouns are called *substantives*.

19. Adjectives. An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun, and is said to belong to the word which it describes: as, *The great forest was full of beautiful flowers.*

20. Verbs. A verb is a word which asserts something (usually an act) about a person or thing: as, *The girl is carrying water. She has a rose in her hair.*



INTERIOR VIEW OF A ROMAN HOUSE

LESSON I

Carpe diem — Make the most of today¹

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX

21. Subject and Predicate. A sentence is a group of words expressing a thought. A sentence consists of two parts, a *subject* and a *predicate*.

22. The *subject* is the person or thing spoken of.

23. The *predicate* says something about the subject.

| SUBJECT | PREDICATE |
|----------------------------|---|
| Puel'la <i>The girl</i> | rēgī'nam vo'cat <i>calls the queen</i> |
| Les'bia <i>Lesbia</i> | bo'nam memo'riam ha'bet <i>has a good memory</i> |

24. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs. Some verbs are followed by nouns or pronouns which receive their action and complete the sense. Such verbs are called *transitive* verbs, and the nouns or pronouns are called the *direct objects*.

Thus, in the sentences above, *vocat* (*calls*) and *habet* (*has*) are transitive verbs, and *rēgīnam* (*queen*) and *memoriam* (*memory*) are their direct objects.

25. Verbs that have no direct object are called *intransitive* verbs : as,

Puel'la pro'perat, *the girl hastens*

Agri'cola labō'rat, *the farmer toils*

¹ From Horace, a Roman poet. Literally, *Seize the day*.

26. A form of the verb *to be* (*is, are, was, etc.*), connecting the subject with a noun or adjective in the predicate, is called the *copula* ('joiner' or 'link'): as,

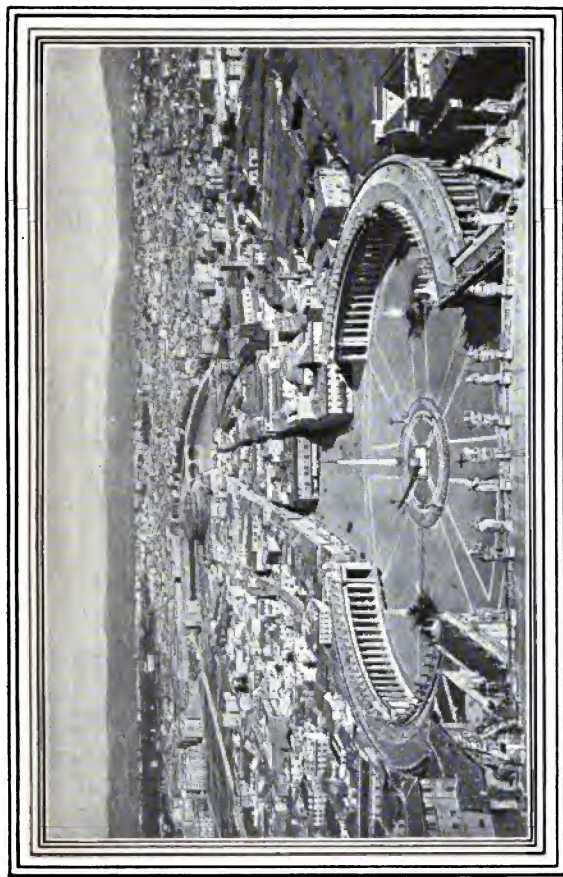
Iū'lia est pul'chra puel'la, Julia is a pretty girl

EXERCISE

27. Pronounce the Latin of the following sentences and name the nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, copulas, subjects, objects, and predicates, and state whether the verbs are transitive or intransitive :

1. E'go pa'triam a'mō.
I (my) country love.
2. Puel'lae in mag'nam sil'vam pro'perant.
(The) girls into (the) great forest are-hastening.
3. Les'bia, pul'chra fi'lia agri'colae, nūl'lām
Lesbia, (the) beautiful daughter of (the) farmer, no
pecū'niam ha'bet.
money has.
4. Agri'cola fi'liam ex par'vā ca'sā vo'cat.
(The) farmer (his) daughter from (the) little cottage calls.
5. Is pul'chram puel'lām a'mat.
He (the) pretty girl loves.
6. Lin'gua Lati'na est pul'chra.
The language Latin is beautiful.

NOTE. Latin has no article *the* or *a*; thus *puella* may mean *the girl, a girl*, or simply *girl*. Further, the possessive adjectives *my, your, his, her*, etc. are not expressed if the meaning of the sentence is clear without them. Note, too, in 6 that in Latin the adjective may follow the noun.



VIEW OF ROME FROM THE DOME OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH

From the dome of St. Peter's, over four hundred feet high, the work of Michelangelo, one obtains a wonderful view of the city. Immediately below is the Piazza of St. Peter's, an imposing ellipse inclosed by huge colonnades. In the middle distance are the Tiber and the circular tomb of Hadrian. The flat expanse beyond the river, now densely peopled, was the Campus Martius of ancient Rome and almost without buildings

LESSON II

Audentēs fortūna iuvat— Fortune favors the brave¹

INFLECTION AND CASES

28. Inflection. Words may change their forms to indicate some change in their meaning, or their use in a sentence: as, *is, are; know, knew; we, us; woman, woman's, women*. This change is called *inflection*.

29. The inflection of a verb is called its *conjugation*; that of a noun, adjective, or pronoun, its *declension*.

30. Declension. To decline a word means to give in order all its different forms: 'as, *who, whose, whom*. Each one of the forms is called a *case*.

31. Cases in English. Observe the following sentences:

Who is this man?

Whose son is he?

Whom do I see?

We use the form *who* as the subject, *whose* to denote possession, and *whom* as the object. The three forms illustrate the three cases found in English.

The subject case is called the *Nominative* case.

The case of the possessor is called the *Possessive* case.

The object case is called the *Objective* case.

32. Cases in Latin. In Latin the subject case is called the *Nom'inative*; the possessive, or case of the possessor, is called the *Gen'itive*; and the object case is called the *Accu'sative*.

¹ From Vergil, Rome's greatest epic poet.

Gal'ba (NOMINATIVE) est agri'cola, Galba (SUBJECT) is a farmer
 Gal'bae (GENITIVE) fi'lia est Les'bia, Galba's (POSSESSOR) daughter
 is Lesbia
 Gal'bam (ACCUSATIVE) fi'lia a'mat, (his) daughter loves Galba
 (OBJECT)

33. Rule for Nominative Subject. *The subject of a finite verb is in the Nominative and answers the question Who? or What?*

34. Rule for Genitive of the Possessor. *The word denoting the owner or possessor of something is in the Genitive and answers the question Whose?*

35. Rule for Accusative Object. *The direct object of a transitive verb is in the Accusative and answers the question Whom? or What?*

36. When the nominative singular ends in -a (as, Galba), the genitive singular ends in -ae and the accusative singular in -am.

EXERCISES

37. In the following sentences add the proper Latin endings :

1. Lesbia (SUBJECT) loves the farmer (OBJECT), Lesbi- amat agricol-
2. The farmer's (POSSESSOR) daughter (SUBJECT) loves Galba (OBJECT), agricol- fili- amat Galb-
3. The farmer (SUBJECT) calls Galba's (POSSESSOR) daughter (OBJECT), agricol- vocat Galba- fili-

38. State what nouns in the following sentences would be nominative, genitive, and accusative if translated into Latin :

1. A lion was terrifying the villagers.
2. A hunter found the lion's den.
3. The hunter shot the lion and captured the lion's cubs.
4. The lion's cubs bit the hunter's hand.

LESSON III

Fiat lūx — Let there be light¹

FORMS AND POSITION

39. English and Latin Compared. Observe the following sentences :

Galba loves his daughter
His daughter loves Galba

The nouns *Galba* and *daughter* have the same form in both these sentences, although the noun that is the subject in the one becomes the object in the other. In other words, the nominative and the objective case are alike in English, and the only way to distinguish them is by the order of the words.

In the Latin of this sentence no doubt can arise, for the subject ends in *-a* and the object in *-am*, and this remains true no matter in what order the words are written.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Gal'ba a'mat fi'liam | } <i>Galba loves his daughter</i> |
| Fi'liam a'mat Gal'ba | |
| A'mat Gal'ba fi'liam | |
| Gal'ba fi'liam a'mat | |

As you see, all these arrangements mean the same thing. The *form* of the Latin noun, therefore, and *not its position* in the sentence, shows its use.

40. Position of Subject and Verb. The *subject* of a short, disconnected sentence generally stands *first*; the *verb*, *last*. But *est*, *is*, and other forms of the verb *to be* usually stand, as in English, between the subject and a noun or adjective in the predicate : as,

Gal'ba est agri'cola, *Galba is a farmer*

¹ From the Latin translation of the Bible.

41. Position of Genitive. The genitive may stand either before or after the noun to which it belongs: as, *Gal'bae fi'lia* or *fi'lia Gal'bae*, *Galba's daughter*.

VOCABULARY

42. Learn the following words so that you can give the English for the Latin or the Latin for the English:

agri'cola, farmer

fi'lia, daughter

puel'la, girl

a'mat, loves, is-loving

pro'perat, hastens, is-hastening

vo'cat, calls, is-calling

rēgl'na, queen

EXERCISES

NOTE. In translating a Latin genitive into English we may use either the preposition *of* and the noun, or its possessive case: as, *filia rēginae*, *the daughter of the queen*, or *the queen's daughter*.

43. 1. *Rēgina puellam amat.* 2. *Puella rēginam amat.*
3. *Filia agricolae properat.* 4. *Puella filiam agricolae vocat.*
5. *Filia agricolae puellam amat.* 6. *Rēgina agricolam vocat,*
agricola properat.

44. 1. The farmer is-calling (his) daughter. 2. The daughter is-calling the farmer. 3. The girl loves the queen's daughter.
4. The queen's daughter calls the girl. 5. The queen is-hastening.



SINGING THE WEDDING SONG

LESSON IV

Omne initium est difficile—Every beginning is hard¹

NUMBER · AGREEMENT OF VERBS

45. Number. Latin, like English, has two numbers, *singular* and *plural*.

46. Plural of Nouns. In English the plural of nouns is usually formed by adding *-s* or *-es* to the singular. So Latin changes the singular to the plural by changing the ending.

SINGULAR

| | |
|------------------|---|
| NOM. (subject) | puell- a , <i>girl</i> |
| GEN. (possessor) | puell- ae , <i>girl's, of the girl</i> |
| ACC. (object) | puell- am , <i>girl</i> |

PLURAL

| | |
|------------------|--|
| NOM. (subject) | puell- ae , <i>girls</i> |
| GEN. (possessor) | puell- arum , <i>girls', of the girls</i> |
| ACC. (object) | puell- as , <i>girls</i> |

Note that the genitive singular and the nominative plural are alike.

a. Some Latin words ending in *-a* have passed into English without change and form the plural in *-ae*: as, *alumna, alumnae*; *formula, formulae*; *minutia, minutiae*; *nebula, nebulae*; *vertebra, vertebrae*. Consult the dictionary for the meaning of these words.

47. Plural of Verbs. Verbs, as well as nouns, form the plural with different endings. In the singular the third person ends in *-t*, in the plural in *-nt*. Thus,

| | |
|---|---|
| porta- t , <i>he (she, it) carries</i> | porta- nt , <i>they carry</i> |
| puella portat, <i>the girl carries</i> | puellae portant, <i>the girls carry</i> |

¹ A Latin proverb.

The endings **-t** and **-nt**, which show the person and number of the verb, are called *personal endings*, and take the place of the English personal pronouns.

48. Rule for Agreement of Verbs. *The verb agrees with its subject in person and number.*

EXERCISES

49. Write and give orally the nominative, genitive, and accusative, singular and plural, of the Latin nouns meaning *farmer, daughter, queen, girl*.

50. Write and give orally the third person singular and plural of the Latin verbs meaning *love, call, hasten*.

51. Derivation. Define the following English words : *vocal, vocation, filial, amiable, agriculture*. To what Latin words are they related ?



PLAYING JACKSTONES

LESSON V

Bis dat qui cito dat—He gives twice who gives quickly¹

THE DATIVE CASE · INDIRECT OBJECT · PREDICATE NOUN

52. Dative Case. In English many relationships between words are expressed by *to, for, from, with, in, at*, and the like. These are called prepositions. Latin, too, often makes a similar use of prepositions, but frequently expresses such relationships by means of case forms that English does not possess. One of these cases is called the *Da'tive*.

53. The dative case is used after verbs and adjectives to express the relation conveyed in English by the prepositions *to* or *for* somebody or something.

He gave the money *to John*

They are ready *for war*

She was kind *to him*

He is no match *for you*

NOTE. *To* or *for* in expressions of motion, like *He went to New York*, *He sailed for Europe*, are not denoted by the dative.

54. What dative relations do you discover in the following?

To Captain Smith was given the cross of war, an honor great enough for any man. He was always ready for action and was equal to all demands. To him nothing seemed impossible. No wonder the general said to him, "France gives to you an honor well deserved."

55. Case Endings of Dative. When the nominative singular ends in *-a*, the dative singular ends in *-ae* and the dative plural in *-is*.

NOTE. The genitive singular, the dative singular, and the nominative plural have the same ending, *-ae*; but the uses of the three cases are different.

¹ From Andrea Alciati, an Italian author of maxims.

20 INDIRECT OBJECT · PREDICATE NOUN

56. Indirect Object. In English the person to whom something is *given, told, refused*, etc. is called the *indirect object*.

The queen gives money to the girl (or gives the girl money)

57. The indirect object is clearly a dative relation (§ 53) and is expressed in Latin by the dative case.

Rēgina puellae pecūniam dat

58. Rule for Dative of Indirect Object. *The indirect object of a verb is in the dative.*

59. The indirect object may either precede or follow the direct object.

60. Predicate Noun. A noun standing in the predicate, describing or defining the subject and connected with it by some form of the verb *to be*, is called a *predicate noun*.

Galba est agricola, Galba is a farmer

61. Rule for Predicate Noun. *A predicate noun agrees with the subject in case.*

EXERCISES

62. Write the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative, singular and plural, of the nouns *agricola, rēgina, puella*.

First learn the special vocabulary, page 361

63. 1. *Puella est rēgina.* 2. *Puellae sunt rēginae.* 3. *Agricola properat.* 4. *Agricolae properant.* 5. *Filiae agricolārum rēginam vocant.* 6. *Filia agricolae rēginam vocat.* 7. *Rēgina puellis agricolae pecūniam dat.* 8. *Filiae rēginae fābulās puellis agricolārum narrant.*

64. 1. The queen is a farmer's daughter. 2. The girls give the farmers' money to-the-queen. 3. The girl is-telling the queen's daughter a story. 4. The girl loves the queen's daughter. 5. The girls are daughters of-farmers.

LESSON VI

Ars longa, vīta brevis—Art is long, time is fleeting¹

THE ABLATIVE CASE · THE FIRST DECLENSION

65. Ablative Case. Another case lacking in English, but found in Latin, is the *Ab'lative*. This case is used to express the relations conveyed in English by the prepositions *from*, *by*, *with*, *at*, *in*, or *on*. Sometimes, as will be shown later (§ 79), Latin uses similar prepositions with the ablative.

66. Ablative Relations. What ablative relations do you discover in the following sentences?

At two o'clock the troops began to march by, the general with his staff leading the van. Many thousands were in line and the ground shook with their martial tread. From sidewalks, windows, and housetops the spectators viewed the wonderful sight. On every side flags were waving in the breeze and everyone was wild with joy. Our boys were back from France.

67. Case Endings of Ablative. When the nominative singular ends in *-a*, the ablative singular ends in *-ā*, and the ablative plural in *-is*.

a. Note that the final *-a* is long in the ablative and short in the nominative: *aqua*, nominative; *aquā*, ablative.

b. Note that the ablative plural is like the dative plural.

68. Declensions. Latin has five declensions.

¹ Latin form of a saying attributed to the Greek writer Hippocrates. Literally, *Art long, life short*. The verb *to be* is often omitted when it can readily be supplied.

69. The declension to which a noun belongs is shown by the ending of the genitive singular.

70. First Declension. Nouns having the ending *-ae* in the genitive singular belong to the First Declension. They are declined as follows :

| NOUN | | TRANSLATION | USE OF EACH CASE |
|----------|-----------------|---|---|
| SINGULAR | | | |
| NOM. | <i>aqua</i> | <i>the water</i> | The subject |
| GEN. | <i>aquae</i> | <i>of the water, or the water's</i> | The possessor |
| DAT. | <i>aquae</i> | <i>to or for the water</i> | The indirect object |
| ACC. | <i>aquam</i> | <i>the water</i> | The direct object |
| ABL. | <i>aquā</i> | <i>from, by, with, at, in, or on the water</i> | Relation denoted by the prepositions <i>from, by, with, at, in, or on</i> |
| PLURAL | | | |
| NOM. | <i>aquae</i> | <i>the waters</i> | The subject |
| GEN. | <i>aquā'rum</i> | <i>of the waters, or the waters'</i> | The possessor |
| DAT. | <i>aquīs</i> | <i>to or for the waters</i> | The indirect object |
| ACC. | <i>aquās</i> | <i>the waters</i> | The direct object |
| ABL. | <i>aquīs</i> | <i>from, by, with, at, in, or on the waters</i> | Relation denoted by the prepositions <i>from, by, with, at, in, or on</i> |

a. The nouns *filia*, *daughter*, and *dea*, *goddess*, have *filiābus* and *deābus* in the dative and ablative plural.

71. Base. That part of the word which remains unchanged throughout the declension, and to which the terminations are added, is called the *base*. Thus, *aqu-* is the base of *aqua*.

72. How to learn a Declension. First pronounce each form carefully, with due regard for the sounds of the letters and the accent, giving the corresponding English meaning. Repeat again and again until you have the declension memorized. Then close your book and write the Latin forms, marking the quantity of the long vowels in the case endings, and write also the meaning of each form. Then open your book and correct any errors in your work. For further drill make a blank scheme of the declension as shown below, and, pointing rapidly with your pencil to the different spaces, give quickly the Latin forms that would appear there, using a variety of words. Persist in drilling yourself until you can give the ten Latin forms complete in ten seconds.

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|------|----------|--------|
| NOM. | ----- | ----- |
| GEN. | ----- | ----- |
| DAT. | ----- | ----- |
| ACC. | ----- | ----- |
| ABL. | ----- | ----- |

EXERCISES

73. Write the declension of *puella*, *dea*, and *agricola*, with the meaning of each form.

74. Give orally the declension of *fābula*, *rēgina*, *fīlia*, *pecūnia*.

75. Give the case or the cases, and the meaning or the meanings, of the following: *puellārum*, *filiābus*, *pecūniae*, *fābulā*, *rēginam*, *deās*, *agricolis*.

76. Derivation. The noun *aqua* appears in the English words *aquarium*, *aqueous*, *aquatic*, *aqueduct*. What do they mean? Consult the English dictionary if you do not know.

LESSON VII

Mēns sāna in corpore sānō — A sound mind in a sound body¹

PREPOSITIONS

77. While many relations expressed in English by prepositions are in Latin expressed by case forms, still prepositions are of frequent occurrence, but only with the accusative or ablative.

78. Prepositions with Accusative. The relations *to*, *into*, and *through* in expressions of motion are expressed in Latin by the prepositions *ad*, *in*, and *per*, with the accusative.

Nauta ad aquam properat, the sailor hastens to the water

Nauta in aquam properat, the sailor hastens into the water

Nauta per aquam properat, the sailor hastens through the water

79. Prepositions with Ablative. The relations *from the side of*, *in company with*, and *in* or *on* are expressed in Latin by the prepositions *ā* or *ab*, *cum*, and *in*, with the ablative.

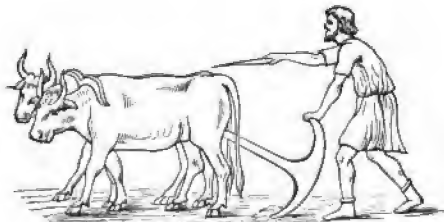
Nauta ab aquā properat, the sailor hastens from the water

Nauta cum Galbā properat, the sailor hastens with Galba

Nauta in aquā est, the sailor is in (or on) the water

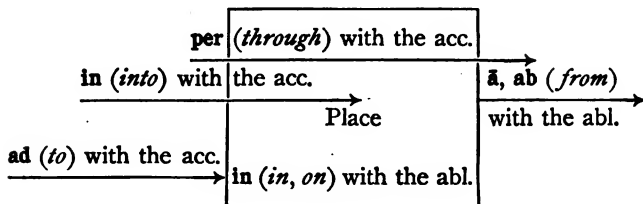
NOTE. The preposition *ā* is used only before words beginning with a consonant, *ab* before either vowels or consonants.

¹ From Juvenal, a Roman poet.



AGRICOLA

80. The meanings of *ā* (or *ab*), *ad*, *in*, and *per* are illustrated by the following diagram, the square representing the place in question :



EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 361

81. 1. Nautae aquam amant ; agricolae terram amant. 2. Nauta cum filiabus rēginæ ab terrā ad aquam properat. 3. Filiae rēginæ in (*on*) aquā sunt. 4. Nautae per aquās properant. 5. Agricola filiabus rēginæ aquam dat. 6. Puellae agricolārum in terrā sunt.

82. 1. Lesbia hastens from the land to the water. 2. The sailors are in the water. 3. Galba is with the farmers' daughters. 4. The queens' daughters hasten through the land.

First Review of Vocabulary and Grammar, §§ 732-736

I AM OF THE OPINION THAT THE VALUE OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IS SERIOUSLY UNDERESTIMATED TODAY. WHOLLY OUTSIDE OF THEIR ACKNOWLEDGED LITERARY VALUE, CLASSICAL STUDIES CULTIVATE THE POWER OF EXPRESSION AND A DISCRIMINATING USE OF WORDS ESSENTIAL TO CLEARNESS OF THINKING. — HERBERT C. HOOVER

LESSON VIII

Numquam retrōrsūm — Never turn back ¹

GENDER · DECLENSION, AGREEMENT, AND POSITION OF ADJECTIVES · THE PREDICATE ADJECTIVE

83. Gender. Latin, like English, has three genders: masculine, feminine, and neuter.

84. Gender in English is distinction according to sex. Names of males are masculine; of females, feminine; and of things without animal life, neuter. This is called *natural* gender.

85. The rules for natural gender are applied also in Latin to beings having life: words denoting males are masculine, and words denoting females are feminine. But the gender of words denoting things is generally determined by the termination of the nominative singular. This is called *grammatical* gender. Hence nouns which in English would be neuter may in Latin be masculine, feminine, or neuter.

Thus, in Latin, *sōl*, *sun*, is masculine; *lūna*, *moon*, feminine; *caelum*, *sky*, neuter.

86. Gender of Nouns of First Declension. Nouns of the first declension are *feminine* unless they denote males.

Thus, *aqua*, *water*, is feminine, but *nauta*, *sailor*, is masculine.

87. Adjectives. Examine the following sentence:

Puella parva bonam rēginam amat, *the little girl likes the good queen*

In this sentence *parva*, *little*, and *bonam*, *good*, are not nouns, but descriptive words expressing quality. Such words are called *adjectives* and are said to belong to the noun which they describe.

¹ A Latin slogan. Literally, *Never backward*.

88. Declension of Adjectives. In English the adjective remains unchanged even when the noun changes its form : as, *the good man, the good man's, the good men*. In other words, in English, adjectives are not declined. In Latin, adjectives have declensions like those of nouns.

89. Feminine adjectives in -a have the same case forms as nouns in -a. Decline nouns and their adjectives together, as follows :

aqua (base aqu-), F., *water*; **bona** (base bon-), F., *good*

| | NOUN | ADJECTIVE | | TERMINATIONS |
|------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| NOM. | aqua | bona | <i>good water</i> | -a |
| GEN. | aquae | bonae | <i>of good water</i> | -ae |
| DAT. | aquae | bonae | <i>to or for good water</i> | -ae |
| ACC. | aquam | bonam | <i>good water</i> | -am |
| ABL. | aquā | bonā | <i>from, with, by, in good water</i> | -ā |
| NOM. | aquae | bonae | <i>good waters</i> | -ae |
| GEN. | aquā'rum | bonā'rum | <i>of good waters</i> | -ārum |
| DAT. | aquīs | bonīs | <i>to or for good waters</i> | -īs |
| ACC. | aquās | bonās | <i>good waters</i> | -ās |
| ABL. | aquīs | bonīs | <i>from, with, by, in good waters</i> | -īs |

90. Agreement of Adjectives. In the phrase **aqua bona**, we have a feminine noun **aqua** combined with a feminine adjective **bona**. When the phrase is declined, a change in the number or the case of the noun is accompanied by a corresponding change in the adjective. This is called *agreement*.

91. Rule for Agreement of Adjectives. *Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.*

92. An adjective may either precede or follow its noun.

93. Predicate Adjective. An adjective standing in the predicate, but describing the subject, is called a *predicate adjective*.

Puellae sunt pulchrae, the girls are pretty

NOTE. In English the predicate adjective is often called the attribute complement or subjective complement.

GALBA ET LESBIA

First learn the special vocabulary, page 361

94. Galba est agricola. Lesbia est filia Galbae. Lesbia est pulchra. Galba filiam pulchram amat. Agricola parvae puellae bonās fābulās nārrat. Galba cum Lesbiā in casā parvā habitat. Galba et Lesbia casam parvam amant. Lesbia Galbam vocat et agricola ad parvam casam properat (*see picture*).



95. 1. The little cottage is beautiful. 2. Galba hastens through the land to the pretty cottage. 3. Galba is with the sailor. 4. The girls hasten into the cottage. 5. Farmers live in small cottages.

LESSON IX

Fit via vi—Energy wins the way¹

THE SECOND DECLENSION • THE VOCATIVE CASE

96. Second Declension. Nouns ending in **-i** in the genitive singular belong to the Second Declension.

97. Gender and Declension. Nominatives of the second declension ending in **-us** or **-er** are masculine; those ending in **-um** are neuter.

Thus, **servus**, *slave*, and **ager**, *field*, are masculine; but **oppidum**, *town*, is neuter.

Masculine nouns in **-us** are declined as follows:

| servus (base serv-), M., <i>slave</i> | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | TERMINATIONS | | TERMINATIONS |
| NOM. | servus | -us | servi -i |
| GEN. | servi | -i | servōrum -ōrum |
| DAT. | servō | -ō | servis -is |
| ACC. | servum | -um | servōs -ōs |
| ABL. | servō | -ō | servis -is |

NOTE. In learning all declensions, follow the suggestions given in § 72.

a. Some Latin words ending in **-us** have passed into English without change and form the plural in **-i**: as, *alumnus*, *alumni*; *syllabus*, *syllabi*; *focus*, *foci*; *radius*, *radii*; *stimulus*, *stimuli*; *narcissus*, *narcissi*. Consult the dictionary for the meaning of these words.

98. Vocative Case. A noun used to address or call a person is in the vocative case (from Latin **vocō**, *I call*). The form of the vocative is regularly the same as the nominative, but the vocative singular of nouns in **-us** of the second declension ends in **-e**: as, **serve**, *O slave*; **Mārce**, *O Marcus*.

¹ From Vergil, a Roman poet. Literally, *A way is made by force*.

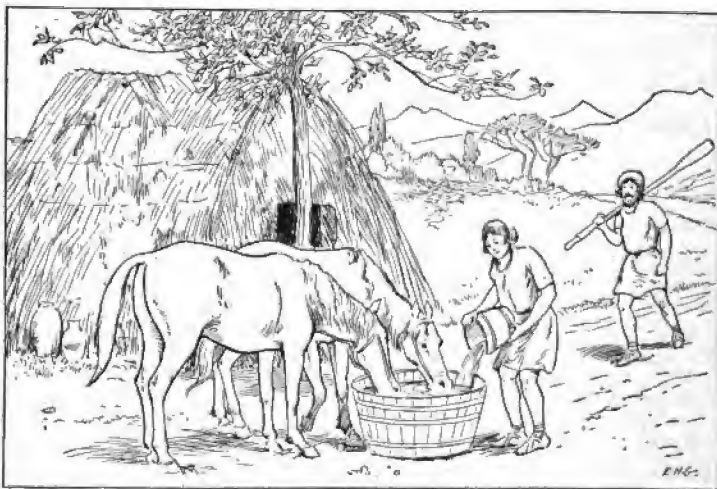
99. In English the name of the person addressed often stands first. The Latin vocative rarely stands first.

Lesbia, the cottage is small, casa, Lesbia, est parva

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 362

100. 1. Quō nauta properat? 2. Nauta ad parvam casam Galbae properat. 3. Ubi est Galba? 4. Galba cum Lesbiā et cum amicis Lesbiae in casā parvā est. 5. Agricola parvis



puellis bonās fābulās nārrat. 6. Ubi, Mārce, est servus agricolae? 7. Servus agricolae equis aquam dat. 8. Aqua est bona et equi bonam aquam amant.

101. 1. Marcus, Galba is-calling the slaves. 2. Slaves, where are the horses? 3. The horses, Galba, are-hastening to the cottage. 4. The water of-the-cottage is good. 5. The slaves are the friends of-the-horses.

LESSON X

Sic semper tyrannis—Thus ever to tyrants¹

THE SECOND DECLENSION (CONTINUED) • APPPOSITION

102. Declension of Nouns in -er. Masculine nouns in -er of the second declension are declined as follows:

puer (base puer-), M., *boy*; **ager** (base agr-), M., *field*

| | TERMINATIONS | | | | TERMINATIONS | | |
|------|--------------|-------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--|
| NOM. | puer | ager | — | puerī | agrī | -ī | |
| GEN. | puerī | agrī | -ī | puerōrum | agrōrum | -ōrum | |
| DAT. | puerō | agrō | -ō | puerīs | agrīs | -īs | |
| ACC. | puerum | agrum | -um | puerōs | agrōs | -ōs | |
| ABL. | puerō | agrō | -ō | puerīs | agrīs | -īs | |

a. Nouns in -er are declined just like *servus*, except that they have no termination -us in the nominative singular.

b. In *puer* the *e* appears in each case; in *ager* it appears only in the nominative singular. Most nouns in -er are declined like *ager*. The genitive singular shows whether the noun follows *puer* or *ager*.

c. The noun *vir*, *man*, is declined like *puer*: *vir*, *virī*, *virō*, etc.

103. Apposition. Observe the following sentences:

Mārcus nauta ad casam properat, Marcus, the sailor, hastens to the cottage

Galba Mārcum nautam amat, Galba loves Marcus, the sailor

In each sentence the word *sailor* is added to *Marcus* to explain who he is. A noun explaining another noun, and signifying the same person or thing, is called an *appositive*, and is said to be *in apposition*. A noun and its appositive agree in case.

104. Rule for Apposition. *An appositive agrees in case with the noun which it explains.*

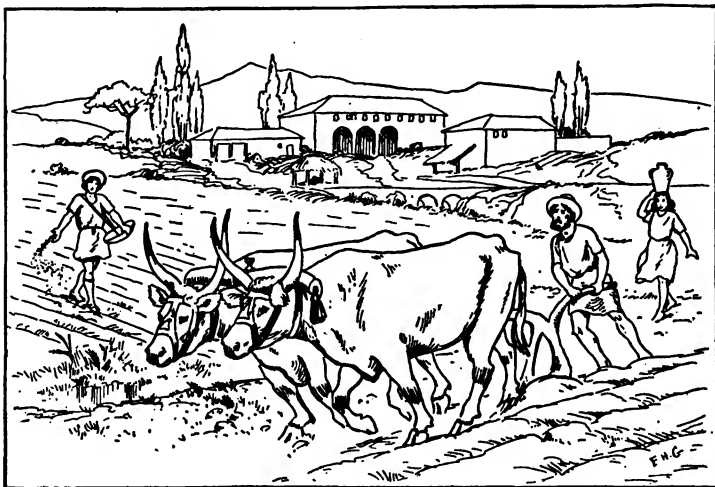
¹ Motto of the state of Virginia.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 362

DIALOGUE. PUERĪ, SEXTUS ET QUĪNTUS

105. SEXTUS. Ubi, Quinte, servi Galbae agricolae labōrant?
QUINTUS. In agris, Sexte, servi Galbae agricolae labōrant.



LESBIA PER AGRŌS PROPERAT ET AQUAM AD SERVŌS PORTAT

S. Quis per agrōs ad servōs properat?

Q. Lesbia, filia Galbae agricolae, per agrōs ad servōs properat.

S. Quid Lesbia, pulchra filia Galbae agricolae, portat?

Q. Aquam, Sexte, Lesbia portat. Aquam servis Lesbia dat
et servī Lesbiam, bonam filiam Galbae agricolae, amant.

106. 1. Who lives with the friends of Marcus the sailor?
2. What are the boys' horses carrying, Sextus? 3. Who is telling
stories to Lesbia, Galba's little daughter? 4. Whither are the
men carrying water?

LESSON XI

Amicus est alter idem — A friend is a second self¹

THE SECOND DECLENSION (CONTINUED) • GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION • QUESTIONS

107. Declension of Nouns in -um. Neuter nouns in **-um** belong to the Second Declension, and are declined as follows :

oppidum (base **oppid-**), N., *town*

| | TERMINATIONS | | TERMINATIONS | |
|------|--------------|-----|--------------|-------|
| NOM. | oppidum | -um | oppida | -a |
| GEN. | oppidi | -i | oppidōrum | -ōrum |
| DAT. | oppidō | -ō | oppidis | -is |
| ACC. | oppidum | -um | oppida | -a |
| ABL. | oppidō | -ō | oppidis | -is |

a. Some Latin words ending in **-um** have passed into English without change and form the plural in **-a**: as, **stratum**, **strata**; **datum**, **data**; **curriculum**, **curricula**; **memorandum**, **memoranda**.

108. General Rules of Declension. Write side by side the declension of **servus**, **aqua**, and **oppidum**. A comparison of the forms gives us the following rules, which apply not only to the first and second declensions but to all five (§ 68):

a. The nominative and accusative of neuter nouns are alike, and in the plural end in **-a**.

b. The accusative of masculines and feminines ends in **-m** in the singular, and in **-s** in the plural.

c. The dative and ablative plural are alike.

d. Final **-i** and **-o** are long; final **-a** is short except in the ablative singular of the first declension.

¹ From Cicero, who wrote a famous essay on friendship.

QUESTIONS

109. Questions may be introduced, as in English, by such words as *quis?* *who?* *quid?* *what?* *ubi?* *where?* and *quō?* *whither?* But questions that can be answered by *yes* or *no* have, in Latin, a special question sign *-ne* attached to the emphatic word, which stands first and is usually the verb.

Est'ne puella pulchra? *Is the girl pretty?*

Properant'ne pueri? *Are the boys hastening?*

110. There are no single Latin words meaning simply *yes* and *no*. Questions are usually answered in the affirmative by repeating the verb; in the negative, by repeating the verb with *nōn*, *not*.

Properant'ne pueri? *Properant.* *Are the boys hastening?* *Yes.*

Properant'ne pueri? *Nōn properant.* *Are the boys hastening?* *No.*

EXERCISES

111. Derivation. Using the prefixes *ex-* (*out*), *im-* (*in*), *re-* (*back*), *sup-* (*under*), *trāns-* (*across*), with *-port*, from the Latin verb *portō*, *to carry*, make five English words and define them.

112. What English words in the following paragraph do you know to be of Latin derivation? Define the words, using the dictionary if necessary, and give the Latin sources.

Below the terrace was an aquarium fed by an aqueduct, a gift of Mr. B——, concerning whose bounty and fabulous wealth the inhabitants of the town love to tell. But these data are not essential to my narrative, and I will speak only of his love for the sea, aquatic sports, and nautical affairs.

DIALOGUE. PUELLA ET SERVUS

First learn the special vocabulary, page 362

113. PUELLA. Quō, serve, virī properant ?

SERVUS. In oppidum, puella, virī properant.

P. Quis virōs et puerōs con'vocat ?

S. Rēgina bona virōs et puerōs con'vocat.

P. Cūr rēgina bona virōs et puerōs con'vocat ?

S. Ad arma, puella, rēgina populum vocat.

P. Estne puer Sextus cum viris ?

S. Est, et arma bonae rēginae portat. Sextus bonam rēginam amat.

P. Ubi, serve, est Quīntus, amīcus puerī Sextī ? Estne Quīntus in oppidō ?

S. In oppidō Quīntus nōn est. Quīntus est cum Mārcō nautā.

P. Labōrant'ne Quīntus et Mārcus ?

S. Labō'rant.

114. 1. Are the men of-the-town hastening, Marcus ? No (*Latin*, they are not hastening). 2. What are the farmers' boys carrying ? They-are-carrying arms. 3. Whither are the queens calling the peoples ? 4. The queens are-calling the peoples from the fields into the towns. 5. Why do the good queens call the people together ? 6. Are the slaves toiling in the fields ? Yes (*Latin*, they-are-toiling).

IN NO OTHER COUNTRY IS IT SO NECESSARY AS IN OURS TO PROVIDE FULLY, FOR THOSE WHO HAVE THE CHANCE AND DESIRE TO TAKE IT, BROAD AND HIGH LIBERAL EDUCATION, IN WHICH ONE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT SHALL BE CLASSICAL TRAINING.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

LESSON XII

Semper fidēlis — Always faithful¹

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS GENITIVE OF NOUNS IN *-IUS* AND *-IUM*

115. Adjectives of First and Second Declensions. We have seen that feminine adjectives in *-a*, like *bona*, are declined like *aqua* (§ 89). So masculine adjectives in *-us*, such as *bonus*, are declined like *servus*; and neuter adjectives in *-um*, such as *bonum*, are declined like *oppidum*. For this reason such adjectives are called Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

116. The adjective and noun, masculine and neuter, are declined as follows:

servus bonus (bases *serv-* *bon-*), M., *the good slave*

| | TERMINATIONS | | | | TERMINATIONS | | |
|------|--------------|-------|-----|----------|--------------|-------|--|
| NOM. | servus | bonus | -us | servi | boni | -i | |
| GEN. | servi | boni | -i | servorum | bonorum | -orum | |
| DAT. | servo | bono | -o | servis | bonis | -is | |
| ACC. | servum | bonum | -um | servos | bonos | -os | |
| ABL. | servo | bono | -o | servis | bonis | -is | |

oppidum bonum (bases *oppid-* *bon-*), N., *the good town*

| | TERMINATIONS | | | | TERMINATIONS | | |
|------|--------------|-------|-----|-----------|--------------|-------|--|
| NOM. | oppidum | bonum | -um | oppida | bona | -a | |
| GEN. | oppidi | boni | -i | oppidorum | bonorum | -orum | |
| DAT. | oppido | bono | -o | oppidis | bonis | -is | |
| ACC. | oppidum | bonum | -um | oppida | bona | -a | |
| ABL. | oppido | bono | -o | oppidis | bonis | -is | |

¹ Motto of the United States marines.

Decline together *equus parvus*, *the small horse*; *bellum magnum*, *the great war*.

117. Genitive of Nouns in -ius and -ium. Nouns in -ius and -ium end in -i in the genitive, not in -ii, and the accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative: nominative *fi'lius* (*son*), genitive *fi'li*, dative *filiō*, etc.; nominative *auxi'lium* (*aid*), genitive *auxi'li*, dative *auxiliō*, etc.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 362

DIALOGUE. MĀRCUS ET FĪLIUS

118. MĀRCUS. Quid, fili,¹ servi Galbae agricolae in magnum oppidum portant?

FĪLIUS. Frūmentum, Mārce, servi Galbae agricolae in magnum oppidum portant. Rēgina magni oppidi populum ad arma vocat. Rēgina novum et magnum bellum parat.² Arma et frūmentum et pecūniam, auxilia³ belli, parat.²

M. Ubi sunt boni filii pulchrae rēginae?

F. Cum sociis, Mārce, filii rēginae sunt.

M. Dantne socii bonae rēginae auxilium?

F. Dant. Socii arma nova et pecūniam magnam rēginae dant.

M. Estne, fili,¹ terra rēginae pulchra?

F. Pulchra et magna est terra rēginae. Populus oppidi bonam rēginam et pulchram terram amat.

1. *fili* is the vocative of *filius*. 2. Note that *parat* means *prepare for* as well as *prepare*. 3. In apposition with the preceding nouns.

119. 1. The arms of-the-new ally are good. 2. The sons of-the-allies do-give great assistance to-the-people of-the-small towns. 3. The farmers are-toiling in the new fields. 4. Why, (my) son, is the good queen calling the people together? 5. Are the new allies preparing grain? Yes.

LESSON XIII

Parvum parva decent— Small things become the small¹

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS (CONTINUED) · ADVERBS

120. Adjectives of First and Second Declensions. The complete declension of **bonus, -a, -um**, is given below :

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| NOM. | bonus | bona | bonum |
| GEN. | bonī | bonae | bonī |
| DAT. | bonō | bonae | bonō |
| ACC. | bonum | bonam | bonum |
| ABL. | bonō | bonā | bonō |
| | | | |
| NOM. | bonī | bonae | bona |
| GEN. | bonō'rum | bonā'rum | bonō'rum |
| DAT. | bonīs | bonīs | bonīs |
| ACC. | bonōs | bonās | bona |
| ABL. | bonīs | bonīs | bonīs |

NOTE. Learn to recite and to write the forms of adjectives *across the page*, thus giving the three genders for each case. Make a blank scheme (cf. § 72) of the declension above and use it for drill on a variety of adjectives.

a. Decline **magnus, -a, -um** ; **parvus, -a, -um** ; **novus, -a, -um**.

121. The agreement between an adjective and its noun does *not* mean that they must have the same termination. Often the adjective and the noun belong to different declensions and hence have different terminations ; for example, **nauta, sailor**, being a masculine noun, requires the masculine form

¹ From Horace, Rome's greatest lyric poet.

of the adjective in agreement. But the masculine adjective **bonus** belongs to the second declension, while **nauta** belongs to the first; hence, *a good sailor* is **nauta bonus**. Learn to decline nouns and adjectives together as follows:

nauta bonus (bases **naut- bon-**), M., *the good sailor*

| | | | | |
|------|--------|-------|----------|---------|
| NOM. | nauta | bonus | nautae | boni |
| GEN. | nautae | boni | nautarum | bonorum |
| DAT. | nautae | bono | nautis | bonis |
| ACC. | nautam | bonum | nautas | bonos |
| ABL. | nauta | bono | nautis | bonis |

122. Adverbs. An adverb is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Most adverbs answer the questions *How? Where? When? To what degree?*

123. Position of Adverbs. Adverbs, unless emphatic, stand directly before the words which they modify: as,

Rēgina Galbae pecūniam saepe dat, *the queen often gives money to Galba*

Interrogative adverbs (*where? when? why?* etc.) regularly stand first, as in English. Other adverbs, when emphatic, stand in some unusual position.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 362

124. 1. Agricola bonus est in magnō agrō. **2.** Mārcus nauta est amicus agricolae boni. **3.** Mārcus agricolae bonō auxilium saepe dat. **4.** Amat'ne Mārcus agricolam bonum? Amat. **5.** Quō Mārcus cum Galbā, agricolā bonō, properat? In nōtum oppidum. **6.** Agricolae boni multum frūmentum per longās viās portant. **7.** Suntne agri agricolārum bonōrum magni?

Sunt. 8. Viri oppidī nōti agricolis bonis pecūniam saepe dant. 9. Cūr populī oppidōrum nōtōrum agricolās bonōs convocant? Oppida nōta longum bellum parant. 10. Socii nōtae rēginae cum agricolis bonis labōrant.

125. 1. Are the new spears long? No. 2. In the new lands are many famous towns. 3. The reputation of-the-new town is good. 4. The road through the good farmer's fields is new.

LESSON XIV

Nōn scholae, sed vītae discimus — We learn not for school, but for life¹

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS (CONCLUDED) · THE DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES

126. **Masculine Adjectives in -er.** Not all masculine adjectives of the second declension end in -us, like **bonus**, but some end in -er and are declined like **ager** or **puer** (§ 102). The feminine and neuter nominatives show which model to follow.

127. Declension of **liber, libera, liberum, free**:

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| NOM. | liber | libera | liberum |
| GEN. | liberī | liberae | liberī |
| DAT. | liberō | liberae | liberō |
| ACC. | liberum | liberam | liberum |
| ABL. | liberō | liberā | liberō |
| NOM. | liberī | liberae | libera |
| GEN. | liberōrum | liberārum | liberōrum |
| DAT. | liberīs | liberīs | liberīs |
| ACC. | liberōs | liberās | libera |
| ABL. | liberīs | liberīs | liberīs |

¹ From Seneca, a Roman philosopher.

128. Declension of pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, pretty :

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|------------|------------|------------|
| NOM. | pulcher | pulchra | pulchrum |
| GEN. | pulchrī | pulchrae | pulchrī |
| DAT. | pulchrō | pulchrae | pulchrō |
| ACC. | pulchrum | pulchram | pulchrum |
| ABL. | pulchrō | pulchrā | pulchrō |
| NOM. | pulchrī | pulchrae | pulchra |
| GEN. | pulchrōrum | pulchrārum | pulchrōrum |
| DAT. | pulchrīs | pulchrīs | pulchrīs |
| ACC. | pulchrōs | pulchrās | pulchra |
| ABL. | pulchrīs | pulchrīs | pulchrīs |

129. Dative with Adjectives. We learned in § 53 for what sort of expressions we may expect the dative, and in § 57 that one of its commonest uses is with *verbs* to express the indirect object. It is also very common with *adjectives* to express the object toward which the quality denoted by the adjective is directed. In English this dative would be in the objective case after the preposition *to* or *for*: as, *near to town, fit for service.*

130. Rule for Dative with Adjectives. *The dative is used with adjectives to denote the object toward which the given quality is directed. Such are those meaning near, also fit, friendly, pleasing, like, and their opposites.*

Fābula est grāta Lesbiae, the story is pleasing to Lesbia
Ager est proximus oppidō, the field is nearest to the town

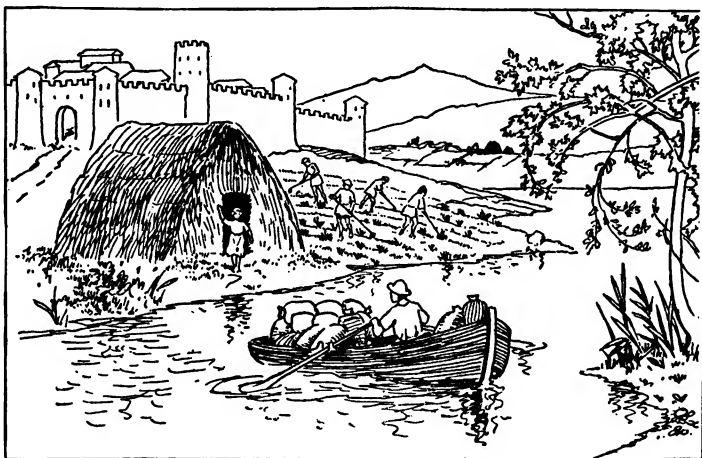
a. Among such adjectives are

amicus, -a, -um, friendly (to)
inimicus, -a, -um, hostile (to)
grātus, -a, -um, pleasing (to)
proximus, -a, -um, nearest (to)

ĪNSULA MĀRCĪ NAUTAE

First learn the special vocabulary, page 363

131. Galba agricola in agrīs pulchris habitāt, Quintus in oppidō magnō et nōtō habitat; sed Mārcus nauta in insulā parvā habitat. Parva insula est pulchra et grāta Mārcō nautae. Terra est grāta Galbae et Quintō, sed Mārcus altās aquās amat. Insula parva Mārci nautae est proxima 5



MĀRCUS FRŪMENTUM Ā TERRĀ AD ĪNSULAM PORTAT

agris pulchris Galbae agricolae. Mārcus ab insulā parvā ad terram saepe nāvigat et per agrōs pulchrōs ad parvam casam Galbae agricolae properat. Lesbia, filia Galbae, Mārcō nautae frūmentum saepe dat et Mārcus frūmentum ā terrā ad parvam insulam portat. Lesbia est Mārcō nautae amīca 10 sed inimica Quintō. Agrī nōn grāti Quintō sunt. Quintus arma et tēla et bella amat. Estne Mārcus servus? Nōn est. Mārcus est liber.

LESSON XV

Prō bonō publicō — For the public weal¹

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

132. Observe the following sentences :

Marcus is my son

Marcus is mine

In the first sentence *my* is a possessive adjective ; in the second *mine* is a possessive pronoun. Similarly in Latin the possessives are sometimes *adjectives* and sometimes *pronouns*.

133. The Latin possessives are declined like adjectives of the first and second declensions, and are as follows :

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Referring to one | { meus, mea, meum, <i>my, mine</i> tuus, tua, tuum, <i>your, yours</i> suus, sua, suum, <i>his (own), her (own), its (own)</i> |
| Referring to more than one | { noster, nostra, nostrum, <i>our, ours</i> vester, vestra, vestrum, <i>your, yours</i> suus, sua, suum, <i>their (own), theirs</i> |

NOTE. The vocative singular masculine of **meus** is **mī**: as, **mī fili**, (*O*) *my son* ; **mī serve**, (*O*) *my slave*.

134. Rule for Agreement of the Possessive Adjective.
The possessive adjective agrees with the noun which it modifies in gender, number, and case.

a. Compare the English and Latin in

Galba is calling his friends, Galba } *suōs amicōs vocat*
Lesbia is calling her friends, Lesbia }

The girls are calling their friends, puellae suōs amicōs vocant

Observe that **suōs** agrees with **amicōs** and is unaffected by the gender, number, and case of **Galba**, **Lesbia**, or **puellae**.

¹ A Latin slogan.

44 POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

135. *Suus*, the Reflexive Possessive. The possessive *suus* is reflexive; that is, it stands in the predicate and refers to the subject, indicating that the subject is the possessor. In English the meaning of the sentence *Galba is calling his daughter* is doubtful, for we cannot tell whether Galba is calling his own daughter or the daughter of someone else. But in Latin *Galba filiam suam vocat* can mean only the former, for *suum* must refer to *Galba*.

136. Omission of Possessives. The Latin possessives are omitted whenever the meaning is clear without them.

137. Position of Possessive Adjectives. Possessive adjectives, when not emphatic, follow their nouns; when emphatic, they precede: as,

Lesbia est filia mea, Lesbia is my daughter

Lesbia est mea filia, Lesbia is my daughter

EXERCISES

138. 1. *Rēgina suis sociis auxilium dat.* 2. *Servi frumentum vestrum portant.* 3. *Socii nostri nova bella parant.* 4. *Tēla sunt mea, arma sunt tua.* 5. *Agri pulchri sunt grāti filiabus meis.* 6. *Populus est inimicus suis sociis.* 7. *Insula nostra est proxima tuae terrae.* 8. *Meae viae nōn sunt tuae viae.*

I AM STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF CONTINUING THE CLASSICS IN AN ACADEMIC EDUCATION. I CONSIDER THAT, IN ADDITION TO THE MENTAL DISCIPLINE WHICH STUDY OF THEM AFFORDS, THEY ARE THE MOST HELPFUL IN THE MATTER OF CORRECT ENGLISH STYLE, IN LAYING SOUND FOUNDATIONS FOR GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION, AND IN FURNISHING A BASIS FOR THE STUDY OF ALL MODERN LANGUAGES.—WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

139. Answer the following questions in Latin, basing your replies on § 131 :

1. Quis in insulā habitat ?
2. Ubi Galba habitat ?
3. Ubi Quīntus habitat ?
4. Quid est grātum Mārcō ?
5. Estne insula nautae proxima terrae ?
6. Suntne servī liberi ?
7. Quō Mārcus saepe nāvigat ?
8. Quid Lesbia Mārcō dat ?
9. Cūr est Lesbia Quīntō inimica ?



Second Review, Lessons VIII-XV, §§ 737-742



ON THE SACRED WAY IN THE ROMAN FORUM .

This picture of the Roman Forum shows the Sacred Way with its ancient pavement. At the left rise the three remaining columns of the temple of Castor. At the right are the ruins of the temple of Saturn, and in the right background towers the Capitoline Hill

LESSON XVI

Experientia docet stultōs — Experience teaches fools

CONJUGATION · PRESENT INDICATIVE OF *SUM* · PREDICATE GENITIVE OF POSSESSOR

140. Conjugation. The inflection of the verb is called its *conjugation*. Through its conjugation the verb expresses voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

141. Voice. There are two voices, active and passive. A verb in the active voice represents the subject as *performing* the action : as,



ACTIVE VOICE

The boy → *hit* → the ball

A verb in the passive voice represents the subject as *receiving* the action : as,

The girl ← *was hit* ← by
the ball



PASSIVE VOICE

Note the direction of the arrows.

142. Mood. In Latin there are three moods : indicative, subjunctive, and imperative.

143. Tense. The tense of a verb indicates its time.

144. In English there are six tenses :

1. Present, referring to present time, *I call*.
2. Past, referring to past time, *I called*.
3. Future, referring to future time, *I shall call*.

4. Present perfect, denoting action completed in present time, *I have called.*

5. Past perfect,¹ denoting action completed in past time, *I had called.*

6. Future perfect, denoting action completed in future time, *I shall have called.*

There are also six tenses in Latin, with practically the same names and meanings.

145. Number. In Latin, as in English, there are two numbers, singular and plural.

146. Person. Latin, like English, has three persons. The first person is the person speaking (*I call*); the second person, the person spoken to (*you call*); the third person, the person or thing spoken of (*he calls*). In English, person and number are indicated by personal pronouns. In Latin, on the other hand, person and number are indicated by *personal endings* (§ 47). We have already learned that *-t* and *-nt* are endings of the third person, singular and plural. The complete list of personal endings of the active voice is as follows:

| | SINGULAR | | PLURAL | |
|------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1ST PERSON | <i>-m</i> or <i>-ō</i> | <i>I</i> | <i>-mus</i> | <i>we</i> |
| 2D PERSON | <i>-s</i> | <i>thou</i> or <i>you</i> | <i>-tis</i> | <i>you</i> |
| 3D PERSON | <i>-t</i> | <i>he, she, it</i> | <i>-nt</i> | <i>they</i> |

147. Indicative Mood. The indicative mood is used to make a statement or to ask a question concerning a real or assumed fact.

148. Regular and Irregular Verbs. Most verbs form their moods and tenses after a regular plan, and are called *regular* verbs. Verbs that depart from this plan are called *irregular*.

¹ Also called the *pluperfect*.

149. Present Indicative of *sum*. The verb *sum*, *I am*, irregular in Latin as in English, is conjugated in the present indicative as follows :

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1ST PERSON | <i>sum, I-am</i> | <i>sumus, we-are</i> |
| 2D PERSON | <i>es, you-are</i> | <i>estis, you-are</i> |
| 3D PERSON | <i>est, he-, she-, or it-is</i> | <i>sunt, they-are</i> |

a. Est meaning there is, or sunt meaning there are, precedes its subject. In this use there is called an expletive.

Distinguish, therefore, between *insula est magna, the island is large*, and *est insula magna, there is a large island*.

150. Rule for Predicate Genitive of Possessor. *The possessive genitive often stands in the predicate, and is connected with its noun by a form of the verb sum.*

Pecūnia est servī, the money is the slave's, or, freely, belongs to the slave (literally, is of the slave)

GALLIA

First learn the special vocabulary, page 363

151. *Gallia est terra Gallōrum. Terra Gallōrum est pulchra, et Galli, populus Galliae, patriam (country) suam amant. Sunt in Galliā multa oppida magna. In agris multi agricolae habitant, et equi agricolārum multum frūmentum per viās longās in oppida portant. Bella Gallis grāta nōn sunt. 5 Sed proximī Gallis habitant Germānī. Germānī bellum amant et semper sunt in armis. Saepe Germānī cum sociis suis in Galliam properant et agrōs occupant. Tum Galli populum ad arma vocant et cum Germānīs pugnant. Magna est fāma bellōrum et nōtae sunt victōriae. Sed victōria nōn 10 semper est Gallōrum. Saepe Germānī superant.*



GAUL AND PARTS OF GERMANY, SPAIN, ITALY, AND BRITAIN

152. 1. Are you friendly to my allies? Yes. 2. Your well-known victories, my son, are pleasing to our land. 3. Are the men of your towns free? No. 4. The new spears belong to (are of) my son. 5. Are we very near to the high island? 6. No, the island is not very near.

LESSON XVII

Vōx populī vōx Deī — The voice of the people is the voice of God

THE FOUR REGULAR CONJUGATIONS · PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

153. Four Regular Conjugations. There are four regular conjugations of verbs. These conjugations are distinguished from one another by the *distinguishing*, or *characteristic*, vowel appearing at the end of the present stem.

154. The present stem of each conjugation is found by dropping *-re*, the ending of the present infinitive active, which is given in the vocabularies.

155. Below are given the present indicative and the present infinitive active of a verb of each conjugation, the infinitive showing the present stem with its distinguishing vowel. These are the first two of the principal parts of the verb.

| CONJUGA- TION | PRES. INDIC. | PRES. INF. | PRES. STEM | DISTINGUISH- ING VOWEL |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| I | vo'cō, <i>call</i> | vocā're | vocā- | ā |
| II | mo'neō, <i>advise</i> | monē're | monē- | ē |
| III | re'gō, <i>rule</i> | re'gere | rege- | e |
| IV | au'diō, <i>hear</i> | audi're | audi- | i |

156. From the present stem are formed the *present*, *past* (also called *imperfect*), and *future* tenses.

157. Present Indicative Active of First Conjugation. Verbs having the infinitive termination *-āre*, such as *vocā're*, belong to the First Conjugation.

158. The present indicative is inflected by adding the personal endings to the present stem. The distinguishing vowel *-ā* disappears in the first person singular, and is shortened before the endings *-t* and *-nt* in the third person singular and plural.

159. The inflection of *vocō*, *vocāre* (pres. stem *vocā-*), *call*, in the present indicative active is as follows :

| | PERSONAL ENDINGS | | PERSONAL ENDINGS |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>vo'cō</i> , <i>I-call</i> | <i>-ō</i> | <i>vocā'mus</i> , <i>we-call</i> | <i>-mus</i> |
| 2. <i>vo'cās</i> , <i>you-call</i> | <i>-s</i> | <i>vocā'tis</i> , <i>you-call</i> | <i>-tis</i> |
| 3. <i>vo'cat</i> , <i>he-, she-, or it-calls</i> | <i>-t</i> | <i>vo'cant</i> , <i>they-call</i> | <i>-nt</i> |

160. Translation of Present. English has three forms for the present tense : *I call*, *I am calling*, *I do call*. Latin has but one form, *vocō* ; this is used for any one of the three English forms.



THE ISLAND IN THE TIBER

On the right is the Fabrician bridge, which was built 62 B.C., in the days of Cæsar and Cicero

52 PRESENT INDICATIVE, FIRST CONJUGATION

EXERCISES

161. Inflect the present indicative of the following verbs, all of which you have had before :

INDICATIVE PRESENT

a'mō, *I love*
 con'vocō, *I call together*
 dō, *I give*
 ha'bitō, *I live, I dwell*
 labō'rō, *I toil*
 nār'rō, *I tell*
 nā'vigō, *I sail*
 oc'cupō, *I seize*
 pa'rō, *I prepare*
 por'tō, *I carry*
 pro'perō, *I hasten*
 pug'nō, *I fight*

INFINITIVE PRESENT

amā're, *to love*
 convocā're, *to call together*
 da're, *to give*
 habitā're, *to live, to dwell*
 labōrā're, *to toil*
 nārrā're, *to tell*
 nāvigā're, *to sail*
 occupā're, *to seize*
 parā're, *to prepare*
 portā're, *to carry*
 properā're, *to hasten*
 pugnā're, *to fight*

NOTE. In dō, dare, the *a* of the present stem is short. The only indicative form of dō having the stem vowel long is dās, *you give*, second person singular of the present.

162. Translate each of the following forms and give its voice, mood, tense, person, and number. When translating a verb, note first the personal ending.

1. Occupā'mus, properā'tis, con'vocant. 2. Datis, labō'rās, pugnā'tis. 3. Parās, portat, amā'mus. 4. Nārrat, dant, pro'perat. 5. Occupā'tis, nā'vigās, portant. 6. Habitā'tis, labō'rant, dās.

163. 1. We-dwell, we-are-dwelling, we-do-dwell. 2. You-seize (*singular*), you-are-seizing, you-do-seize. 3. We-do-carry, they-are-laboring, we-hasten. 4. He-is-giving, he-calls-together, you-are-sailing. 5. They-do-fight, he-carries, we-are-living.

LESSON XVIII

Labōrāre est ōrāre — To labor is to pray¹

THE ABLATIVE DENOTING *WITH*

164. One of the relations denoted by the Latin ablative is expressed in English by the preposition *with* (§ 65). But *with* varies in meaning, and cannot always be translated by the Latin preposition *cum*. This becomes clear from the following sentences :

1. The fields are thick *with* grain
2. Marcus fights *with* his spear
3. Julia is living *with* Lesbia
4. Galba toils *with* great industry

With denotes *cause* in 1, *with grain* meaning *because of grain*.

With denotes *means* in 2, *with his spear* meaning *by means of his spear*.

With denotes *accompaniment* in 3, the meaning being that Julia is not living alone but *in company with* Lesbia.

With denotes *manner* in 4, *with great industry* telling how Galba works.

These four meanings of *with* are expressed in Latin by four different constructions of the ablative, known as the Ablative of Cause, the Ablative of Means, the Ablative of Accompaniment, and the Ablative of Manner.

165. Rule for Ablative of Cause. *Cause is denoted by the ablative, usually without a preposition, and answers the question Because of what ?*

Agri sunt crēbri frūmentō, the fields are thick with grain

¹ Motto of the monks of the order of Saint Benedict.

166. Rule for Ablative of Means. *Means is denoted by the ablative without a preposition. This ablative answers the question By means of what? With what?*

Mārcus tēlō pugnat, Marcus fights with his spear

167. Rule for Ablative of Accompaniment. *Accompaniment is denoted by the ablative with cum. This ablative answers the question In company with whom?*

Iūlia cum Lesbiā habitat, Julia is living with Lesbia

168. Rule for Ablative of Manner. *Manner is denoted by the ablative with cum. Cum may be omitted if an adjective is used with the ablative. This ablative answers the question How? In what manner?*

Galba (cum) magnā diligentīā labōrat, Galba works with great industry

EXERCISE

169. What uses of the ablative do you discover in the following passage and what question does each answer?

The day after the battle we retreated with all our forces. The roads were deep with mud and the men were weary with fighting. To make matters worse, aviators attacked our crowded ranks with bombs. The machines flew low, but with such speed that we could not hit them. At last with a sigh of relief we entered a forest so thick with trees that we were well protected by the branches. Many wretched refugees with their wives and children sought shelter there.



A ROMAN SPOON

LESSON XIX

Multum in parvō — Much in little

PAST AND FUTURE INDICATIVE OF *SUM* • THE PREPOSITION *Ē* OR *EX*

170. Past and Future Indicative of *sum*. The past¹ and the future indicative of the irregular verb *sum* are conjugated as follows :

PAST INDICATIVE

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. e'ram, <i>I-was</i> | erā'mus, <i>we-were</i> |
| 2. e'rās, <i>you-were</i> | erā'tis, <i>you-were</i> |
| 3. e'rat, <i>he-, she-, or it-was</i> | e'rant, <i>they-were</i> |

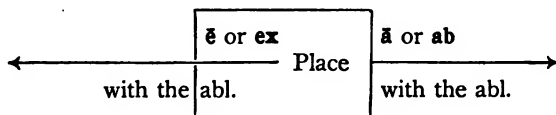
FUTURE INDICATIVE

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. e'rō, <i>I-shall-be</i> | e'rimus, <i>we-shall-be</i> |
| 2. e'ris, <i>you-will-be</i> | e'ritis, <i>you-will-be</i> |
| 3. e'rit, <i>he-, she-, or it-will-be</i> | e'runt, <i>they-will-be</i> |

171. Preposition *ē* or *ex*. Latin has two prepositions meaning *from*, with the ablative : *ā* or *ab* and *ē* or *ex*.

| | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Vir ab castris properat Vir ex castris properat | } | <i>the man hastens from the camp</i> |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|

But *ā* or *ab* means *from the outside of*, and *ē* or *ex* *from the inside of*. Note the diagram :



NOTE. Write *ē* before consonants only, *ex* before either vowels or consonants.

¹ Also called the *imperfect*.

PUERĪ SEXTUS ET QUĪNTUS

First learn the special vocabulary, page 363

172. SEXTUS. Quō, Quīnte, properās? Cūr arma nova et tēlum longum portās?

QUĪNTUS. Ad castra proxima properō, Sexte, cum viris et pueris oppidi nostri. Cūr in armis nōn es? Cūr terrae nostrae

tuum auxilium nōn dās?

S. Rōmānus sum. Populō Rōmānō bellum semper grātum est. Sed in nostrō oppidō nōn erat fāma bellī. Quis, Quīnte, bellum parat? Eritne novum bellum cum Gallis?

Q. Nōn cum Gallis. Germāni, semper inimici Rōmānis, bellum magnā diligentīā parant. Ex silvīs Germāniae cōpiās suās convocant. Mox viae, Sexte, erunt crēbrae equis et viris, et agri Rōmāni proximī Germāniae in periculō erunt. Sed nostra victōria erit.



QUO, QUINTE, PROPERAS?

173. 1. The Germans fight with long spears. 2. We-are-hastening from (the inside of) the Roman camp. 3. Shall-you-be with Sextus? We-shall-be, soon. 4. The perils of-our forces were many.

174. Derivation. Give the meaning of the following English words and tell to what Latin words they are related:

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| insulate | conservation | longevity | agriculture | elaborate |
| sinecure | navigable | servile | virile | depopulate |

LESSON XX

Nil dēspērāndum — There's no such word as fail¹

PAST INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

175. Formation of Tenses. Instead of using auxiliary verbs, like *was*, *shall*, *will*, etc., to express differences in tense, Latin adds to the verb stem certain elements that have the force of auxiliary verbs. These are called *tense signs*.

176. The tense sign of the past is **-bā-**, which is added to the present stem. The past consists, therefore, of three parts:

| PRESENT STEM | TENSE SIGN | PERSONAL ENDING |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| vocā- | ba- | m |
| <i>calling-</i> | <i>was-</i> | <i>I</i> |

a. Note that the Latin verb is translated from right to left, so that English *I was calling* is in Latin **vocā'bam**, *calling-was-I*.

177. Inflection of Past Indicative Active. The personal endings of the past are the same as those of the present, except that **-m** is used instead of **-ō** in the first person singular.

SINGULAR

1. **vocā'bam**, *I-was-calling* or *I-called*
2. **vocā'bās**, *you-were-calling* or *you-called*
3. **vocā'bat**, *he-, she-, it-was-calling* or *he-, she-, it-called*

PLURAL

1. **vocābā'mus**, *we-were-calling* or *we-called*
2. **vocābā'tis**, *you-were-calling* or *you-called*
3. **vocā'bant**, *they-were-calling* or *they-called*

¹ From Horace, a Roman poet. Literally, *In nothing must it be despaired.*

58 PAST INDICATIVE ACTIVE, FIRST CONJUGATION

a. Note that the inflection above is somewhat like that of **eram** (§ 170), the past tense of **sum**, and that the long **ā** of the tense sign **-bā-** is shortened before final **-m**, **-t**, and **-nt**. A long vowel is regularly shortened before **nt** and final **-m** or **-t**. Learn this rule now.

178. Meaning of Past Tense. The Latin past tense has two uses.

a. It may represent an action as going on in past time and not yet completed, and is then translated by the English past progressive: as, **vocābam**, *I was calling*. For this reason this tense is often called the *imperfect*.

b. It usually describes a past situation, and is then translated by the English past: as, **vocābam**, *I called*. For this reason this tense is often called the *past descriptive*.

EXERCISES

179. Inflect in the past indicative active the verbs given in § 161.

180. 1. **Nārrās**, **nārrābās**, **parāmus**, **parābāmus**. 2. **Pugnātis**, **portābat**, **occupant**, **dabam**. 3. **Occupābātis**, **nāvigātis**, **labōrābās**, **habitant**. 4. **Datis**, **pugnābam**, **properātis**, **occupābāmus**.

BRITANNIA

First learn the special vocabulary, page 364, and locate on the map, page 49, the countries mentioned in the story.

181. **Britannia**, **terra Britannōrum**, **est insula magna**. **Britannī erant barbarī et in silvis magnīs et oppidis parvis habitābant**. **Britannia est proxima Galliae et Britannī erant amīcī Gallōrum**. **In longīs bellis Gallōrum et Rōmānōrum Britannī sociīs suis auxilium saepe dabant**. **Iam nōta populō Rōmānō erat Britannia**. **Sed amīcītia Britannōrum et Gallōrum populō Rōmānō grāta nōn erat**. **Itaque Rōmānī cōpiās convocābant et arma sua et magnam cōpiam frūmentī**

parābant. Magnā cum diligentīā labōrābant. Tum cum multis viris ad insulam Britanniam nāvigābant. Īnsula erat crēbra 10 silvis et viae nōn bonae erant. Itaque Rōmānī in periculō saepe erant. Britannī ex castris suis properābant et cum Rōmānis pugnābant. Sed victōria Rōmānōrum erat, et Rōmānī cōpiis suis multa oppida Britannōrum occupābant.



BRITANNĪ ERANT BARBARĪ

182. 1. The Romans were-fighting in the forest with the savage Britons. 2. The Britons carried grain to the camp with-their horses. 3. Your friendship will-be known to-the-Romans. 4. Because-of-the-danger¹ of-war the Britons were already calling-together their forces. 5. The Romans sailed through the deep waters with great danger.

1. Ablative of cause, § 165.

LESSON XXI

Montāni semper liberī — Mountaineers are always free¹

FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

183. Formation of Future Indicative Active. The tense sign of the future in the first conjugation is **-bi-**. This is added to the present stem and followed by the personal endings.

| PRESENT STEM | TENSE SIGN | PERSONAL ENDING |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| vocā- <i>call-</i> | bi- <i>will-</i> | t <i>he</i> |

184. Inflection of Future Indicative Active. The first person singular ends in **-bō**, the **i** of the tense sign disappearing. In the third person plural **-bi-** becomes **-bu-**.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. vocā'bō, <i>I-shall-call</i> | vocā'bimus, <i>we-shall-call</i> |
| 2. vocā'bis, <i>you-will-call</i> | vocā'bitis, <i>you-will-call</i> |
| 3. vocā'bit, <i>he-, she-, it-will-call</i> | vocā'bunt, <i>they-will-call</i> |

a. Note that the inflection is somewhat like that of **erō** (§ 170), the future of **sum**.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 364

185. 1. Quis fābulam insulae¹ Britanniae nārrābit? 2. Cūr, mī fili, Britannī erant miserī? 3. Bellis crēbris Britannī erant miserī. 4. Erantne ōrae insulae¹ altae²? Altae erant. 5. Britannī Gallis, sociis suis, auxilium saepe dant. 6. Itaque Rōmānī magnis cum cōpiis ad ōrās altās insulae nāvigābunt.

¹ Motto of the state of West Virginia. The verb *to be* is omitted in this motto, as in many others.

7. *Iam Rōmānī barbarōs multīs proeliis³ superābunt.* 8. *Magna erunt praemia victōriae.* 9. *Tum insula erit Rōmānōrum.*

1. Genitive. 2. Predicate adjective, nominative plural. 3. Ablative of means.

186. 1. The shore of-the-island, nearest to-Gaul, is high. 2. We-shall-fight with the hostile savages¹ in the great forests. 3. Our friends will-be wretched because-of-the-dangers² of-the-battle. 4. You-will-conquer the Britons, O Romans, with-your long spears.³ 5. Soon (*iam*) the Romans will give great rewards to their allies.

1. Ablative of accompaniment. 2. Ablative of cause. 3. Ablative of means.

187. Inflect in the future indicative active the verbs given in § 161.



ORAE BRITANNIAE ERANT ALTAE

LESSON XXII

Virtūs praemium est optimum — Virtue is the best prize¹

PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION

188. Formation of Present, Past, and Future Indicative Active. Verbs having the infinitive termination **-ēre**, such as **monē're**, belong to the Second Conjugation.

189. The present, past, and future of the second conjugation, as of the first, are formed on the present stem.

190. The present stem of the second conjugation ends in **-ē** (§ 155). This characteristic vowel appears in every form of the present, past, and future.

191. The same personal endings and the same tense signs are used as in the first conjugation.

192. Inflection of Present, Past, and Future Indicative Active. The inflection below shows the present, past, and future indicative active of **vo'cō** (*I call*) of the first conjugation and of **mo'neō** (*I advise* or *warn*) of the second. Review the forms of **vo'cō** and learn the corresponding tenses of **mo'neō**.

vo'cō, vocā're (pres. stem **vocā-**), *call*

PRESENT

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. vo'cō, <i>I-call</i> | vocā'mus, <i>we-call</i> |
| 2. vo'cās, <i>you-call</i> | vocā'tis, <i>you-call</i> |
| 3. vo'cat, <i>he-, she-, it-calls</i> | vo'cant, <i>they-call</i> |

¹ From Plautus, a writer of Latin plays.

PAST (IMPERFECT)

1. vocā'bam, *I-was-calling* or *I-called*
2. vocā'bās, *you-were-calling* or *you-called*
3. vocā'bat, *he-, she-, it-was-calling* or *he-, she-, it-called*
1. vocābā'mus, *we-were-calling* or *we-called*
2. vocābā'tis, *you-were-calling* or *you-called*
3. vocā'bant, *they-were-calling* or *they-called*

FUTURE

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. vocā'bō, <i>I-shall-call</i> | vocā'bimus, <i>we-shall-call</i> |
| 2. vocā'bis, <i>you-will-call</i> | vocā'bitis, <i>you-will-call</i> |
| 3. vocā'bit, <i>he-, she-, it-will-call</i> | vocā'bunt, <i>they-will-call</i> |

mo'neō, monē're (pres. stem monē-), *advise*

PRESENT

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. mo'neō, <i>I-advise</i> | monē'mus, <i>we-advise</i> |
| 2. mo'nēs, <i>you-advise</i> | monē'tis, <i>you-advise</i> |
| 3. mo'net, <i>he-, she-, it-advise</i> | mo'nent, <i>they-advise</i> |

PAST (IMPERFECT)

1. monē'bam, *I-was-advising* or *I-advised*
2. monē'bās, *you-were-advising* or *you-advised*
3. monē'bat, *he-, she-, it-was-advising* or *he-, she-, it-advised*
1. monēbā'mus, *we-were-advising* or *we-advised*
2. monēbā'tis, *you-were-advising* or *you-advised*
3. monē'bant, *they-were-advising* or *they-advised*

FUTURE

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. monē'bō, <i>I-shall-advise</i> | monē'bimus, <i>we-shall-advise</i> |
| 2. monē'bis, <i>you-will-advise</i> | monē'bitis, <i>you-will-advise</i> |
| 3. monē'bit, <i>he-will-advise</i> | monē'bunt, <i>they-will-advise</i> |

193. Nearly all regular verbs ending in **-eō** belong to the Second Conjugation.

194. **Shortening of Vowels.** Attention has been called to the shortening of long vowels in certain forms. The following rules are of general application :

1. A long vowel is shortened before another vowel.

Thus, **monē-ō** becomes **mone-ō**.

2. A long vowel is shortened before **nt** and **nd**, before final **-m** or **-t**, and, except in words of one syllable, before final **-l** or **-r**.

Thus, **vocānt**, **vocāndus**, **vocābām**, **vocābāt**, **monēt**.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 364

195. Like **moneō**, inflect the present, past, and future indicative of

habeō, **habē're**, *have*
teneō, **tenē're**, *hold, keep*
timeō, **timē're**, *fear*
videō, **vidē're**, *see*

DERIVATIVES

habit
tenacious
timid
vision, evident

196. 1. **Tenētis**, **vocābitis**, **habēbant**. 2. **Vidēbunt**, **monēbāmus**, **nārrābat**. 3. **Habēbō**, **timēs**, **vocātis**. 4. **Vidēsne altās ōrās insulae?** 5. **Numquam**, **Rōmānī**, **sine auxiliō sociōrum nostrōrum praemia victōriae tenēbimus**.

MY FIRST REMEMBRANCE OF GRAMMAR IS MY STUDY OF THE LATIN GRAMMAR, WHICH GAVE ME, AS FAR AS I NOW CAN SEE, WHATEVER KNOWLEDGE I POSSESS OF THE STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGE.—LYMAN ABBOTT

LESSON XXIII

Lupus in fābulā — The wolf in the story¹

LATIN ORDER OF WORDS

197. Order of Words in English and Latin Compared. In English, words are arranged in a fairly fixed order, and this order cannot be changed, as a rule, without changing or destroying the meaning of the sentence.

198. In Latin the office of the words in a sentence is shown by their forms (§ 39), and their position is much more free. Still there are general rules of order, which should be carefully observed. The rules already given in the preceding lessons are here summarized for review.

a. The subject generally stands first, the verb last. But, to avoid obscurity, *est*, *is*, and other forms of the verb *to be* usually stand, as in English, between the subject and a noun or adjective in the predicate.

NOTE. In connected narrative each succeeding sentence begins with the word or words that link it most closely to the sentence preceding. For example, in "The Rhine was the frontier of Germany. Cæsar built a bridge across this river," the order of words in Latin would be "The Rhine was the frontier of Germany. *Across this river* Cæsar a bridge built." Observe that the first words of the second sentence, "Across this river," link it to the sentence preceding and are therefore placed before the subject, "Cæsar."

b. The indirect object may either precede or follow the direct object.

c. The vocative case rarely stands first.

d. An adjective may either precede or follow its noun (cf. § 199).

e. The possessive adjective regularly follows its noun.

f. Adverbs normally stand directly before the words they modify.

¹ From Terence, a writer of Latin comedies. The expression applies to an unexpected and unwelcome appearance; cf. "Speak of the devil."

199. Words are made emphatic by placing them in unusual positions. Thus we have seen that possessive adjectives, which regularly follow their nouns, are made emphatic by placing them before their nouns (§ 137); and any adjective or other modifier is made emphatic by separating it from the word to which it belongs. Observe the following sentences:

Caesar agrōs pulchrōs Gallōrum occupat

Caesar *pulchrōs* Gallōrum agrōs occupat

In the first sentence **pulchrōs** is not emphatic. In the second it has been made so by separating it from its noun **agrōs**. The order of words, therefore, in a Latin sentence tells the eyes of the reader as much about the emphasis as his ears tell him when he hears a man speak. If you do not note the order, you will often fail to get the sense.

EXERCISES

200. Derivation. What Latin derivatives can you find in the following paragraph? Give the meaning of each derivative and the Latin word from which it is derived.

Britain, because of its insular character, was not occupied by the Romans for many years. Its inhabitants were a great multitude, barbarous in their habits of life, very belligerent, and not slow to fight for their liberties. Then, too, the visible and the invisible perils of navigation in the open sea, though not insuperable, made the Romans timid.



Third Review, Lessons XVI-XXIII, §§ 743-748



THE ROMAN FORUM AS IT NOW APPEARS

No spot has greater historic interest than the Roman Forum, the center of the political and commercial life of the Roman Empire. Its magnificent buildings were restored for the last time in the sixth century. Then for more than a thousand years they were systematically destroyed and buried in rubbish, so that now the ancient pavement is at places forty feet below the present level of the ground. At the left of the picture is the Palatine Hill, and at the farther end of the Forum is the Capitoline

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LESSON XXIV

Quandōque bonus dormitat Homērus — Even good Homer
sometimes nods¹

THE DEMONSTRATIVE *IS, EA, ID*

201. Definition of a Demonstrative. A demonstrative is a word that points out an object, as, *this, that, these, those*. Sometimes these words are pronouns: as, *Do you hear these?* Sometimes they are adjectives: as, *Do you hear these men?* In the former case they are called *demonstrative pronouns*, in the latter *demonstrative adjectives*.

202. Agreement of Latin Demonstratives. Demonstrative pronouns agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they refer, but their case is determined by the way they are used.

Demonstrative adjectives, like other adjectives, agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

203. Demonstrative *is, ea, id*. The demonstrative most used is *is* (masculine), *ea* (feminine), *id* (neuter), meaning *this* or *that* in the singular and *these* or *those* in the plural. It is declined as follows:

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| NOM. | is | ea | id | eī (ī) | eae | ea |
| GEN. | eius | eius | eius | eōrum | eārum | eōrum |
| DAT. | eī | eī | eī | eīs (īs) | eīs (īs) | eīs (īs) |
| ACC. | eum | eam | id | eōs | eās | ea |
| ABL. | eō | eā | eō | eīs (īs) | eīs (īs) | eīs (īs) |

¹ From Horace. The meaning is that even the best make mistakes. Of similar sentiment are his words "Vitiis nēmō sine nāscitur," *no one is born without faults*.

The genitive singular *eius* is pronounced *eh'yus*. The plural forms with two *i*'s are pronounced as one syllable. Hence, pronounce *ii* as *i* and *iis* as *is*.

204. Position of Demonstrative Adjectives. Demonstrative adjectives, being emphatic, normally precede their nouns: as,

Ad eam insulam nāvigat, he is sailing to this (or that) island

205. Demonstratives used as Personal Pronouns. Latin demonstratives are frequently used for the personal pronouns of the third person, *he, she, it*, or (plural) *they*. *Is*, as a personal pronoun, has the following meanings:

| | |
|------|---|
| NOM. | <i>is, he; ea, she; id, it</i> |
| GEN. | <i>eius, of him, his; eius, of her, her, hers; eius, of it, its</i> |
| DAT. | <i>eī, to or for him; eī, to or for her; eī, to or for it</i> |
| ACC. | <i>eum, him; eam, her; id, it</i> |
| ABL. | <i>eō, with, from, etc., him; eā, with, from, etc., her; eō, with, from, etc., it</i> |
| NOM. | <i>eī or iī, eae, ea, they</i> |
| GEN. | <i>eōrum, eārum, eōrum, of them, their</i> |
| DAT. | <i>eīs or iīs, eīs or iīs, eīs or iīs, to or for them</i> |
| ACC. | <i>eōs, eās, ea, them</i> |
| ABL. | <i>eīs or iīs, eīs or iīs, eīs or iīs, with, from, etc., them</i> |

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 364

206. 1. *Quis ea cōsilia Rōmānōrum iam nūtiābat? Bonus amicus Britannōrum.* 2. *Quō eī Rōmānī nāvigābunt? Ad insulam eī Rōmānī nāvigābunt.* 3. *Quid in eam insulam portābunt? Multōs virōs et equōs et magnam cōpiam frūmenti in eam insulam portābunt.* 4. *Pugnābuntne Britannī cum Rōmānīs? Mox pugnābunt, sed eōs nōn superābunt.* 5. *Amantne*

Britanni insulam suam? Amant. 6. Habentne Britanni sociōs? Nunc Galli sunt socii eōrum, sed auxilium Gallōrum eōs numquam servābit. 7. Iam (*soon*) magnam victōriam Rōmāni nūntiābunt. 8. Iniūriæ Britannōrum erunt magnæ et vita¹ eōrum erit semper misera.

1. Observe that **vita** is translated *lives*. The plural of **vita** is not used except in the sense of biographies, as, **vitæ magnōrum virōrum**, *lives of great men*.

207. 1. He-sees him, her, it, them. 2. This plan, that life, these boys. 3. For-those rewards, with that friend, the rumor of-that battle. 4. The story of-those wrongs, for-that life, those girls.

LESSON XXV

Aurea mediocritās—The golden mean¹

THE POSSESSIVE OF THE THIRD PERSON

208. We learned in § 135 that the possessive of the third person, **suus**, **-a**, **-um**, *his*, *her*, *its*, *their*, is reflexive and is used when the subject is the possessor: as,

Britanni insulam suam amant, *the Britons love their island*

209. When *his*, *her*, *its*, *their* do not refer to the subject, but to other persons or things, we translate *his*, *her*, *its* by **eius** (*of him*, *of her*, *of it*), and *their* by **eōrum** (*of them*) for masculine or neuter possessors and **eārum** for feminine possessors.

Galba sees his (own) danger, **Galba periculum suum videt**

Galba sees his danger (not his own), **Galba periculum eius videt**

The men see their (own) danger, **virī periculum suum vident**

The men see their danger (not their own), **virī periculum eōrum (eārum) vident**

¹ From Horace, the noted lyric poet.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 365

210. 1. Rēgina amicōs suōs servābat. 2. Rēgina amicōs eius¹ servābat. 3. Rōmānī finitimōs suōs servābunt. 4. Rōmānī finitimōs eōrum servābunt. 5. Ei barbari cōpiis suis mūrōs altōs et lātōs eōrum tenēbant. 6. Is Gallus Rōmānōs nōn timēbat, sed eis iniūriās suās nārrābat. 7. Amātisne patriam vestram? Clāra oppida et lātōs agrōs eius amāmus. 8. Germānī victōriās eōrum nūntiābunt. 9. Nōn sine praemiō auxilium rēginae dabis.

1. Do not forget that **eius**, being masculine, feminine, or neuter, may mean *his*, *her*, or *its*. Usually the context will show which meaning to use.

211. 1. That slave will-save his (*his own*) life. 2. That slave will-save his (*not his own*) life. 3. Those girls were-holding their (*their own*) prizes. 4. Those savages will-fear their (*their own*) neighbors. 5. They love their queen and see her danger.



THE ROMAN FORUM AT ITS WESTERN END

On the left are three columns of the temple of Vespasian and the arch of Septimius Severus. On the right are the ruins of the temple of Saturn. The canvas near the foot of the arch covers an excavation where were found the alleged tomb of Romulus and the oldest Latin inscription

LESSON XXVI

Fōrmōsa faciēs mūta cōmmendātiō est—A pleasing countenance is
a silent recommendation¹

THE PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION

212. Verbs having the infinitive termination *-ĕre* belong to the Third Conjugation: as, *regō, re'gĕre* (*rule*), present stem *regĕ-* (cf. § 155).

213. The present indicative active of *regō* is inflected as follows:

| | PERSONAL ENDINGS | | PERSONAL ENDINGS |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>re'gō, I-rule</i> | -ō | <i>re'gimur, we-rule</i> | -mur |
| 2. <i>re'gis, you-rule</i> | -s | <i>re'gitis, you-rule</i> | -tis |
| 3. <i>re'git, he-, she-, it-rules</i> | -t | <i>re'gunt, they-rule</i> | -nt |

a. Note that the final *-e* of the present stem disappears in the first person singular, becomes *-u-* in the third person plural and *-i-* elsewhere. The inflection is much like that of *erō*, the future of *sum*.

EXERCISES

214. Like *regō, re'gĕre*, inflect the present indicative active of *dicō, di'cere, speak, say*; and *dūcō, dū'cere, lead*.

215 Derivation. From the verb *dūcō* many English words are derived. Define the following:

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|--------|
| ductile | induce | produce | adduce |
| duke | introduce | reduce | deduce |

¹ From Publilius Syrus, a writer whose short and witty sayings were memorized in the Roman schools.

MAGISTER ET DISCIPULĪ¹

First learn the special vocabulary, page 365

216. MAGISTER. Saepe, discipuli mei, dē Rōmā dicimus, sed ubi est Rōma?

DISCIPULĪ. Rōma, magister, est in Italiā, clārā patriā Rōmānōrum.

M. Habētisne tabulam (*a map*) Italiae?

D. Tabulam bonam Italiae in libris nostris habēmus.

M. Estne Italia lāta?

D. Lāta Italia nōn est. Longa est.

M. Quid libri vestri de viis Rōmānis narrant?

D. Rōmāni multās et longās viās habēbant. Eae viae per Italiam, Galliam, Germāniam patēbant. Nōta erat Appia via.² Dē eā libri saepe dicunt.

M. Eratne Rōma semper magna?

D. Nōn semper. Per multōs annōs Rōma erat parva et finitimī eius erant inimicī. Sed populus Rōmānus eōs multīs proeliis superābat. Tum in (*against*) barbarōs Rōmāni cōpiās suās dūcunt et dēnique multās terrās regunt.

M. Optimē (*well done*), discipulī. Aliquandō (*some day*) ā patriā nostrā ad Italiam nāvigābitis et ōrās pulchrās et insulās eius et mūrōs altōs Rōmae vidēbitis.

1. *Teacher and Pupils.* 2. See page 86.

WE SHOULD HAVE SCANT CAPITAL TO TRADE ON WERE WE TO THROW AWAY THE WISDOM WE HAVE INHERITED AND SEEK OUR FORTUNE WITH THE SLENDER STOCK WE OURSELVES HAVE ACCUMULATED. THIS, IT SEEMS TO ME, IS THE REAL, THE PREVALENT ARGUMENT FOR HOLDING EVERY MAN WE CAN TO THE INTIMATE STUDY OF THE ANCIENT CLASSICS. — WOODROW WILSON





LESSON XXVII.

Cum grānō salis — With a grain of salt¹

THE PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION

217. Verbs having the infinitive termination *-ire* belong to the Fourth Conjugation : as, *audiō, audi're* (*hear*), present stem *audi-* (cf. § 155).

218. The present indicative active of *audiō, audi're*, is inflected as follows :

| | PERSONAL ENDINGS | | PERSONAL ENDINGS |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>au'diō, I-hear</i> | -ō | <i>audi'mus, we-hear</i> | -mus |
| 2. <i>au'dis, you-hear</i> | -s | <i>audi'tis, you-hear</i> | -tis |
| 3. <i>au'dit, he-, she-, it-hears</i> | -t | <i>au'diunt, they-hear</i> | -nt |

a. Note that *i*, the characteristic vowel, is always long except where long vowels are regularly shortened (cf. § 194). In the third person plural *u* is inserted between the stem and the personal ending : as, *audi-u-nt*.

EXERCISES

219. Like *audiō, audire*, inflect the present indicative active of *veniō, venire, come*, and *muniō, munire, fortify*.

220. 1. *Nūntiābunt, venitis, habēbat, mūnis.* 2. *Vidēbātis, audimus, timēbit, veniunt.* 3. *Dabit, tenēbunt, mūnitis, nāvīgābās.* 4. *Audit, timēbātis, nārrant, habēbimus.* 5. *Properābunt, venimus, parābās, mūniunt.*

¹ From Pliny. An expression used to indicate that the real facts have been exaggerated : as, " That story must be taken *cum grānō salis*."

DĒ CASTRĪS RŌMĀNĪS

First learn the special vocabulary, page 365

221. Vidētisne castra Rōmāna? Castra sunt magna, et quattuor (*four*) portās (*gates*) habent. Per eās portās Rōmāni in castra veniunt et ex eis portis cōpiās suās dūcunt. In castris multōs virōs et equōs vidēmus. Vidēmus virōs quī in armīs sunt et virōs quī magnā diligentīā labōrant. Ei 5



CASTRĀ RŌMĀNA

qui labōrant castra mūniunt. Rōmānī castra sua altō vāllō et altā fossā semper mūniunt. Vidētisne eōs quī terram ex fossā portant? Barbari castra sua nōn mūniunt, itaque vita¹ eōrum multis periculis patet. Sed Rōmānī sine periculō castra sua tenent nec (*nor*) barbarōs timent. In mediis castris 10 est praetōrium (*general's tent*). Idne² vidētis? Is quī cōpiās Rōmānās dūcit est clārus vir. Saepe suōs³ convocat. Nunc eis⁴ dicit (*is talking*) et ei eum audiunt.

1. Translate, *lives*. 2. Made up of *id* and *-ne*, the question sign. 3. *His men*. The possessives are often pronouns (cf. § 132). 4. Indirect object.

LESSON XXVIII

Palma nōn sine pulvere — No prize without a struggle¹

THE DATIVE WITH SPECIAL INTRANSITIVE VERBS

222. Intransitive verbs do not admit of a direct object (§ 25). Many such verbs, however, are of such meaning that they can govern a dative as indirect object (§ 58). This dative, in Latin, represents the person or thing to which a benefit, injury, or feeling is directed; but it appears in English as a direct object.

223. Learn the following list of common verbs whose meanings call for a dative as indirect object:

| | DERIVATIVES |
|--|--------------------------|
| crē'dō, crē'dere, <i>believe</i> (give belief to), <i>trust</i> | creed, credit, creditor |
| fa'veō, favē're, <i>favor</i> (show favor to) | favorite, favorable |
| no'ceō, nocē're, <i>injure</i> (do harm to) | noxious, innocent |
| pā'reō, pārē're, <i>obey</i> (give obedience to) | |
| persuā'deō, persuādē're, <i>persuade</i> (make a thing agreeable to) | dissuade, suasion |
| resis'tō, resis'tere, <i>resist</i> (offer resistance to) | persist, insist, desist |
| stu'deō, studē're, <i>be eager</i> (give attention to) | study, student, studious |

a. The verbs crēdō and persuādeō are transitive in some senses and take an accusative (direct object) along with the dative (indirect object): as, *Rōmānis sua crēdunt, they intrust their possessions to the Romans.*

224. Rule for Dative with Intransitive Verbs. *The dative of the indirect object is used with the intransitive verbs crēdō, faveō, noceō, pārēō, persuādeō, resistō, studeō, and others of like meaning.*

¹ Literally, *No palm without dust*, referring to the palm branch, the prize of the victor in the chariot race, and the dust raised by the struggle. Compare Mrs. Browning's "No cross, no crown."

EXERCISES

225. Inflect the present indicative active of *servō*, *faveō*, *crēdō*, and *mūniō*.

226. Derivation. The verb *resistō*, *resist*, is composed of the verb *sistō*, *stand*, and the prefix *re-*, *back* or *again*, so that *resist* means to *stand back* in the line or *stand again* after running away.

Look up the words *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, and *persist*, and note the force of each of the prefixes.

227. 1. *Crēdisne sociis eōrum?* *Eis nōn crēdō.* 2. *Mei finitimī cōnsiliis novis tuis nōn favent.* 3. *Servi bellō student.* 4. *Bonae puellae libris suis numquam nocent.* 5. *Equi Galbae Mārcō nautae nōn pārent.*

228. 1. We-persuade our friends. 2. We-resist our neighbors. 3. That boy does not obey Lesbia. 4. You-believe them, my friends, because-of-your friendship.¹

1. Ablative of cause, § 165.



A COCKFIGHT

A wall painting from a house in Pompeii

LESSON XXIX

DIRIGŌ — I point the way¹

THE PAST INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF REGŌ AND AUDIO

229. Formation and Inflection. The tense sign is *-bā-*, as in the first two conjugations. The past indicative of *regŏ* is formed and inflected just like that of *moneŏ*. The past indicative of *audiŏ* has *iē* before the tense sign: as, *audiē'bam*.

THIRD CONJUGATION

1. *regē'bam*, *I-was-ruling* or *I-ruled*
2. *regē'bās*, *you-were-ruling* or *you-ruled*
3. *regē'bat*, *he-was-ruling* or *he-ruled*
1. *regēbā'mus*, *we-were-ruling* or *we-ruled*
2. *regēbā'tis*, *you-were-ruling* or *you-ruled*
3. *regē'bant*, *they-were-ruling* or *they-ruled*

FOURTH CONJUGATION

1. *audiē'bam*, *I-was-hearing* or *I-heard*
2. *audiē'bās*, *you-were-hearing* or *you-heard*
3. *audiē'bat*, *he-was-hearing* or *he-heard*
1. *audiēbā'mus*, *we-were-hearing* or *we-heard*
2. *audiēbā'tis*, *you-were-hearing* or *you-heard*
3. *audiē'bant*, *they-were-hearing* or *they-heard*

230. The Conjunction *-que*. The conjunction *and* is often expressed in Latin by *-que* added to the second of two associated words: as,

senātus populus'que Rŏmānus, *the senate and the Roman people*

¹ Motto of the state of Maine.

a. Words which do not stand alone, but are attached to other words, are called *enclitics*. We have already had *-ne*, the question sign.

EXERCISES

231. Inflect the present and past indicative of *nūntiō*, *studeō*, *crēdō*, and *veniō*.

232. 1. Dicēbant, audiēbātis, superābit, dūcunt. 2. Tenēbis, regitis, mūniēbāmus, habēbunt. 3. Dicimus, timēbātis, patent, veniēbat. 4. Dūcēbam, mūniunt, vidēbitis, patēbis. 5. Servābō, audiēbās, tenēs, dicēbāmus.

DĒ DEĪS RŌMĀNĪS

First learn the special vocabulary, page 365. The names of the gods mentioned below, being the same in English and Latin, are not included.

233. 1. Rōmānī multōs deōs et multās deās habēbant. 2. Poētae Rōmānī multās fābulās dē deis et deābus¹ nārrābant.



ATHĒNA DEA SAPIENTIAE

3. Eis fābulis nōn crēdimus. 4. Populus Rōmānus deōs deāsque timēbat et eis pārēbat. 5. In numerō deōrum erant Iuppiter et Neptūnus et Mārs. 6. Iuppiter deōs deāsque regēbat, Neptūnus in aquis altis habitābat. 7. Mārs erat deus belli, et proeliis semper studēbat. 8. In numerō deārum erant Iūnō et Minerva et Diāna. 9. Iūnō erat rēgina deārum. 10. Minerva erat dea sapientiae. 11. Diāna erat rēgina silvārum.

1. *dea* is declined like *filia* (§ 70. a), having *deabus* in the dative and ablative plural.

234. 1. Good men obey the gods. 2. Evil men resist the gods. 3. The gods never do-harm to-good boys and girls. 4. Minerva favors men who (*qui*) are-eager for wisdom.

LESSON XXX

In hōc signō vincēs — In this sign thou shalt conquer¹

THE FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

235. Tense Sign and Inflection. The tense sign of the future in the third and fourth conjugations is not **-bi-**, as in the first and second conjugations, but **-a-** in the first person singular and **-ē-** in the rest of the tense. This tense sign takes the place of the final vowel of the present stem in verbs conjugated like **regō**, and is preceded by the stem vowel **-i** in verbs conjugated like **audiō**. The usual shortening of long vowels takes place (cf. § 194).

236. The inflection of the future indicative active of **regō** (third conjugation) and **audiō** (fourth conjugation) is as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. re'gam, <i>I-shall-rule</i> | au'diam, <i>I-shall-hear</i> |
| 2. re'gēs, <i>you-will-rule</i> | au'diēs, <i>you-will-hear</i> |
| 3. re'get, <i>he-will-rule</i> | au'diet, <i>he-will-hear</i> |
| 1. regē'mus, <i>we-shall-rule</i> | audiē'mus, <i>we-shall-hear</i> |
| 2. regē'tis, <i>you-will-rule</i> | audiē'tis, <i>you-will-hear</i> |
| 3. re'gent, <i>they-will-rule</i> | au'dient, <i>they-will-hear</i> |

a. Observe that the future of the third conjugation is like the present of the second, except in the first person singular.

EXERCISES

237. Inflect the present, past, and future indicative active of **con'vocō**, **te'neō**, **dīcō**, and **mū'niō**.

¹ Translation of the Greek motto which Constantine, the first Christian emperor, is said to have seen on a flaming cross in the sky. This vision, we are told, led to his conversion, and his banners afterwards bore a cross with its motto. It is now the motto of the order of Knights Templar.

80 FUTURE INDICATIVE OF *REGŌ* AND *AUDIŌ*

238. Derivation. Latin prepositions are often used as prefixes and added to simple verbs to make compound verbs. These same prefixes appear in English and generally have the same meanings as in Latin.

Form English derivatives from each of the following Latin compounds, and note the force of the prefix :

ab, from + **dūcō**, lead = **abdūcō**, lead away

ad, to + **dūcō**, lead = **addūcō**, lead to

dē, down or from + **dūcō**, lead = **dēdūcō**, lead down or from

ē, out of + **dūcō**, lead = **ēdūcō**, lead out of

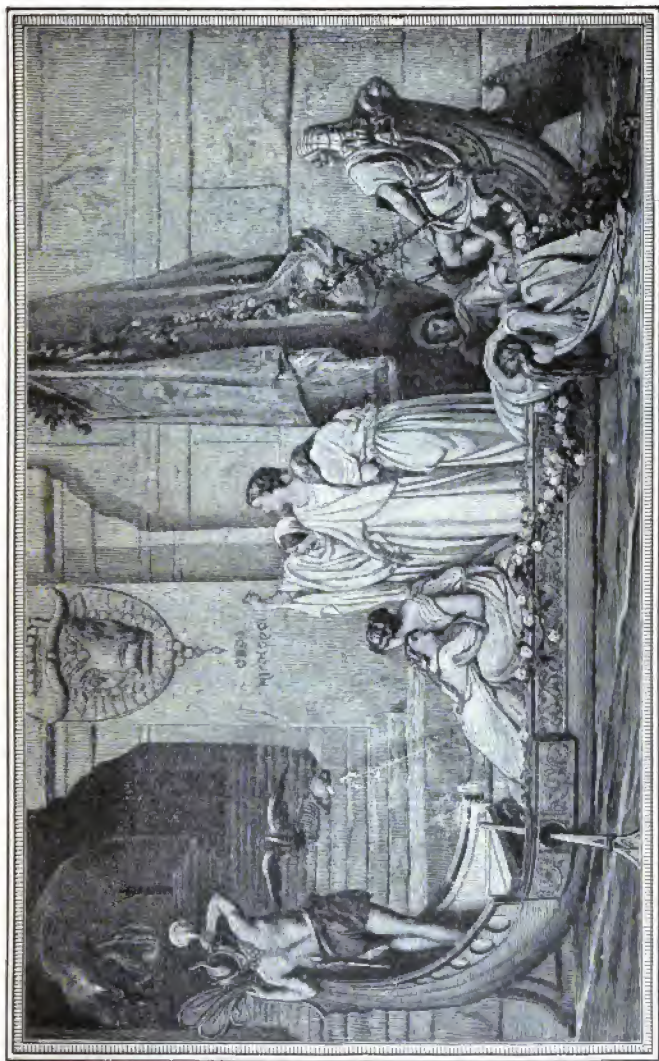
in, into + **dūcō**, lead = **indūcō**, lead into

THĒ'SEUS ET MĪNŌTAURUS¹

First learn the special vocabulary, page 366. Consult the general vocabulary for new words or words you have forgotten.

239. Ōlim (*once upon a time*) Mīnōs, quī insulam Crētam regēbat, bellum cum Graecīs gerēbat. Graecī magnō animō pugnant, sed Mīnōs eōs crēbris proeliis superat. Tum Mīnōs dicit : " Nunc, Graecī, victōria est mea et servī mei estis. Nunc iniūriis² vestris poenam dabitis magnam. 5 Quotannis (*every year*) ad patriam meam septem (*seven*) puerōs et septem puellās mittētis. Cum eis ad ōrās altae Crētae nāvigābitis. Eōs in labyrinthum¹ indūcēmus. Tum barbarus Mīnōtaurus veniet. Eum vidēbunt et audient et timēbunt. Amicōs suōs vocābunt, sed quis ad eōs auxilia 10 portābit? Sine cōsiliō,³ sine armīs vitam suam Mīnōtaurō barbarō dabunt. Ea, Graecī, erit poena vestra. Quid dicitis?"

1. *Theseus* (thē'sūs) and the *Min'o-taur*. The Minotaur was a fabulous monster, which lived on the island of Crete in the labyrinth, a structure containing so many rooms and winding passages that nobody could get out of it. The Minotaur fed on human flesh. 2. Ablative of cause. The Greeks had caused the death of a son of Minos, and this led to the war. 3. *Resource*.



THE TRIBUTE TO THE MINOTAUR

240. 1. The wretched men will-suffer punishment. 2. Whither will Minos lead the boys and girls? 3. He-will-lead them¹ to his island. 4. The forces will-wage war with great spirit.

1. Use the masculine form.



GLASS VASES FROM POMPEII

LESSON XXXI

Nōn est ad astra mollis ē terrīs via — Not easy is the way
from the earth to the stars¹

VERBS IN *-IŌ* OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION

241. Some verbs of the third conjugation do not end in *-ō* like *regō*, but in *-iō*, like *audiō* of the fourth conjugation. The fact that they belong to the third conjugation and not to the fourth is shown by the ending of the infinitive (§ 155). Compare

audiō, *audi're* (*hear*), fourth conjugation

capiō, *ca'pere* (*take*), third conjugation

242. Observe that *capiō* is inflected like *audiō* throughout the past and future; but that in the present only the forms *capiō* and *capiunt* are like *audiō* and *audiunt*, all the other forms being like corresponding forms of *regō* (cf. *capis*, *regis*; *capit*, *regit*; etc.).

¹ From Seneca, a Roman philosopher.

capiō, capere (pres. stem **cape-**), *take*

| PRESENT | PAST | FUTURE |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. ca'piō | capiē'bam | ca'pīam |
| 2. ca'pis | capiē'bās | ca'piēs |
| 3. ca'pit | capiē'bat | ca'piet |
| 1. ca'pīmus | capiēbā'mus | capiē'mus |
| 2. ca'pitis | capiēbā'tis | capiē'tis |
| 3. ca'piunt | capiē'bant | ca'pient |

EXERCISES

243. Like **capiō**, inflect the present, past, and future of **faciō**, *facere, make, do*.

THESEUS ET MĪNŌTAURUS (CONTINUED)

First learn the special vocabulary, page 366

244. Miserī Graeci timent et pārent. Itaque quotannis (*yearly*) ad Crētam septem pulchrōs puerōs et septem pulchrās puellās mittunt. Numquam postea filiōs filiāsque vident.

Tum Thēseus, clārus hērōs (*hero*) Graecōrum, in patriā nōn erat. Sed mox fāmam miseram audit et in patriam 5 celeriter properat. Populum convocat et dicit: "Semper, O Graeci, erimus servī? Semper filiōs filiāsque ad Crētam mittēmus? Bonum cōsiliū capiam. Minerva, dea sapientiae, auxilium dabit. Mīnōtaurum malum nōn timeō. Cum eō pugnābō et eum vincam." 10

245. 1. We-were-making, they-will-wage, you-are-sending.
2. We-shall-conquer, you-will-take, they-will-make. 3. He-was-waging, we-shall-come, you-hear. 4. They-will-say, he-will-announce, we-shall-make.

LESSON XXXII

Nē cēde malīs — Do not yield to misfortunes¹

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD · QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

246. The imperative mood expresses a command: as, *come!*
go! speak!

247. The Latin imperative has two tenses, the present and future. The present is used more than the future, which is not included in this book.

248. The present imperative is used only in the second person, singular and plural. In the active voice the singular is the same in form as the present stem. The plural is formed by adding *-te* to the singular.

249.

FIRST CONJUGATION

2. vocā, *call-thou*

vocā'te, *call-ye*

SECOND CONJUGATION

2. monē, *advise-thou*

monē'te, *advise-ye*

THIRD CONJUGATION

2. rege, *rule-thou*

re'gite,² *rule-ye*

FOURTH CONJUGATION

2. audi, *hear-thou*

audi'te, *hear-ye*

250. The irregular verb *sum* has *es*, *be thou*, and *este*, *be ye*, as present imperatives.

¹ From Vergil, author of the *Ænē'id*, the greatest Latin epic poem.

² Note that in the third conjugation *e* of the stem becomes *i* before *-te*.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

251. We learned in § 109 that questions might be introduced, as in English, by interrogative pronouns or adverbs: as, **quis?** *who?* **ubi?** *where?* **quō?** *whither?* **cūr?** *why?* and that questions expecting the answer *yes* or *no* were often introduced by **-ne**, the question sign, combined with the first word.

But questions expecting the answer *yes* or *no* may take one of three forms:

1. **Venitne?** *Is he coming?* (Asking for information.)
2. **Nōne venit?** *Is he not coming?* (Expecting the answer *yes*.)
3. **Num venit?** *He isn't coming, is he?* (Expecting the answer *no*.)

252. We learned in § 110 that *yes-or-no* questions are usually answered by repeating the verb, with or without a negative. Instead of this, **ita**, **vērō**, **certē**, etc. (*so*, *truly*, *certainly*, etc.) may be used for *yes*; and **nōn**, **minimē**, etc. for *no* if the denial is an emphatic *by no means*, *not at all*, or the like.

Num via longa est? Minimē. *The road isn't long, is it? Not at all.*

EXERCISES

253. Give the present imperative of the following verbs: **capiō**, **veniō**, **gerō**, **pateō**, **servō**.

THĒSEUS ET MĪNŌTAURUS (CONTINUED)

First learn the special vocabulary, page 366

254. Tum Thēseus nāvigium celeriter parat et ad insulam Crētā nāvigat. Cum¹ ad ōram altā venit, ex nāvigio properat et terram petit. Eum Ariadnē,² filia rēgīnae, videt. Tum eum vocat et dicit: "Quis es, bone vir³? Quid in patriā meā petis? Nōne Graecus es? Crēta est inimica 5 Graecis et vita tua est in periculō." Thēseus respondet:

"Thēseus sum, Graecōrum hērōs (*hero*), nōtus fāmā⁴ meā per multās terrās. Minōtaurum petō. Cum¹ eō pugnābō. Eum vincam. Nōne Thēseō auxilium dabis?" Tum Ariadnē, clārā fāmā et magnō animō Thēsei commōta (*moved*),¹⁰ eum amat et respondet: "Num barbara sum? Vitam tuam servābō. Cape arma et venī."

1. The conjunction *cum*, *when*, and the preposition *cum*, *with*, though alike, are easily distinguished, as *cum*, *with*, is followed by the ablative case.
2. Pronounce in English *A-ri-ad'ne*. 3. *Good sir*. 4. Ablative of cause.

255. 1. Nūntiā, mūnite, mitte. 2. Pete, venī, nāvigāte.
3. Servāte, mūni, tenē. 4. Vidēte, portā, mittite.

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**Fourth Review, Lessons XXIV-XXXII, §§ 749-754**



THE APPIAN WAY AND THE CLAUDIAN AQUEDUCT

The Romans excelled as engineers and builders. A system of splendid roads connected the capital with the different parts of the Empire. "All roads lead to Rome" was literally true. The Appian Way extended southeast to Brundisium, the great commercial port for the East. Equally famous were the aqueducts, bringing the city an abundant water supply

## LESSON XXXIII

Accipere quam facere iniūriam praestat—It is better to suffer  
a wrong than to do one<sup>1</sup>

### PRESENT INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

**256. Passive Voice.** The passive voice (§ 141) uses a different set of personal endings from those of the active. The present indicative passive of **vocō** is inflected as follows :

**vo'cō, vocā're** (pres. stem **vocā-**), *call*

#### PERSONAL ENDINGS

|                                             |             |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. vo'cor, <i>I-am-called</i>               | -r or -or   |
| 2. vocā'ris or -re, <i>you-are-called</i>   | -ris or -re |
| 3. vocā'tur, <i>he-, she-, it-is-called</i> | -tur        |
| 1. vocā'mur, <i>we-are-called</i>           | -mur        |
| 2. vocā'mini, <i>you-are-called</i>         | -mini       |
| 3. voca'ntur, <i>they-are-called</i>        | -ntur       |

**a.** The letter **r**, which appears in all but one of the personal endings, is sometimes called the passive sign.

**b.** A long vowel is shortened before final **-r** or **-ntur**.

**c.** The forms **vocor** etc. may be translated either *I am called* etc. or *I am being called* etc.

### EXERCISES

**257.** Like **vocor**, inflect **amor**, **servor**, **nūntior**, **portor**, **superor**.

**258. Derivation.** The prefix **con-** (**com-**, **co-**), identical with the preposition **cum** (*with*), added to simple verbs makes many compounds both in Latin and English. This prefix sometimes

<sup>1</sup> From Cicero, Rome's greatest orator and man of letters.

means *with* or *together*, and sometimes strengthens the simple verb with the meaning *completely, forcibly*. What is the force of this prefix in the following words?

|                                                   |                                  |                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>contain</i> ( <i>teneō</i> )                   | <i>compete</i> ( <i>petō</i> )   | <i>conserve</i> ( <i>servō</i> ) |
| <i>convoke</i> ( <i>convocō</i> )                 | <i>convince</i> ( <i>vincō</i> ) | <i>conduct</i> ( <i>dūcō</i> )   |
| <i>collaborate</i> <sup>1</sup> ( <i>labōrō</i> ) | <i>convene</i> ( <i>veniō</i> )  | <i>commit</i> ( <i>mittō</i> )   |

1. The final letter of the prefix is often assimilated (*made like*) to the first letter of the simple verb.

### THĒSEUS ET MĪNŌTAURUS (CONCLUDED)

First learn the special vocabulary, page 366. Read the story as a whole

**259.** Tum Ariadnē Thēseum in nōtum labyrinthum indūcīt et eī longum filum (*string*) dat et dicit: "Tenē id filum.



Filum vēstīgia (*steps*) tua reget<sup>1</sup> et ex labyrinthō tē (*you*) ēdūcet. Nunc pro- 5 perā. Mīnōtaurum audiō. Num timēs? Eī fortiter resiste et clāra erit victōria tua. Vince et servā vitam puerōrum puellārumque 10 Graeciae." Mox Thēseus Mīnōtaurum videt et petit.<sup>2</sup> Diū pugnātur<sup>3</sup> nec sine magnō periculō. Dēnique Mīnōtaurus su- 15 perātur, et postea pueri puellaeque servantur.

#### PUERĪ PUELLAEQUE THĒSEUM AMANT

From a Pompeian wall painting

translate freely, *the battle is fought* or *the contest rages*. The verb **pugnō** in Latin is intransitive, and so has no personal subject in the passive. A verb with an indeterminate subject is called impersonal, as in English *it rains*.

1. *Guide*. 2. *Attack*. 3. The form **pugnātur** means *it is fought*;

## LESSON XXXIV

Terrās irradiant — Let them illumine the earth<sup>1</sup>

### PRESENT INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF *MONEŌ* · ABLATIVE OF THE PERSONAL AGENT

260. The present indicative passive of the second conjugation is inflected as follows :

*mo'neō, monē're* (pres. stem *monē-*), *advise*

#### PERSONAL ENDINGS

|                                                   |             |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. <i>mo'neor, I-am-advised</i>                   | -r OR -or   |
| 2. <i>monē'ris</i> or <i>-re, you-are-advised</i> | -ris OR -re |
| 3. <i>monē'tur, he-, she-, it-is-advised</i>      | -tur        |
| 1. <i>monē'mur, we-are-advised</i>                | -mur        |
| 2. <i>monē'mini, you-are-advised</i>              | -mini       |
| 3. <i>monen'tur, they-are-advised</i>             | -ntur       |

**261. Rule for Ablative of Personal Agent.** *The ablative with the preposition ā or ab is used with passive verbs to indicate the person by whom the act is performed.*

*Pueri ā Rōmānis servantur, the boys are saved by the Romans*

NOTE. The literal meaning of *ā Rōmānis* is *from the Romans*, but in our idiom *by the Romans* is a better translation.

**262. Ablative of Means and Ablative of Agent Compared.**  
Compare the two sentences :

*Pueri ā Rōmānis servantur, the boys are saved by the Romans*

*Pueri nāvigiō servantur, the boys are saved by (or with) a boat*

In the first sentence *ā Rōmānis* is the ablative of personal agent; in the second *nāvigiō* is the ablative of means. To

<sup>1</sup> Motto of Amherst College.

aid in distinguishing these two constructions, which are often confused, observe the following facts :

- a.* The agent is a *person* ; the means is a *thing*.
- b.* The ablative of personal agent has the preposition *ā* or *ab* ; the ablative of means has no preposition.
- c.* The ablative of personal agent is used only with a passive verb ; with the ablative of means the verb may be either active or passive.

### EXERCISES

**263.** Like *moneor*, inflect *habeor*, *teneor*, *timeor*, *videor*.

**264.** 1. *Superāris*, *habēmur*, *videntur*. 2. *Tenētur*, *occupāminī*, *timēmur*. 3. *Vidēris*, *parantur*, *tenēminī*. 4. *Servātur*, *habētur*, *tenēmur*. 5. *Portāminī*, *habēris*, *teneor*.

**265.** 1. *Galli crēbra proelia faciunt et fortiter pugnant, sed ā finitimis superantur*. 2. *Minōtaurus ā filiābus eōrum timētur*. 3. *Num Thēseus Minōtaurum barbarum timet? Nōn timet*. 4. *Capite arma, Rōmānī; ā barbaris inimicis vidēminī*. 5. *Nec frūmentum nec aquam in castris habēmus. Quid faciēmus?* 6. *Tenē castra, Mārce, bonis tēlis. Iam (soon) socii nostri auxilium mittent*.

**266.** 1. The Gauls are quickly conquered by-the-arms of-the-Romans. 2. Are not pleasing stories told by many poets? Yes. 3. Theseus is-advised by Minerva, the goddess of-wisdom. 4. By-the-wisdom of-Minerva we-are-saved. 5. Give that money to-the-good queen, my son. 6. The camp of-the-savages has neither wall nor ditch. 7. When we-are-seen by your men, we-shall-suffer punishment.



## LESSON XXXV

Salvē! — Hail<sup>1</sup>

### THE PAST AND FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS

**267.** The tense signs of the past and future passive are the same as in the active. The inflection of *vocō* and *moneō* in these two tenses is as follows:

**vo'cō, vocā're** (pres. stem **vocā-**), *call*

PAST INDICATIVE PASSIVE (TENSE SIGN **-bā-**)

PERSONAL ENDINGS

- |                                                |             |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. <i>vocā'bar, I-was-called</i> <sup>2</sup>  | -r          |
| 2. <i>vocābā'ris or -re, you-were-called</i>   | -ris or -re |
| 3. <i>vocābā'tur, he-, she-, it-was-called</i> | -tur        |
|                                                |             |
| 1. <i>vocābā'mur, we-were-called</i>           | -mur        |
| 2. <i>vocābā'mini, you-were-called</i>         | -mini       |
| 3. <i>vocāban'tur, they-were-called</i>        | -ntur       |

FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE (TENSE SIGN **-bi-**)

- |                                                    |             |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. <i>vocā'bor, I-shall-be-called</i>              | -r          |
| 2. <i>vocā'beris or -re, you-will-be-called</i>    | -ris or -re |
| 3. <i>vocā'bitur, he-, she-, it-will-be-called</i> | -tur        |
|                                                    |             |
| 1. <i>vocā'bimur, we-shall-be-called</i>           | -mur        |
| 2. <i>vocā'bi'mini, you-will-be-called</i>         | -mini       |
| 3. <i>vocābun'tur, they-will-be-called</i>         | -ntur       |

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the state of Idaho.

<sup>2</sup> Or *I-was-being-called*, etc. Thus for all verbs in the past indicative passive.

## PAST AND FUTURE PASSIVE

**mo'neð, monē're** (pres. stem **monē-**), *advise*

PAST INDICATIVE PASSIVE (TENSE SIGN **-bā-**)

## PERSONAL ENDINGS

- |                                                 |             |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. monē'bar, <i>I-was-advised</i>               | -r          |
| 2. monēbā'ris or -re, <i>you-were-advised</i>   | -ris or -re |
| 3. monēbā'tur, <i>he-, she-, it-was-advised</i> | -tur        |
|                                                 |             |
| 1. monēbā'mur, <i>we-were-advised</i>           | -mur        |
| 2. monēbā'minī, <i>you-were-advised</i>         | -minī       |
| 3. monēban'tur, <i>they-were-advised</i>        | -ntur       |

FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE (TENSE SIGN **-bi-**)

- |                                                     |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. monē'bor, <i>I-shall-be-advised</i>              | -r          |
| 2. monē'beris or -re, <i>you-will-be-advised</i>    | -ris or -re |
| 3. monē'bitur, <i>he-, she-, it-will-be-advised</i> | -tur        |
|                                                     |             |
| 1. monē'bimur, <i>we-shall-be-advised</i>           | -mur        |
| 2. monēbi'minī, <i>you-will-be-advised</i>          | -minī       |
| 3. monēbun'tur, <i>they-will-be-advised</i>         | -ntur       |

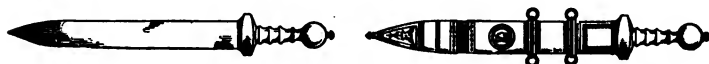
**a.** In the future passive the tense sign **-bi-** appears as **-bo-** in the first and as **-be-** in the second person singular, and as **-bu-** in the third person plural.

## EXERCISES

**268.** Inflect the following verbs in the present, past, and future, active and passive: **amð, nūntið, portð, teneð, videð, timeð.**

**269.** 1. Amābās, amābāris, timēbis, timēberis. 2. Servat, servātur, dabit, dabitur. 3. Portāmus, portābāmus, portābimus. 4. Dabiminī, vidēbuntur, tenēmur. 5. Amantur, dabātur, timentur. 6. Vidēris, nūntiāmus, timēbat. 7. Tenent, timēbunt, monēris. 8. Vidēbant, amābiminī, portāmur. 9. Venite, timē.

270. 1. They-will-be-feared, I-am-loved, we-were-seen. 2. We-are-carried, you-will-be-advised (*plur.*), they-have. 3. He-will-hasten, you-were-announcing (*sing.*), he-persuades. 4. I-shall-injure, you-favor (*sing.*), you-will-be-overcome (*plur.*). 5. We-shall-be-carried, I-was-eager-for, you-will-favor (*sing.*). 6. He-will-obey, we-are-held, they-were-seen.



ROMAN SWORDS

## LESSON XXXVI

In mediās rēs — Into the midst of things<sup>1</sup>

THE PRESENT INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF THE THIRD AND  
FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

271. The present indicative passive of *re'gō* (third conjugation) and *au'diō* (fourth conjugation) are inflected as follows:

*re'gō, re'gere* (pres. stem *rege-*), *rule*

- |                                            |                                  |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>re'gor, I-am-ruled</i>               | <i>re'gimur, we-are-ruled</i>    |
| 2. <i>re'geris or -re, you-are-ruled</i>   | <i>regi'mini, you-are-ruled</i>  |
| 3. <i>re'gitur, he-, she-, it-is-ruled</i> | <i>regun'tur, they-are-ruled</i> |

*au'diō, audi're* (pres. stem *audi-*), *hear*

- |                                            |                                   |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>au'dior, I-am-heard</i>              | <i>audi'mur, we-are-heard</i>     |
| 2. <i>audi'ris or -re, you-are-heard</i>   | <i>audi'mini, you-are-heard</i>   |
| 3. <i>audi'tur, he-, she-, it-is-heard</i> | <i>audiun'tur, they-are-heard</i> |

**a.** Observe the changes of the final stem vowel *-e* in the third conjugation. It appears unchanged only in the second person singular: as, *re'ge-ris* or *re'ge-re*.

<sup>1</sup> From Horace, Rome's greatest lyric poet.

## EXERCISES

272. Like *regŏ*, inflect the present active and passive of *dūcŏ*, *vincŏ*, and *gerŏ*.

273. Like *audiŏ*, inflect the present active and passive of *mūniŏ*.

274. 1. *Teneberis, dicitur, habēbāmini.* 2. *Superābitur, mūniuntur, geritur.* 3. *Mūnītur, parābit, vincite.*



RŌMĀNĪ MAGNUM NUMERUM CAPTĪVŌRŪM CAPIUNT

DĒ BELLĪS RŌMĀNŌRUM ET GALLŌRUM

First learn the special vocabulary, page 366

275. Cum bella in Galliā ā Rŏmānīs geruntur, castra eŏrum lātis fossis vāllisque altis celeriter mūniuntur. Tum cōpia ex portis (*gates*) castrŏrum ēdūcuntur, sed castra firmŏ praesidiŏ tenentur. Saepe Rŏmānī proelia in mediīs silvis

faciunt, saepe diū pugnātur<sup>1</sup>; sed dēnique barbari bonis armis Rōmānōrum vincuntur. Rōmānī magnum numerum captivōrum capiunt. In numerō captivōrum multi pueri puellaeque videntur. Captivī ā Rōmānīs in Italiam indūcuntur. Ibi erunt servī miserī nec postea patriam vidēbunt.

1. See § 259, note 3.

I AM A FIRM BELIEVER IN THE VALUE OF STUDYING GREEK AND LATIN. ALTHOUGH IN AFTER LIFE ONE MAY FORGET MUCH THAT HE HAS LEARNED, HE CAN NEVER LOSE THE INFLUENCE UPON HIS CHARACTER.— ELIHU ROOT, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE

## LESSON XXXVII

Repetitiō est māter studiōrum — Repetition is the mother of learning

### THE PAST AND FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF *REGŌ* AND *AUDIŌ*

**276.** The past and future indicative passive of *regō* (third conjugation) and *audiō* (fourth conjugation) are inflected as follows :

**re'gō, re'gere** (pres. stem *rege-*), **rule**

#### PAST INDICATIVE PASSIVE (TENSE SIGN -bā-)

- |                                               |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>regē'bar, I-was-ruled</i>               | <i>regēbā'mur, we-were-ruled</i>    |
| 2. <i>regēbā'ris or -re, you-were-ruled</i>   | <i>regēbā'mini, you-were-ruled</i>  |
| 3. <i>regēbā'tur, he-, she-, it-was-ruled</i> | <i>regēban'tur, they-were-ruled</i> |

#### FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE (TENSE SIGNS -a- and -ē-)

- |                                                 |                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>re'gar, I-shall-be-ruled</i>              | <i>regē'mur, we-shall-be-ruled</i>   |
| 2. <i>regē'ris or -re, you-will-be-ruled</i>    | <i>regē'mini, you-will-be-ruled</i>  |
| 3. <i>regē'tur, he-, she-, it-will-be-ruled</i> | <i>regen'tur, they-will-be-ruled</i> |

*au'diō, audi're* (pres. stem *audi-*), *hear*

PAST INDICATIVE PASSIVE (TENSE SIGN -*bā-*)

1. *audiē'bar, I-was-heard*
2. *audiēbā'ris* or *-re, you-were-heard*
3. *audiēbā'tur, he-, she-, it-was-heard*

1. *audiēbā'mur, we-were-heard*
2. *audiēbā'minī, you-were-heard*
3. *audiēban'tur, they-were-heard*

FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE (TENSE SIGNS -*a-* and -*ē-*)

1. *au'diar, I-shall-be-heard*
2. *audiē'ris* or *-re, you-will-be-heard*
3. *audiē'tur, he-, she-, it-will-be-heard*

1. *audiē'mur, we-shall-be-heard*
2. *audiē'minī, you-will-be-heard*
3. *audien'tur, they-will-be-heard*

EXERCISES

**277.** Like *regō*, inflect the present, past, and future, active and passive, of *dūcō*, *vincō*, and *gerō*.<sup>1</sup>

**278.** Like *audiō*, inflect the present, past, and future, active and passive, of *mūniō*.

**279.** 1. *Dūcēbās, dūcēbāris, mūniēs, mūniēris.* 2. *Vincit, vincet, veniet, mūniētur.* 3. *Gerēbāmus, gerēbāmur, gerimus, gerēmus.* 4. *Dūcēminī, regiminī, audiēbantur.* 5. *Amābunt, nocēbunt, venient, mūnientur.* 6. *Timēris, mūnīmus, veniēmus,*

<sup>1</sup> Extend the blank scheme (§748) of verb inflection to include the first three tenses of the passive voice, and use it for self-drill with a variety of verbs. *You cannot know verbs too well.*

capiunt. 7. Persuādent, tenēbunt, vidēberis, audientur. 8. Geruntur, gerēbātur, geritur. 9. Pārēmus, parāmur, nocēbunt, mūniēmini.

280. 1. They-are-sent, they-will-be-conquered, I-am-heard, we-were-led. 2. We-are-sent, you-will-be-fortified (*sing.*), they-come. 3. He-will-resist, you-seek (*sing.*), you-will-be-conquered (*plur.*). 4. You-were-believing (*sing.*), he-carried-on, I-shall-come. 5. We-shall-be-heard, I-was-leading, you-will-see (*plur.*). 6. He-will-carry-on, we-are-fortified, they-were-carried-on.

## LESSON XXXVIII

Deō, amīcīs, patriae — For God, for friends, for country

THE PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF *CAPIŌ*

281. The present indicative passive of *capiō* (cf. § 242) is inflected like *regor*, except the two forms *capior* and *capiuntur*, which are like *audior* and *audiuntur*. The past and future throughout are inflected like *audiēbar* and *audiar*.

| PRESENT PASSIVE    | PAST PASSIVE       | FUTURE PASSIVE   |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. ca'pior         | capiē'bar          | ca'piar          |
| 2. ca'peris or -re | capiēbā'ris or -re | capiē'ris or -re |
| 3. ca'pitur        | capiēbā'tur        | capiē'tur        |
| 1. ca'pimur        | capiēbā'mur        | capiē'mur        |
| 2. capi'mini       | capiēbā'mini       | capiē'mini       |
| 3. capiun'tur      | capiēban'tur       | capien'tur       |

## EXERCISES

282. Like *capiō*, inflect *rapīō*, *seize*, in the present, past, and future, active and passive.

DĒ LŪDŌ<sup>1</sup> RŌMĀNŌ

First learn the special vocabulary, page 367

**283.** Spectāte, amici mei, pictūram (*picture*) lūdi Rōmāni. Vidētisne discipulōs (*pupils*)? Sunt ūnus,<sup>2</sup> duo, trēs, quattuor, quinque, sex discipuli. Duo pueri stant (*are standing*) et quattuor sedent. Quid pueri faciunt? Labōrant magnā diligentīā. Duo tenent tabellās.<sup>3</sup> Trēs tenent librōs. Libri 5



Rōmānōrum erant volūmina (*rolls*). In subselliō (*bench*) sunt duo libri et trēs tabellae<sup>3</sup> et ātrāmentum (*ink*). Spectāte magistrum (*teacher*). Quid facit? Magister discipulis fābulam nārrat. Magister multās et grātās fābulās in memoriā habet. Cum pueri sunt tardī, tum poenam dant. Sed bonis pueris prae- 10 mia pulchra ā magistrō dantur. Amātisne praemia? Certē.

1. Latin has two words for school, *lūdus*, an elementary school, and *schola*, an advanced school or college for adults. 2. *One*. The next five numerals follow. Learn to count six in Latin. 3. *Writing tablets*. These were thin boards smeared with wax (cf. picture, p. 7). The writing was done with a *stilus*, a pointed instrument, like a pencil, made of bone or metal.



## LESSON XXXIX

Dum spīrō, spērō — While I breathe, I hope<sup>1</sup>

### THE PRESENT INFINITIVE AND THE PRESENT IMPERATIVE, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

**284. Infinitive Defined.** The infinitive is a verbal noun, giving the general meaning of the verb without person or number: as, *amāre, to love.*

**285. Present Infinitive.** The present infinitive active is formed by adding *-re* to the present stem (§ 154). The present infinitive passive may be formed from the active by changing final *-e* to *-i*, except in the third conjugation, which changes final *-ere* to *-i*.

| CONJ. | PRES. STEM   | PRES. INF. ACTIVE         | PRES. INF. PASSIVE            |
|-------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I     | <b>vocā-</b> | vocā're, <i>to-call</i>   | vocā'ri, <i>to-be-called</i>  |
| II    | <b>monē-</b> | monē're, <i>to-advise</i> | monē'ri, <i>to-be-advised</i> |
| III   | <b>rege-</b> | re'gere, <i>to-rule</i>   | re'gi, <i>to-be-ruled</i>     |
| IV    | <b>audi-</b> | audi're, <i>to-hear</i>   | audi'ri, <i>to-be-heard</i>   |

*a.* The present infinitive of *sum* is *esse*. There is no passive.

**286. Present Imperative.** The active forms of the present imperative, already given in § 249, are repeated below for comparison with the passive forms. The present imperative passive ends in *-re* in the singular and in *-mini* in the plural. Thus the singular of the passive imperative is like the present active infinitive, and the plural is like the second person plural of the present indicative passive.

<sup>1</sup> Closing words of the motto of the state of South Carolina. Free translation, "While there's life, there's hope."

## ACTIVE IMPERATIVE

|         |                           |                           |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| CONJ. I | vo'cā, <i>call-thou</i>   | vocā'te, <i>call-ye</i>   |
| II      | mo'nē, <i>advise-thou</i> | monē'te, <i>advise-ye</i> |
| III     | re'ge, <i>rule-thou</i>   | re'gite, <i>rule-ye</i>   |
| IV      | au'di, <i>hear-thou</i>   | audi'te, <i>hear-ye</i>   |

## PASSIVE IMPERATIVE

|         |                                 |                                 |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| CONJ. I | vocā're, <i>be-thou-called</i>  | vocā'mini, <i>be-ye-called</i>  |
| II      | monē're, <i>be-thou-advised</i> | monē'mini, <i>be-ye-advised</i> |
| III     | re'gere, <i>be-thou-ruled</i>   | regi'mini, <i>be-ye-ruled</i>   |
| IV      | audi're, <i>be-thou-heard</i>   | audi'mini, <i>be-ye-heard</i>   |

## EXERCISES

287. Give the active and passive present infinitives of *nārrō*, *rapiō*, *mūniō*, *respondeō*, *parō*, *gerō*, *videō*, *spectō*, *dūcō*, *vincō*.

288. Give the imperative active of *dicō*,<sup>1</sup> *dūcō*, *faciō*, *nūntiō*, *veniō*, *crēdō*, *noceō*, *faveō*, *resistō*, *sedeō*.

289. Give the imperative passive of *nārrō*, *rapiō*, *portō*, *petō*, *occupō*, *vincō*, *servō*, *timeō*, *mūniō*, *videō*.

290. 1. Hasten-thou, to-be-prepared, be-ye-sent, lead-thou. 2. To-lead, to-be-led, be-ye-seized, come-thou. 3. To-be-sent, to-save, lead-ye, speak-thou. 4. To-be-sought, be-ye-led, to-seize, to-be-held. 5. Fear-thou, come-ye, be-ye-prepared, to-be-fortified.

<sup>1</sup> The verbs *dicō*, *dūcō*, and *faciō* have *dic*, *dūc*, and *fac* in the singular of the present imperative active. The plural is formed regularly: *dicite*, etc.

## LESSON XL

Melius esse quam vidēri — Better to be than to seem<sup>1</sup>

### SYNOPSSES IN THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

291. Learn to give rapidly the synopses of the verbs you have had, in any person or number, following the model given below:

#### FIRST CONJUGATION

#### SECOND CONJUGATION

##### INDICATIVE

|       | ACTIVE   | PASSIVE  | ACTIVE   | PASSIVE  |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| PRES. | vo'cō    | vo'cor   | mo'neō   | mo'neor  |
| PAST  | vocā'bam | vocā'bar | monē'bam | monē'bar |
| FUT.  | vocā'bō  | vocā'bor | monē'bō  | monē'bor |

##### IMPERATIVE

|       |       |         |       |         |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| PRES. | vo'cā | vocā're | mo'nē | monē're |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|

##### INFINITIVE

|       |         |         |         |         |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PRES. | vocā're | vocā'rī | monē're | monē'rī |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

#### THIRD CONJUGATION

#### THIRD CONJUGATION (-iō ver

##### INDICATIVE

|       | ACTIVE   | PASSIVE  | ACTIVE    | PASSIVE   |
|-------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| PRES. | re'gō    | re'gor   | ca'piō    | ca'pio    |
| PAST  | regē'bam | regē'bar | capiē'bam | capiē'bar |
| FUT.  | re'gam   | re'gar   | ca'pīam   | ca'pīam   |

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the state of North Carolina, adapted from

## IMPERATIVE

|       |       |         |       |         |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| PRES. | re'ge | re'gere | ca'pe | ca'pere |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|

## INFINITIVE

|       |         |       |         |       |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| PRES. | re'gere | re'gi | ca'pere | ca'pi |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|

## FOURTH CONJUGATION

## INDICATIVE

|       | ACTIVE    | PASSIVE   |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| PRES. | au'diō    | au'dior   |
| PAST  | audiē'bam | audiē'bar |
| FUT.  | au'diam   | au'diar   |

## IMPERATIVE

|       |       |         |
|-------|-------|---------|
| PRES. | au'di | audi're |
|-------|-------|---------|

## INFINITIVE

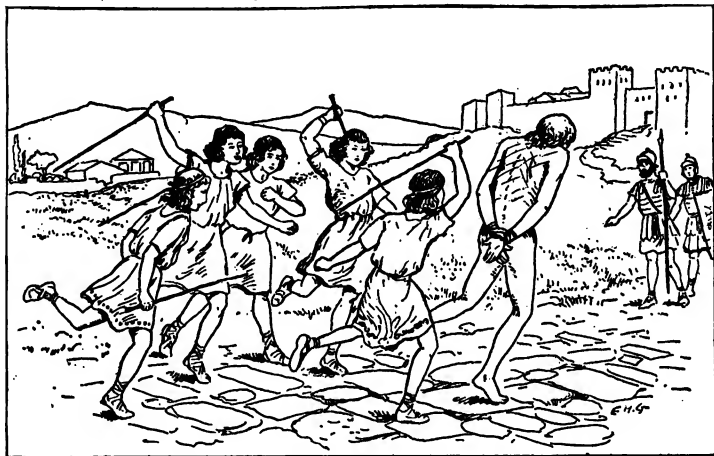
|       |         |         |
|-------|---------|---------|
| PRES. | audi're | audi'ri |
|-------|---------|---------|

## DĒ MALŌ MAGISTRŌ LŪDĪ

First learn the special vocabulary, page 367

**292.** Ōlim (*once upon a time*) Rōmānī cum finitimō oppidō bellum gerēbant. Camillus, vir clārus, cōpiās Rōmānās dūcēbat. In eō oppidō erat quidam magister lūdi.<sup>1</sup> Eum pueri amābant et viri oppidi ei<sup>2</sup> crēdēbant. Saepe magister puerōs ex oppidō per agrōs proximōs ēdūcēbat, nec pueri in 5 periculō erant, nam oppidum ā Rōmānīs nōndum (*not yet*) oppugnābātur. Sed dēnique magister puerōs in media castra Rōmāna inducit et dicit: "Spectā, Camille, eōs puerōs. Ei erunt captivī tui." Sed Camillus dicit: "Malum animum,

magister, habēs. Nōn cum puerīs Rōmānī bellum gerunt." 10  
 Tum suis<sup>8</sup> dicit, "Rapite et ligāte (*bind*) eum." Tum  
 puerīs virgās (*rods*) dat et dicit, "Iam agite, puerī mei, eis



MALUS MAGISTER LŪDĪ POENAM DAT

virgīs eum malum magistrum in oppidum vestrum." Id  
 factum erat grātum virīs eius oppidi et mox amicitiam  
 Rōmae petunt.

15

1. *quidam magister lūdi, a school teacher.* 2. *ei*, dative with *crēdebant* (§ 224). 3. *To his men.*

**293. Derivation.** What is the meaning of the following English words and to what Latin words are they related?

|          |         |          |          |         |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| dictate  | clarify | capacity | repeat   | retard  |
| regulate | regent  | factory  | sediment | rapture |

## LESSON XLI

Equō nē crēdite — Do not trust the horse<sup>1</sup>

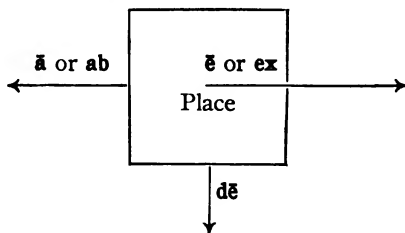
### THE ABLATIVE DENOTING FROM

**294.** One of the relations covered by the ablative case is expressed in English by the preposition *from* (cf. § 65). This relation is represented in Latin by a number of special constructions. One of these, the *ablative of personal agent*, has been already discussed (§ 261). Two others of importance are the *ablative of the place from*, many instances of which have occurred in the preceding exercises, and the *ablative of separation*.

**295. Rule for Ablative of Place From.** *The place from which is expressed by the ablative with the prepositions ā (ab), dē, ē (ex).*

*Agricolae ex agris veniunt, the farmers come from the fields*

*a. Ā or ab denotes from near a place; ē or ex, out from it; and dē, down from it. This may be represented graphically as follows:*



<sup>1</sup> This is taken from Vergil's *Æneid*, and refers to the famous wooden horse by means of which the Greeks took Troy after they had besieged it in vain for ten years. Used in a general way, the expression is a warning against the tricks of an enemy.

**296. Rule for Ablative of Separation.** *Words expressing separation or taking away are followed by the ablative, often with the prepositions ā (ab), dē, ē (ex).*

1. *Thēseus patriam ā Minōtaurō liberat, Theseus frees his country from the Minotaur*
2. *Thēseus patriam periculō liberat, Theseus frees his country from peril*

a. When there is actual separation of one material thing from another, as in 1, the preposition is usually present. When the separation is figurative, as in 2, the preposition is usually omitted.

### EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 367

**297.** 1. Galli crēbris proeliis Germānōs ab agris suis prohibēbunt. 2. Factō<sup>1</sup> Camilli pueri ex castris Rōmānis celeriter dimittentur. 3. Ibi ab amicis suis longē aberant. 4. Memoria eius facti animis nostris numquam longē aberit. 5. Cūr vir malus puerōs ā mūrīs oppidi abdūcit? 6. Vir malus amicitiam Camilli petēbat. 7. Liberā filiōs nostrōs periculō, Camille. 8. Certē eōs liberābō et vir malus poenam dabit. 9. Factō<sup>1</sup> malō eum ex castris meis agam.

1. Ablative of cause.

**298.** 1. The Roman camp was far distant from that place. 2. We shall be freed from the memory of those wrongs. 3. Depart from this place, my friends, and attack their towns. 4. My men will lead them away from the walls. 5. Keep<sup>1</sup> the savages out of your towns, Romans. 6. Seize that man, my son, and send him away. 7. The boys are not dull, are they<sup>2</sup>?

1. Imperative of *prohibeō*. 2. Review § 251.

## LESSON XLII

Nōn omne quod nitet aurum est — All is not gold that glitters

### PRINCIPAL PARTS · VERB STEMS · THE PERFECT STEM THE ENDINGS OF THE PERFECT

**299. Principal Parts.** Certain forms of the verb are important because we cannot inflect the verb without knowing them. These are called the *principal parts*.

In English, the principal parts are the present indicative, the past indicative, and the past participle : as, *go, went, gone*.

In Latin, the principal parts are the first person singular of the present indicative, the present infinitive, the first person singular of the perfect indicative, and the past participle : as,

vo'cō

vocā're

vocā'vī

vocā'tus

**300. Verb Stems.** From the principal parts we get three verb stems, from which we construct the entire conjugation. These are the *present stem*, formed from the present infinitive (§ 154), the *perfect stem*, and the *participial stem*.

**301.** The *perfect stem* is found by dropping final -ī from the first person singular of the perfect : as, **vocāv-** from **vocā'vī**, perfect of **vocō**.

**302.** The *participial stem* is found by dropping final -us from the past participle : as, **vocāt-** from **vocā'tus**, past participle of **vocō**.

**303. From the perfect stem are formed**

The Perfect Indicative Active

The Past Perfect Indicative Active

The Future Perfect Indicative Active



**304. Endings of the Perfect.** The perfect is inflected by adding the following endings to the perfect stem :

|                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. -i, <i>I</i>            | -imus, <i>we</i>            |
| 2. -istī, <i>you</i>       | -istis, <i>you</i>          |
| 3. -it, <i>he, she, it</i> | -ērunt or -ēre, <i>they</i> |

The endings of the perfect are different from those found in any other tense. They are the same in all conjugations.

**305.** Practically all the verbs of the first conjugation have regular principal parts : as,

|       |         |         |          |
|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| vo'cō | vocā're | vocā'vi | vocā'tus |
|-------|---------|---------|----------|

Following the model, give the principal parts of **amō, nārrō, portō, parō, occupō, pugnō, superō, spectō, liberō.**

### EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 367

**306. 1.** Barbarī magnam cōpiam frūmentī comparābunt et ex agris suis discēdent. **2.** Multa oppida finitimōrum oppugnābunt. **3.** Ea oppida mūris altis et fossis lātis mūniuntur et fortiter dēfenduntur. **4.** Quam longē ab Italiā absunt ea oppida ? Nōn longē absunt. **5.** Nōne Rōmānī auxilium ad ea oppida mittent ? Certē, nam populī eōrum oppidōrum sunt socii Rōmānōrum. **6.** Amplae cōpiae Rōmānōrum animōs timidōs sociōrum cōfirmābunt. **7.** Rōmānī firma praesidia in eis oppidis locābunt. **8.** Itaque barbarī iniūriis prohibēbuntur et cōpiās suās dimittent.

**307. 1.** The cowardly allies will be defended by the Romans. **2.** How far distant were those places<sup>1</sup> from their<sup>2</sup> camp ? **3.** Prepare an abundant supply<sup>3</sup> of grain, Marcus, and place it in our town. **4.** Because of the memory<sup>4</sup> of your deeds,

we shall be neither slow nor cowardly. 5. Their<sup>2</sup> hearts were encouraged, and so they seized their arms and bravely assaulted the lofty walls. 6. Why are you sitting there? Depart and quickly free those captives.

1. What is there irregular about the plural of *locus*? 2. Not *suus* (cf. §§ 135, 209). 3. *cōpia*. 4. Ablative of cause.

## LESSON XLIII

*Dimidium facti est coepisse* — Well begun is half done<sup>1</sup>

### THE PERFECT, PAST PERFECT, AND FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE OF *SUM*

**308.** The irregular verb *sum* is inflected in the perfect, past perfect, and future perfect indicative as follows:

PRIN. PARTS: *sum, esse, fui* (perf. stem *fu-*)

#### PERFECT

|                                         |                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>fu'i, I have been, I was</i>         | <i>fu'imus, we have been, we were</i>               |
| <i>fuis'ti, you have been, you were</i> | <i>fuis'tis, you have been, you were</i>            |
| <i>fu'it, he has been, he was</i>       | <i>fuērunt or fuē're, they have been, they were</i> |

#### PAST PERFECT (TENSE SIGN *-erā-*)

|                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>fu'eram, I had been</i>   | <i>fuerā'mus, we had been</i>  |
| <i>fu'erās, you had been</i> | <i>fuerā'tis, you had been</i> |
| <i>fu'erat, he had been</i>  | <i>fu'erant, they had been</i> |

#### FUTURE PERFECT (TENSE SIGN *-eri-*)

|                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>fu'erō, I shall have been</i>   | <i>fue'rimus, we shall have been</i> |
| <i>fu'eris, you will have been</i> | <i>fue'ritis, you will have been</i> |
| <i>fu'erit, he will have been</i>  | <i>fu'erint, they will have been</i> |

<sup>1</sup> From Horace, the greatest Roman lyric poet and still the most widely read. The literal translation of the Latin is *Half of an achievement is to have begun it*.

**a.** The past perfect may be formed by adding *eram*, the past of *sum*, to the perfect stem. The tense sign is *-erā-*.

**b.** The future perfect may be formed by adding *erō*, the future of *sum*, to the perfect stem. But the third person plural ends in *-erint*, not *-erunt*. The tense sign is *-eri-*.

**c.** The perfect, past perfect, and future perfect of all active verbs are formed on the perfect stem. They are all inflected like *sum*.

## SEXTUS, QUINTUS, MĀRCUS

First learn the special vocabulary, page 367

**309. MĀRCUS.** Ubi fuistis, Sexte et Quinte?

SEXTUS. Ego (*I*) in nostrā villā fui, et Quintus in suā villā fuit. Diū in agris nostris fuimus. Officia agricolārum sunt multa. Habēsne bonōs servōs?

M. Habeō. Diū exempla ēgregiae diligentiae fuērunt. Eis ampla praemia mox dabō et eōs liberābō.

S. Sine sapientiā fueris. Tenē bonōs servōs et liberā eōs numquam. Sed quid spectās, Quinte?

QUINTUS. Spectō eum pulchrum librum. Estne tuus?

M. Meus est. Semper bonis libris<sup>1</sup> studēbam. Is liber erat Galbae<sup>2</sup> et iam diū in casā eius erat. Liber est nōtus et de bellis Rōmānōrum Gallōrumque nārrat. Dēnique Galli pācantur, sed iam per septem<sup>3</sup> annōs Rōmānī in Galliā fuerant.

1. Dative. See § 224. 2. Genitive of the possessor, § 150. 3. Can you count seven in Latin?

**310. 1.** Where had the farmers been? They had been on their farms. **2.** Have you not been examples of remarkable industry, O slaves? Yes. **3.** Soon, Romans, we shall have been in Gaul for<sup>1</sup> seven years. **4.** How long<sup>2</sup> have we been absent from our duties? **5.** Finally the Gauls will be subdued, but they will have been neither stupid nor cowardly. **6.** Encourage the loyal hearts of their<sup>3</sup> allies with an abundant supply of money.

1. *per*. 2. Distinguish between *quam diū*, *how long*, and *quam longē*, *how far*. 3. Not *suus* (cf. §§ 135, 209).

## LESSON XLIV

Nōn ministrārī, sed ministrāre — Not to be ministered unto,  
but to minister<sup>1</sup>

### USE AND INFLECTION OF THE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

**311. Use of the Perfect.** The perfect indicative has two distinct meanings; according to its translation, it is called the *present perfect* or the *past absolute*.

**312.** As *present perfect*, the perfect is translated by the English present perfect with *have*, and denotes the action as completed at the time of speaking: as, *I have now finished my work*.

**313.** As *past absolute*, the perfect is translated by the English past tense, and denotes that the action took place sometime in the past: as, *I finished my work*.

**314. Translation of the English Past.** The English past is expressed sometimes by the Latin perfect and sometimes by the Latin past. In telling a story the perfect is used to mark its successive forward steps, and the past to describe past situations and past circumstances that attended those steps.

What tenses would be used in a Latin translation of the following passage?

I sailed the seas for many years. Once a school of whales surrounded our ship. The whales were swimming slowly along and were not terrified by our presence. Spouts of water arose on every side and some of the passengers were greatly alarmed. Then the monsters suddenly vanished.

<sup>1</sup> Motto of Wellesley College.

**315. Inflection of the Perfect.** The perfect indicative active of the four conjugations is inflected like *ful* (cf. § 308), and is as follows :

FIRST CONJUGATION

**vocā'vī** (perf. stem **vocāv-**),  
*I have called, I called*

1. vocā'vī      vocā'vimus
2. vocāvis'tī    vocāvis'tis
3. vocā'vit    vocāvē'runt or -ē're

SECOND CONJUGATION

**mo'nui** (perf. stem **monu-**),  
*I have advised, I advised*

- mo'nui      monu'imus
- monuis'tī    monuis'tis
- mo'nuit    monuē'runt or -ē're

THIRD CONJUGATION

**rē'xī** (perf. stem **rēx-**),  
*I have ruled, I ruled*

1. rē'xī      rē'ximus
2. rēxis'tī    rēxis'tis
3. rē'xit      rēxē'runt or -ē're

FOURTH CONJUGATION

**audī'vī** (perf. stem **audīv-**),  
*I have heard, I heard*

- audī'vī      audī'vimus
- audivis'tī    audivis'tis
- audī'vit    audivē'runt or -ē're

*a.* In vocabularies the first person of the perfect is always given as the third of the principal parts. Principal parts must be learned thoroughly. With principal parts and the rules for tense formation well in mind, the conjugation of verbs becomes easy.

EXERCISES

**316.** Nearly all perfects of the first conjugation are formed by adding **-vī** to the present stem. Like **vocā'vī**, inflect **amā'vī**, **nārrā'vī**, **pācā'vī**.

**317.** Like **monui**, inflect **habui**, **tenui**, **patui**.

**318.** Like **rēxī**, inflect **dixī** (perfect of **dīcō**), **dūxī** (perfect of **dūcō**), **misī** (perfect of **mittō**), and **cēpi** (perfect of **capiō**).

**319.** Like **audīvī**, inflect **mūnivī**.



CURIUS DENTATUS AND THE SAMNITE AMBASSADORS

## DĒ CURIŌ DENTĀTŌ

First learn the special vocabulary, page 368. See if you can explain the use of the past and perfect tenses in this story.

**320.** In numerō clārōrum Rōmānōrum erat Curius Dentātus. Saepe magna proelia faciēbat, saepe inimica castra oppidaque capiēbat. Sed in mediis victōriis vita eius erat vērā et integra. Nec in villā amplā, sed in casā parvā habitābat, et cum officia pūblica nōn prohibēbant, magnā diligentīā in parvō agrō labōrābat. Ōlim Samnitēs,<sup>1</sup> finitimī Rōmānōrum, quī amicitiam Dentāti petēbant, ad eum lēgātōs misērunt. Lēgātī multa praemia pulchra et cōpiam auri (*gold*) portābant et ad agrum Dentāti properāvērunt.

1. *The Samnites*, living east and south of Latium, conquered by the Romans after a great struggle, in which Dentatus played a prominent part.

## LESSON XLV

Ut sēmentem fēcēris, ita metēs — As you sow, so shall you reap<sup>1</sup>

### PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS

**321.** The following verbs include the three irregular verbs and all verbs of the second conjugation previously used. Review the meanings and drill on the inflection of the perfect.

**322. Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs.** Learn the principal parts of the following irregular verbs :

| PRES. INDIC. | PRES. INF. | PERFECT | PAST PART. |                |
|--------------|------------|---------|------------|----------------|
| sum          | esse       | fui     | —          | <i>be</i>      |
| ab'sum       | abes'se    | ā'fui   | —          | <i>be away</i> |
| dō           | dare       | dedi    | datus      | <i>give</i>    |

**a.** Sum and absum have the future participles *futūrus* and *āfutūrus*.

**323. Principal Parts of Second Conjugation.** Learn the principal parts of the following verbs of the second conjugation :

|            |             |           |             |                 |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| fa'veō     | favē're     | fāvi      | fautū'rus   | <i>favor</i>    |
| ha'beō     | habē're     | ha'bui    | ha'bitus    | <i>have</i>     |
| mo'neō     | monē're     | mo'nui    | mo'nitus    | <i>advise</i>   |
| no'ceō     | nocē're     | no'cui    | nocitū'rus  | <i>injure</i>   |
| pā'reō     | pārē're     | pā'ruī    | —           | <i>obey</i>     |
| pa'teō     | patē're     | pa'tui    | —           | <i>extend</i>   |
| persuā'deō | persuādē're | persuā'si | persuā'sus  | <i>persuade</i> |
| prohi'beō  | prohibē're  | prohi'bui | prohi'bitus | <i>prevent</i>  |
| respon'deō | respondē're | respon'di | respon'sus  | <i>reply</i>    |
| se'deō     | sedē're     | sēdi      | sessus      | <i>sit</i>      |
| stu'deō    | studē're    | stu'dui   | —           | <i>be eager</i> |

<sup>1</sup> From Cicero, Rome's greatest orator and generally considered her first man of letters.

|        |         |        |       |             |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------------|
| te'neō | tenē're | te'nui | —     | <i>hold</i> |
| ti'meō | timē're | ti'mui | —     | <i>fear</i> |
| vi'deō | vidē're | vidi   | visus | <i>see</i>  |

a. Note that all these verbs have the infinitive ending *-ēre*. This marks them as belonging to the second conjugation. Further, observe that the formation of the perfect varies in different verbs and that the past participle is sometimes lacking. Occasionally a verb that has no past participle will have a future participle ending in *-ūrus*, and this is then given in the principal parts. There are two examples of this in the above list. Do you see them? In dealing with verbs make it a rule to look at the infinitive first of all to determine the conjugation, and do not be surprised to find irregularities in the formation of the perfect and the participle.

#### DĒ CURIŌ DENTĀTŌ (CONCLUDED)

First learn the special vocabulary, page 368

**324.** Nōn in agrō sed in casā lēgāti Dentātum invēnērunt. Vir clārus ante mēnsam<sup>1</sup> sedēbat. Ibi cēnam<sup>2</sup> rāpulōrum<sup>3</sup> edēbat.<sup>4</sup> Tum lēgāti casam intrāvērunt<sup>5</sup> et dixērunt: "Factis tuis ēgregiis et officiis pūblicis, Dentāte, Samnitēs amicitiam tuam petunt. Ea praemia et id aurum (*gold*) sunt tua." <sup>5</sup> Tum Dentātus respondit: "Minimē, Samnitēs, nātūram meam tenētis.<sup>6</sup> Vērūs Rōmānus nōn studet aurō sed imperiō in (*over*) eōs quī aurum habent. Iam discēdite."

1. mēnsa, -ae, F., *table*. 2. cēna, -ae, F., *dinner*. 3. rāpulum, -ī, N., *young turnip*. 4. edō, -ere, *eat*. 5. intrō, -āre, *enter*. 6. *Understand*.

THAT CLASSICAL STUDIES HAVE BEEN OF VERY GREAT VALUE TO MANY PERSONS IS SIMPLY A MATTER OF FACT, AND NOT OF OPINION. THEIR VALUE MOREOVER HAS NOT BEEN PURELY CULTURAL BUT INTENSELY PRACTICAL. — MARION LEROY BURTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



## LESSON XLVI

Amicus certus in rē incertā cernitur — A friend in need is  
a friend indeed<sup>1</sup>

### PAST PERFECT INDICATIVE • PRINCIPAL PARTS (CONTINUED)

**325. Past Perfect Indicative.** The tense sign of the past perfect indicative active is **-erā-**. This is added to the perfect stem. The personal endings are the same as in the past indicative, and the inflection is like that of **fueram** (§ 308).

**326.** The past perfect indicative active of the four conjugations is inflected as follows:

| FIRST CONJUGATION                                                     |                     | SECOND CONJUGATION                                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>vocā'veram</b> (perf. stem <b>vocāv-</b> ),<br><i>I had called</i> |                     | <b>monu'eram</b> (perf. stem <b>monu-</b> ),<br><i>I had advised</i> |                     |
| 1. <b>vocā'veram</b>                                                  | <b>vocāverā'mus</b> | <b>monu'eram</b>                                                     | <b>monuerā'mus</b>  |
| 2. <b>vocā'verās</b>                                                  | <b>vocāverā'tis</b> | <b>monu'erās</b>                                                     | <b>monuerā'tis</b>  |
| 3. <b>vocā'verat</b>                                                  | <b>vocā'verant</b>  | <b>monu'erat</b>                                                     | <b>monu'erant</b>   |
| THIRD CONJUGATION                                                     |                     | FOURTH CONJUGATION                                                   |                     |
| <b>rē'xeram</b> (perf. stem <b>rēx-</b> ),<br><i>I had ruled</i>      |                     | <b>audi'veram</b> (perf. stem <b>audi-</b> ),<br><i>I had heard</i>  |                     |
| 1. <b>rē'xeram</b>                                                    | <b>rēxerā'mus</b>   | <b>audi'veram</b>                                                    | <b>audiverā'mus</b> |
| 2. <b>rē'xerās</b>                                                    | <b>rēxerā'tis</b>   | <b>audi'verās</b>                                                    | <b>audiverā'tis</b> |
| 3. <b>rē'xerat</b>                                                    | <b>rē'xerant</b>    | <b>audi'verat</b>                                                    | <b>audi'verant</b>  |

**327. Principal Parts of Third Conjugation.** Learn the principal parts of the following verbs of the third conjugation. The list includes all previously used. Review the meanings and drill on the inflection of the perfect and the past perfect.

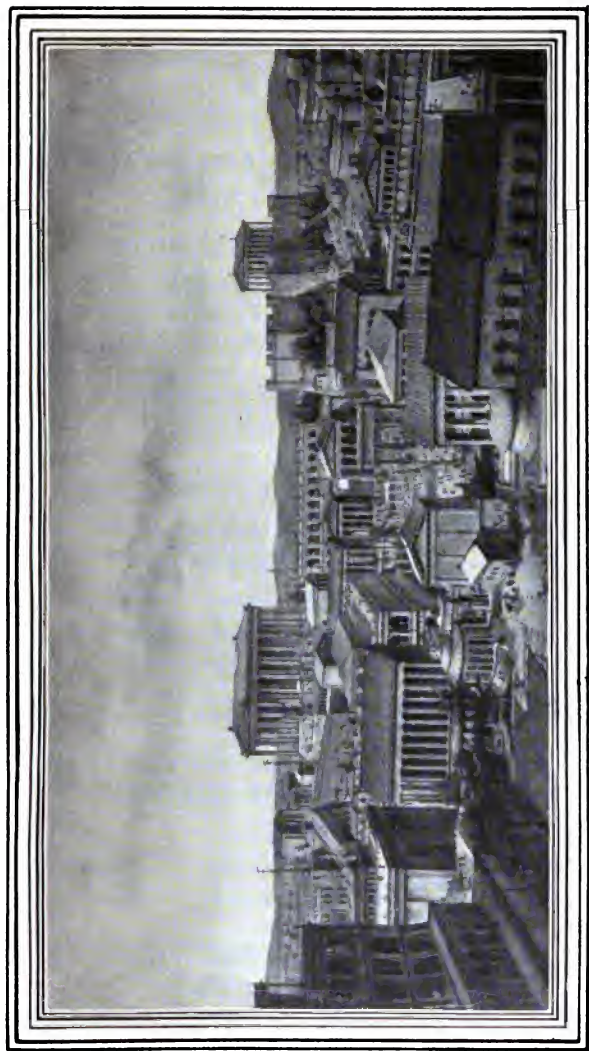
<sup>1</sup> From Ennius, the most famous of the early Latin poets. More literally, *The faithful friend is revealed when all is unfaithful*. Note the play on words.

| PRES. INDIC. | PRES. INF. | PERFECT               | PAST PART. |                       |
|--------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| abdū'cō      | abdū'cere  | abdū'xi               | abduc'tus  | <i>lead away</i>      |
| agō          | a'gere     | ēgi                   | actus      | <i>drive</i>          |
| ca'piō       | ca'pere    | cēpi                  | captus     | <i>take</i>           |
| crēdō        | crē'dere   | crē'didi              | crē'ditus  | <i>believe</i>        |
| dēfen'dō     | dēfen'dere | dēfen'di              | dēfen'sus  | <i>defend</i>         |
| dīcō         | dī'cere    | dixi                  | dictus     | <i>say</i>            |
| dīmīt'tō     | dīmīt'tere | dīmī'si               | dimis'sus  | <i>send away</i>      |
| discē'dō     | discē'dere | disces'si             | disces'sus | <i>go away</i>        |
| dūcō         | dū'cere    | dūxi                  | ductus     | <i>lead</i>           |
| ēdū'cō       | ēdū'cere   | ēdū'xi                | educ'tus   | <i>lead out</i>       |
| fa'ciō       | fa'cere    | fēci                  | factus     | <i>make</i>           |
| gerō         | ge'rere    | gessi                 | gestus     | <i>carry on, wage</i> |
| indū'cō      | indū'cere  | indū'xi               | induc'tus  | <i>lead in</i>        |
| mittō        | mit'tere   | misi                  | missus     | <i>send</i>           |
| petō         | pe'tere    | peti'vi or<br>peti'ti | peti'tus   | <i>seek</i>           |
| ra'piō       | ra'pere    | ra'pui                | raptus     | <i>seize</i>          |
| regō         | re'gere    | rēxi                  | rēctus     | <i>rule</i>           |
| resis'tō     | resis'tere | re'stiti              | —          | <i>resist</i>         |
| vincō        | vin'cere   | vici                  | victus     | <i>conquer</i>        |

## EXERCISES

328. 1. Ēgerāmus, misisti, vicit. 2. Capiet, gessērunt, restiterat. 3. Rēxit, indūxerant, faciēmus. 4. Vocāverās, monuit, petiērunt. 5. Habēbit, rapuistis; ēdūxerātis. 6. Crēdideram, ēgistī, pārui. 7. Fēcit, dēfenderat, persuāsimus. 8. Mittit, mittet, misit. 9. Dūxērunt, dimiserāmus, nocēbit. 10. Dixisti, discesserant, ēdūxistis.

329. 1. We have conquered, he will favor, he had made. 2. You (*sing.*) have waged, they will extend, lead thou. 3. He has seized, they had departed, you (*plur.*) had taken. 4. He has said, we were defending, we shall reply.



**THE FORUM, THE CAPITOLINE, AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS (RESTORED)**

The left corner shows a small part of the Palatine and the palaces of the Cæsars. The right side is filled with the Fora of the emperors. The Roman Forum lies in the middle, and is bounded at the end by the Capitoline Hill, with the Arx, or Citadel, on its right summit and the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on its left. The long building between is the Tabularium, or Record Building. Compare this picture with the one facing page 66



## LESSON XLVII

Vēnī, vidī, vicī—I came, I saw, I conquered<sup>1</sup>

### FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE AND PERFECT INFINITIVE ACTIVE · PRINCIPAL PARTS (CONCLUDED)

**330. Future Perfect Indicative Active.** The tense sign of the future perfect indicative active is **-eri-**. This is added to the perfect stem. The personal endings are the same as in the future, and the inflection is like that of **fuerō** (§ 308).

**331.** The future perfect indicative active of the four conjugations is inflected as follows:

| FIRST CONJUGATION                                            |              | SECOND CONJUGATION                                          |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| vocā'verō (perf. stem vocāv-),<br><i>I shall have called</i> |              | monu'erō (perf. stem monu-)<br><i>I shall have advised</i>  |              |
| 1. vocā'verō                                                 | vocāve'rimus | monu'erō                                                    | monue'rimus  |
| 2. vocā'veris                                                | vocāve'ritis | monu'eris                                                   | monue'ritis  |
| 3. vocā'verit                                                | vocā'verint  | monu'erit                                                   | monu'erint   |
| THIRD CONJUGATION                                            |              | FOURTH CONJUGATION                                          |              |
| rē'xerō (perf. stem rēx-),<br><i>I shall have ruled</i>      |              | audi'verō (perf. stem audiv-),<br><i>I shall have heard</i> |              |
| 1. rē'xerō                                                   | rēxe'rimus   | audi'verō                                                   | audive'rimus |
| 2. rē'xeris                                                  | rēxe'ritis   | audi'veris                                                  | audive'ritis |
| 3. rē'xerit                                                  | rē'xerint    | audi'verit                                                  | audi'verint  |

**332. Perfect Infinitive Active.** The perfect infinitive active is also part of the perfect system and is easily learned in this connection. It is formed by adding **-isse** to the perfect stem.

<sup>1</sup> A famous dispatch of Cæsar at the conclusion of a short and brilliant campaign. He was a man of quick decision and tireless energy.

| CONJ. | PERFECT STEM | PERFECT INFINITIVE         |
|-------|--------------|----------------------------|
| I     | vocāv-       | vocāvis'se, to have called |
| II    | monu-        | monuis'se, to have advised |
| III   | rēx-         | rēxis'se, to have ruled    |
| IV    | audīv-       | audivis'se, to have heard  |
| sum   | fu-          | fuis'se, to have been      |

**333. Principal Parts of Fourth Conjugation.** The following list comprises the verbs of the fourth conjugation thus far used. Learn the principal parts, review the meanings, and drill on the perfect, past perfect, and future perfect indicative and the perfect infinitive.

| PRES. INDIC. | PRES. INF. | PERFECT | PAST PART. |                |
|--------------|------------|---------|------------|----------------|
| au'diō       | audi're    | audi'vi | audi'tus   | <i>hear</i>    |
| inve'niō     | inveni're  | invē'ni | inven'tus  | <i>find</i>    |
| mū'niō       | mūni're    | mūni'vi | mūni'tus   | <i>fortify</i> |
| ve'niō       | veni're    | vēni    | ventus     | <i>come</i>    |

### EXERCISES

**334.** Give the present and perfect infinitives of *dō*, *mūniō*, *faciō*, *crēdō*, *dicō*, *mittō*, *teneō*, *videō*, *persuādeō*, *portō*, *absum*, *pācō*.

**335.** Inflect the following verbs in the perfect, past perfect, and future perfect: *nārrō*, *timeō*, *veniō*, *agō*, *locō*, *mittō*, *pugnō*, *mūniō*, *sum*.

**336.** 1. You (*sing.*) have had, they have believed, they had sent. 2. He has seen, you (*sing.*) will have said, to have led. 3. You (*plur.*) have sent, they have obeyed, we had departed. 4. He has attacked, I had given, I shall have sent. 5. We shall have feared, he has extended, to have been. 6. You (*sing.*) had given, you (*plur.*) will have made, to have sent. 7. You (*sing.*) had come, you (*plur.*) had given, he will have carried.

## LESSON XLVIII

Forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvābit — Perhaps some day you will take pleasure in remembering even this<sup>1</sup>

### REVIEW OF THE ACTIVE VOICE

**337. Formation of Tenses of Indicative.** A review of the tenses of the indicative active shows the following formation:

|            |                                                                |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| PRESENT    | First of the principal parts                                   |
| PAST       | Present stem + -ba-m                                           |
| FUTURE     | Present stem + { -bō, Conj. I and II<br>-a-m, Conj. III and IV |
| PERFECT    | Third of the principal parts                                   |
| PAST PERF. | Perfect stem + -era-m                                          |
| FUT. PERF. | Perfect stem + -erō                                            |

**338. Synopsis of vocō.** The synopsis of the active voice of *vocō*, as far as we have learned the conjugation, is as follows:

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *vocō*, *vocā're*, *vocā'vi*, *vocā'tus*

(pres. stem *vocā-*, perf. stem *vocāv-*)

|                 |         |                 |                 |            |                   |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| INDIC-<br>ATIVE | PRESENT | <i>vocō</i>     | INDIC-<br>ATIVE | PERFECT    | <i>vocā'vi</i>    |
|                 | PAST    | <i>vocā'bam</i> |                 | PAST PERF. | <i>vocā'veram</i> |
|                 | FUTURE  | <i>vocā'bō</i>  |                 | FUT. PERF. | <i>vocā'verō</i>  |

PRES. IMPER. *vocā*

PRES. INFIN. *vocā're*

PERF. INFIN. *vocāvis'se*

<sup>1</sup> From Vergil, author of the *Ænē'id*, the greatest Latin epic. The sentiment is appropriate when a person is beset by difficulties and dangers. Of similar import are his words, "Revocāte animōs, maestumque timōrem mittite," *Recall your courage and banish gloomy fear.*

## EXERCISES

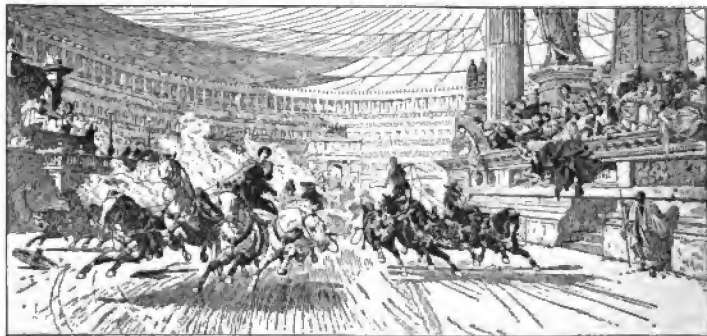
**339.** Following § 338 as a model, learn to write and to recite rapidly the principal parts and the synopsis of the following verbs in any person or number: **parō, dō, habeo, video, dico, dūcō, capiō, mūniō, veniō**, and other verbs selected from the lists in §§ 161, 323, 327, 333.

**340.** Read again the story about Curius Dentatus and answer the following questions in Latin:

1. Quō Samnitēs lēgātōs miserant?
2. Cūr Samnitēs lēgātōs ad eum miserant?
3. Quid lēgātī comparāverant et ad Dentātum portāverant?
4. Num Dentātus amplam villam habuit?
5. Nōne vita Dentāti vērā et integrā fuerat?
6. Labōrāveratne Dentātus in agrō?
7. Ubi lēgātī Dentātum invēnērunt?
8. Cēpitne Dentātus praemia pulchra lēgātōrum?
9. Quid dixit?

~~~~~

Sixth Review, Lessons XLI-XLVIII, §§ 762-767



A CHARIOT RACE IN THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS

The Circus Maximus was among the most magnificent structures of the Roman world, and held nearly 400,000 people

LESSON XLIX

Tempus fugit — Time flies

WORD FORMATION

341. Something has been said in §§ 238 and 258 concerning Latin and English prefixes. Those mentioned before are here reviewed and three new ones are added.

ā, ab, from, as in **abdūcō**, *lead away*; English, *abduct*

ad, to, as in **addūcō**, *lead to*; English, *adduce*

con- (com-, co-), together, as in **condūcō**, *lead together*; English, *conduct*. Often with intensive force, as in **convincō**, *conquer completely*; English, *convince*

dē, down from, as in **dēdūcō**, *lead down*; English, *deduce*

ē, ex, out from, as in **ēdūcō**, *lead out*; English, *educē*

in, in, into, as in **indūcō**, *lead in*; English, *induce*

prō, forth, forward, as in **prōdūcō**, *lead forward*; English, *produce*

re- (red-), back or again, as in **redūcō**, *lead back*; English, *reduce*

trāns (trā-), across, as in **trādūcō**, *lead across*; English, *traduce*

All these prefixes, excepting **con-** and **re-**, are also used alone as prepositions.

NOTE. An English derivative from a Latin compound often loses the literal meaning of the Latin and is used only in a figurative sense. This is well illustrated by the derivatives given above. For example, *traduce* never means to *lead across*, but is used only in the figurative sense of to *make a parade of, dishonor, slander*. The Latin student has the advantage of being able to trace the figurative meaning back to its literal source.

342. Derivation. Write a list of English derivatives from the verbs **servō**, **locō**, **vocō**, **videō**, **mittō**, **dicō**, **spectō**, selecting the proper prefixes from § 341, and adding such English suffixes as you may know. Use the English dictionary.

NOTE. Students should keep derivation notebooks. See page 382.

GALLĪ RŌMAM OPPUGNANT

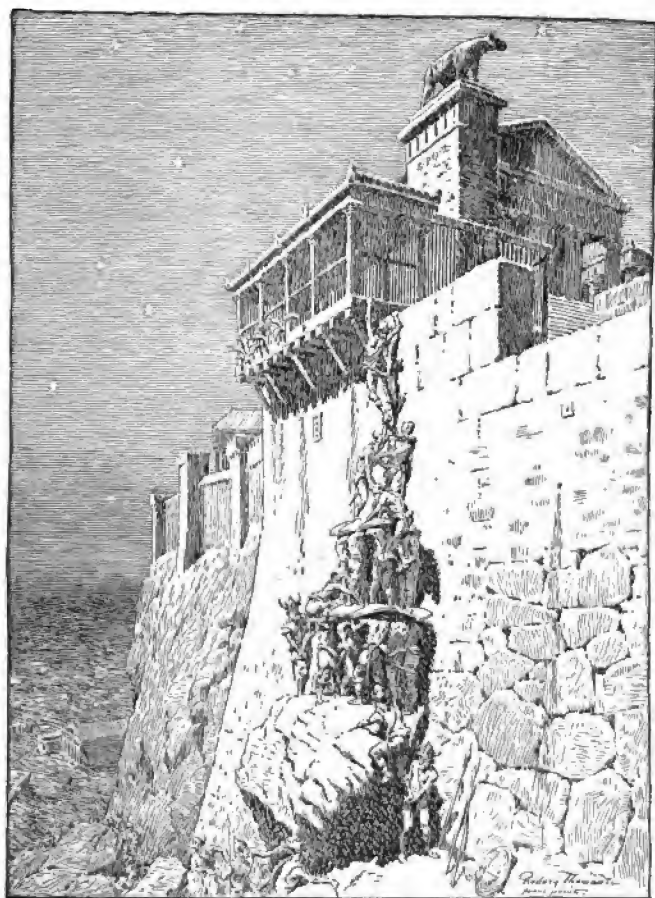
First learn the special vocabulary, page 368

343. Ōlim Gallī Italiam vāstābant. Iam agricolās miserōs ex agris lātis ēgerant et equōs pulchrōs eōrum rapuerant. Iam multa oppida expugnāverant. Iam Rōmam petēbant. Tum Rōmānī magnopere perterrēbantur et in Capitōlium¹ fūgērunt. Mānlius, vir ēgregius belli, Capitōlium firmō 5 praesidiō tenuit nec Gallōs timuit. Capitōlium erat in locō altō et magnis mūris mūniēbātur. Diū populus nātūrā loci et praesidiō dēfendēbātur et Gallī frūstrā (*in vain*) labōrābant. Victōria longē aberat. Sed dēnique barbarī novum cōnsilium cēpērunt.² Nocte³ magnō silentiō⁴ saxa⁵ alta 10 ascendērunt. Nec audiēbantur nec prohibēbantur. Iam mūrōs Capitōli tenēbant. Sed erant in Capitōliō sacri ānserēs.⁶ Ei ānserēs Gallōs audivērunt et Capitōlium servāvērunt. Nam clāmōre⁷ suō Mānlium ex somnō⁸ excitāvērunt.⁹ Mānlius arma rapuit, suōs vocāvit, Gallōs dē saxis 15 altis iēcit.

1. The Capitulum was the citadel of Rome. It was located on the Capitoline Hill, which was steep and rocky. 2. *cōnsilium capere, to form a plan.* 3. *By night.* 4. *silentium, silenti, N., silence.* 5. *saxum, -i, N., rock.* 6. *Geese.* These were sacred to Juno, whose temple was on the Capitoline. 7. *clāmōre suō, by their cackling.* 8. *somnus, -i, M., sleep.* 9. *excitō, -āre, arouse.*



A ROMAN MARKET PLACE



THE SACRED GEESE SAVE THE CAPITOL

LESSON L

Vincit quī sē vincit—He conquers who conquers himself¹

THE PAST PARTICIPLE • THE PASSIVE PERFECTS

344. Participles Defined. A participle is a verbal adjective, and takes its name from the fact that it participates in the uses of both verb and adjective. As a verb, it has tense and voice, and may be either transitive or intransitive. As an adjective, it is declined, and agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case. Thus, in "He, seeing the enemy, fled," *seeing* is a participle, present, active, and transitive, with *enemy* as its direct object. This is its verbal side. As an adjective, it agrees with *he* in gender, number, and case.

345. Participles in English. In English the chief classes of participles are *present* and *past*. The present participle ends in *-ing*. It usually describes an action as taking place at the same time with some other action: as, "*Reaching* for the boat I lost my balance." The past participle expresses completed action. In the passive it has the same form as the past tense: as, "The floors are *swept*," "The chairs are *mended*." The active past participle is formed by putting *having* before the passive past participle: as, "*Having swept* the floors, I rested," "*Having mended* the chairs, I sold them." Sometimes *having* is used also in passive participial expressions: as, "The floors *having been swept*, I rested." Participles with *having* are often called perfect participles.

346. Past Participles in English and Latin. English has both an active and a passive past participle: as, *having called*

¹ From Publilius Syrus. Born a slave and educated by his master, he was granted his freedom and became a noted writer.

(active), (*having been*) *called* (passive). Latin has only a passive past participle, and this participle is of special importance because, as we have seen (§ 299), it is the fourth and last of the principal parts. .

347. Participial Stem. The participial stem is found, as will be recalled, by dropping -us from the past participle. From this stem are formed the future active infinitive and all passive perfects.

348. Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect Indicative Passive. In English the perfect, past perfect, and future perfect tenses of the indicative passive are made up of forms of the auxiliary verb *to be* and the past participle: as, *I have been called, I had been called, I shall have been called.*

Very similarly in Latin the perfect, past perfect, and future perfect passive use the present, past, and future of *sum* as an auxiliary verb with the past participle: as,

Perfect passive, *vocā'tus sum, I have been called or was called*

Past perfect passive, *vocā'tus eram, I had been called*

Future perfect passive, *vocā'tus erō, I shall have been called*

349. The past participle is declined like *bonus, bona, bonum*. When making part of a verb form, it agrees in gender, number, and case with the subject of the verb, as shown below:

EXAMPLES IN THE SINGULAR

Vir vocā'tus est, the man was called or has been called

Puella vocā'ta est, the girl was called or has been called

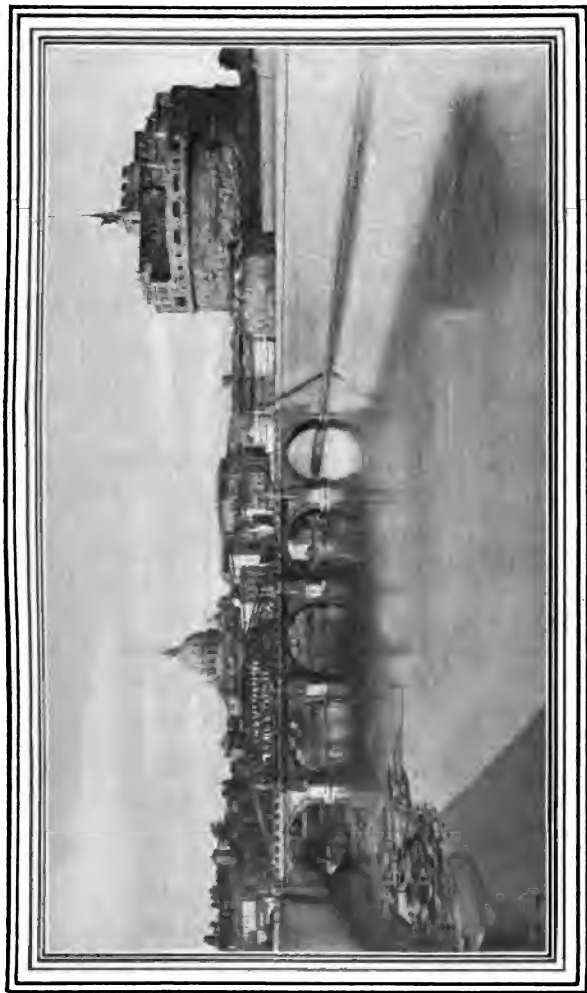
Praesidium vocā'tum est, the garrison was called or has been called

EXAMPLES IN THE PLURAL

Viri vocā'ti sunt, the men were called or have been called

Puellae vocā'tae sunt, the girls were called or have been called

Praesidia vocā'ta sunt, the garrisons were called or have been called



THE TIBER, CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO, AND ST. PETER'S

Navigation on the Tiber, now of little account, was of great importance to ancient Rome. There are ruins of great docks in the city and of still greater ones at Ostia, at the river's mouth, sixteen miles downstream. The Castle of St. Angelo is the tomb of the Emperor Hadrian. Concerning St. Peter's, compare the note and picture facing page 12

LESSON LI

Dā dextram miserō — Lend a hand¹.

THE PERFECT INFINITIVE PASSIVE AND THE FUTURE INFINITIVE ACTIVE · PREPOSITIONS

354. As the perfect infinitive passive and the future infinitive active are also formed from the participial stem, they are most easily learned at this point.

355. Perfect Infinitive Passive. The perfect infinitive passive is formed by adding *esse* to the past participle: as, *vocātus esse*, *to have been called*. Similarly in the other conjugations we have *monitus esse*, *to have been advised*; *rēctus esse*, *to have been ruled*; *auditus esse*, *to have been heard*.

356. Future Infinitive Active. The future infinitive active of *vocō* is *vocātū'rus esse*, *to be about to call*. This is formed by adding *-ūrus esse* to the participial stem. Similarly in the other conjugations we have *monitū'rus esse*, *to be about to advise*; *rēctū'rus esse*, *to be about to rule*; *audītū'rus esse*, *to be about to hear*.

357. We have now completed the infinitive, active and passive. The synopsis of the infinitives of *vocō* is as follows:

| | ACTIVE | PASSIVE |
|-------|---|---|
| PRES. | <i>vocā're</i> , <i>to call</i> | <i>vocā'ri</i> , <i>to be called</i> |
| PERF. | <i>vocāvis'se</i> , <i>to have called</i> | <i>vocā'tus esse</i> , <i>to have been called</i> |
| FUT. | <i>vocātū'rus esse</i> , <i>to be about to call</i> | (Rare and hence omitted) |

¹ From Vergil. Literally, *Give your right (hand) to an unfortunate (man)*.

a. The infinitives of the other conjugations are similarly formed; but do not forget the peculiar formation of the present infinitive passive in the third conjugation (§ 285).

358. Prepositions. We learned in § 77 that only the accusative and ablative are used with prepositions. Those prepositions which we have had before are here summarized and three more added.

a. Prepositions expressing ablative relations (*from, with, in, etc.*) govern the ablative case. Learn the following list:

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>ā</i> or <i>ab</i> , <i>from, by</i> | <i>ē</i> or <i>ex</i> , <i>out from, out of</i> |
| <i>cum</i> , <i>with</i> | <i>in</i> , <i>in or on</i> |
| <i>dē</i> , <i>down from, concerning, about</i> | <i>prō</i> , <i>in behalf of, for</i> |
| <i>sine</i> , <i>without</i> | |

b. Prepositions not expressing ablative relations must govern the accusative. Among these are

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| <i>ad</i> , <i>to, towards</i> | <i>per</i> , <i>through</i> |
| <i>ante</i> , <i>before, in front of</i> | <i>post</i> , <i>after</i> |
| <i>in</i> , <i>into, to, against</i> | <i>trāns</i> , <i>across</i> |

There are many others; but learn the list above of prepositions taking the ablative, and use the accusative after all others.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 368

359. 1. Imperium Rōmānum Germānis qui trāns Rhēnum habitābant nōn grātum erat. **2.** Itaque per multōs annōs Germānī Rōmānōs ab rēgnis suis prohibuērunt. **3.** Firmis et¹ vērīs animis prō patriā fortiter pugnāvērunt. **4.** Rēgna Germānōrum longē trāns Rhēnum patēbant. **5.** Germānī cōpiās integrās ex silvis oppidisque ēvocābant. **6.** Numerus virōrum erat magnus et animi eōrum bellō studēbant. **7.** Sed fortūna belli erat inīqua Germānis ac Rōmānis victōriam dedit. **8.** Antēā

Germānī fuerant liberi, sed post victōriam Rōmānam multi in magnās silvās fūgērunt. 9. Multi rapti sunt atque in Italiam missi sunt. 10. Quam misera erat fortūna eōrum captivōrum!

1. What are the three Latin words for *and*?

360. 1. The Roman power did not formerly extend across the Rhine. 2. When you are in the realm of the Germans, you will see great forests. 3. The nature of the place was certainly unfavorable for the battle. 4. They will fight bravely and many will give their lives¹ for their country.² 5. After the unfavorable battle grain was provided and many fresh troops were called out.

1. Singular. 2. Not the dative.

361. Give the infinitives, active and passive, of the following verbs: *pācō, habeo, teneo, agō, gerō, capiō, iaciō, audiō, mūniō.*

LESSON LII

Dulce et decōrum est prō patriā mori — Sweet and fitting it is to die for one's country¹

THE CONJUGATION OF *POSSUM*

362. *Possum, I am able, I can*, is a compound of the adjective *potis, able*, and *sum, I am*. It is inflected in the indicative and infinitive as follows:

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *possum, posse, potui, —*

INDICATIVE MOOD

PRESENT

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>possum, I am able, I can</i> | <i>pos'sumus, we are able, we can</i> |
| <i>potes, you are able, you can</i> | <i>potes'tis, you are able, you can</i> |
| <i>potest, he is able, he can</i> | <i>possunt, they are able, they can</i> |

¹ From one of the Odes of Horace, Rome's greatest lyric poet.

PAST

po'teram, *I was able, I could*; **pote'rā'mus**, *we were able, we could*; etc.

FUTURE

po'terō, *I shall be able*; etc. **pote'rimus**, *we shall be able*; etc.

PERFECT

po'tui, *I have been able, I could*; etc. **potu'imus**, *we have been able, we could*; etc.

PAST PERFECT

potu'eram, *I had been able*; etc. **potuerā'mus**, *we had been able*; etc.

FUTURE PERFECT

potu'erō, *I shall have been able*; etc. **potue'rimus**, *we shall have been able*; etc.

INFINITIVE MOOD

PRESENT

posse, *to be able*

PERFECT

potuis'se, *to have been able*

a. This verb has no imperative and no future infinitive. The perfect infinitive, as in all verbs, is formed by adding *-isse* to the perfect stem (§ 332).

EXERCISES

DĒ MŪCIŌ SCAEVOLĀ

First learn the special vocabulary, page 369

363. Ōlim Porsenna, quī rēgnum Etrūscōrum¹ tum obtinēbat, cum Rōmānīs dē imperiō Italiae pugnāvit et Rōmam māgnīs cōpiis oppugnāvit. Iam Rōmānī inopiā frūmentī labōrābant² et magnopere perterrēbantur. Erat in numerō Rōmānōrum ēgregius iuvenis³ Mūcius Scaevola.⁴ Is ; timidōs animōs eōrum cōfirmāvit atque dixit: "In castra

Etruscōrum prōcēdam et Porsennam interficiam. Itaque patriam periculō liberābō." Fortiter negōtium suscepit, sed visus captusque est. Tum ante Porsennam prōductus est.

1. **Etrūsci, -ōrum, m.,** *the Etruscans*, neighbors of the Romans to the north and their most powerful enemies in the early years of the city.
2. Used here in the sense of *suffer*. 3. *Youth*. 4. The English pronunciation is *Sev/o-la*.

364. 1. They had held the sovereignty across the Rhine for (*per*) many years. 2. Because of the scarcity of grain the men had not advanced. 3. That matter had been undertaken by Mucius. 4. The captives had been led before your camp. 5. After the battle a large supply of money was found there.

LESSON LIII

Possunt quia posse videntur — They can because they think they can¹

THE INFINITIVE USED AS IN ENGLISH

365. Nature of the Infinitive. The uses of the infinitive are much the same in Latin as in English. Being a *verbal noun* it is used sometimes as a verb and sometimes as a noun. As a verb, it has tense and voice, may govern a case, and may be modified by an adverb. As a noun, it may have the construction of a noun. For example, in *To cross the marsh quickly was difficult*, the infinitive *to cross* is a noun, for it is the subject of *was*; but it is also a verb, for it takes an object (*marsh*) and is modified by an adverb (*quickly*).

366. Infinitive Clause as Object. In English, verbs of *commanding*, *wishing*, *forbidding*, and the like may be followed by a clause consisting of a noun or pronoun in the objective

¹ From Vergil. Literally, *They are able because they seem (think themselves) to be able*.

case and an infinitive: as, *the slave commanded the men to flee*. The same construction is used in Latin.

Servus virōs fugere iussit, the slave commanded the men to flee

Eōs fābulam audire cupit, he wishes them to hear the story

Eum dicere vetat, he forbids him to speak

367. Rule for the Infinitive Object Clause. *The verbs iubeō, command; cupiō, wish; vetō, forbid, and the like are often followed by an infinitive clause as object.*

368. Rule for Subject of Infinitive. *The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative.*

369. Complementary Infinitive. In English, and also in Latin, an infinitive without a subject may be added to many verbs as an adverbial modifier to complete their meaning. Such verbs are called *verbs of incomplete predication*, and the added infinitive is called a *complementary infinitive*. Among such verbs are the following:

incipiō, I begin

possum, I am able, I can

properō, I hasten

studeō, I am eager

Fugere incipiunt, they begin to flee

Oppidum capere properat, he hastens to take the town

Nōn pugnāre potes, you are not able to fight or you can't fight

Eum invenire studeō, I am eager to find him

370. Infinitive as Noun. In English, and also in Latin, the infinitive is often a pure noun, being used as the subject of a sentence or as a predicate noun: as,

Vidēre est crēdere, seeing (to see) is believing (to believe)

Vincere est grātum, to conquer is pleasing

a. An infinitive used as a noun is neuter singular, as is shown in the sentence above by *grātum*, a neuter adjective in agreement with *vincere*, the subject.

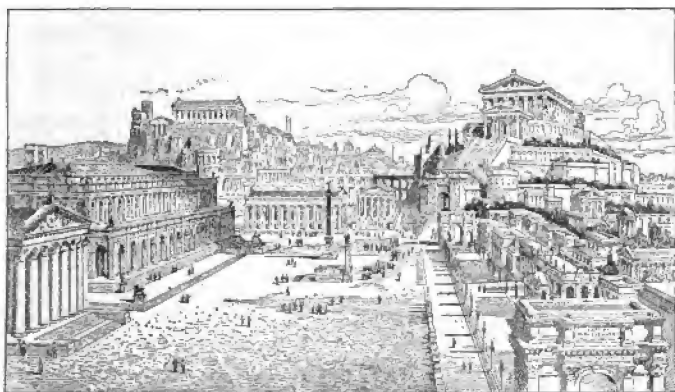
EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 369

371. 1. Vincere Rōmānōs erat grātum inimicis finitimis. 2. Mūcius Porsennam interficere studēbat. 3. Rōmāni eum suscipere id negōtium cupivērunt. 4. Populus eum in castra inimica prōcēdere nōn vetuit. 5. Rōmāni imperium Italiae obtinēre incēpērunt. 6. Inopiā frūmenti Rōmāni diū resistere nōn poterant. 7. Porsenna Mūcium prōdūci iussit. 8. Porsennam interficere erat officium pūblicum vērī Rōmāni.

372. 1. To possess power was pleasing to Dentatus. 2. The ambassadors were eager to give him¹ money. 3. But they could not persuade him.² 4. They began to speak, but Dentatus commanded them to depart. 5. He wished them to see an example of a true Roman. 6. Therefore he did not desire them to give him the money. 7. Dentatus forbade them to seek his friendship with money.³

1. Indirect object. 2. What case? See § 224. 3. Ablative of means.



THE ROMAN FORUM, A. D. 400

Note the Capitoline Hill with its two summits in the background

LESSON LIV

'Oleum et operam perdidī—I have wasted time and labor¹

WORD FORMATION

373. One of the most important of the Latin prefixes is *in-*. We have already learned something of its use with verbs. It is then the same as the preposition *in*, and has the same meanings of *in*, *on*, *into*, *against*, and has the same force in related English words: as, Latin *inducō*, *lead into*; English *induce*, meaning to lead one into some course of action.

374. But there is another prefix *in-*, identical in form but of a different origin, which may be combined with an adjective or an adverb. This *in-* negatives the word to which it is attached: thus, *firmus*, *firm* or *strong*, but *infirmus*, *infirm* or *weak*. The same prefix is similarly used in English: as, *insecure*, *in-sincere*, *in-valid*, etc. In English the prefix often changes its form to *un-*, as in *unsafe*, *unmoved*, etc. This *in-* is never used as a Latin preposition, but only as a prefix.

375. Latin prefixes before a consonant may change their final consonant to a similar letter or one more easily pronounced. This is called assimilation. Thus, *in-* + *mātūrus* = *immātūrus*, *immature*; *in-* + *mortālis* = *immortālis*, *immortal*; *con-* + *rēctiō* = *corrēctiō*, *correction*. Compare also such English words as *impossible* (*in-* + *possum*), *irresponsible* (*in-* + *respondeō*), *illiberal* (*in-* + *liberālis*), etc.

376. Another important point is that Latin simple verbs having a short *a* in the first syllable followed by a single consonant (as in *capīō*) generally change a *a* to *i* in the present, and

¹ From Plautus. Literally, *I have wasted oil* (i.e. *lamp oil*) *and labor*.



MŪCIUS SCAEVOLA

to *e* in the past participle, when the simple verb is compounded with a prefix. So *in-* + *capiō* becomes *incipiō* in the present and *inceptus* in the past participle. The same change in spelling follows in English; from *capiō* we have *capture*, but *incipiō* gives us *incipient*, and *inceptus*, *inception*. So *recipiō* gives us *recipient*, *recipe*, and *receptus*, *reception*, *receptive*.

EXERCISES

377. Derivation. Name ten English words in the composition of which the prefix *in-* is used, and state the force of the prefix.

378. Give the synopsis, active and passive, of *iaciō*, *cupiō*, *iubeō*, *vāstō*.

DĒ MŪCIŌ SCAEVOLĀ (CONCLUDED)

First learn the special vocabulary, page 369

379. Porsenna in mediis castris sedēbat et magnopere perterrēbatur, nam suum periculum ex animō agere nōn poterat. Spectāvit Mūcium et dixit: "Vitam meam petere, Rōmāne, parābās. Meō iūdictiō sine auxiliō sociōrum id negōtium nōn suscēpisti. Nārā malum cōnsilium ac cōservā vitam tuam. 5 Si nōn ita faciēs, igni¹ cremāberis." ² Mūcius respondit: "Nōn vitam sed patriam cōservāre est officium Rōmānum. Poenās tuās minimē timeō. Vitam Rōmānam rapere potes, sed animō³ Rōmānō nocēre nōn potes." Tum statim dextram⁴ mediō igni,⁵ quī nōn longē aberat, iniēcit,⁶ nec dolorē⁷ ¹⁰ superābatur. Post id factū egregium Porsenna vetuit eum interfici et iussit eum ad Rōmānōs remitti. Postea Mūcius appellātus est Scaevola.⁸

1. *By fire.* 2. *cremō, -āre, burn, consume.* 3. *Why dative? See § 224.*
 4. *dextra, -ae, F., right hand.* 5. *mediō igni, into the midst of a fire.*
 6. *iniēcit, he thrust.* 7. *By the pain.* 8. *Scaevola, left-handed.*

LESSON LV

In Deō spērāmus — In God we trust¹

SENTENCES AND CLAUSES • RELATIVE PRONOUNS

380. Sentences and Clauses. Sentences are *simple*, *compound*, or *complex*.

381. A *simple* sentence makes but one statement, and has but one subject and one predicate : as,

Columbus discovered America

382. A *compound* sentence contains two or more independent statements : as,

Columbus discovered America | and | he thereby won immortal fame

383. A *complex* sentence contains one independent statement and one or more dependent statements : as,

When Columbus discovered America | he won immortal fame

384. The separate statements in a compound or complex sentence are called *clauses*. An independent statement is called a *main clause* ; a dependent statement, a *subordinate clause*.

385. Subordinate clauses may be used as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs. Hence we have *noun clauses*, *adjective clauses*, and *adverb clauses*.

386. Relative Pronouns. Examine the following sentences :

1. *This is the wounded soldier.*
2. *This is the soldier who has been wounded.*
3. *This is the soldier, and the soldier has been wounded.*

¹ Motto of Brown University.

Number 1 is a simple sentence. Number 2 is complex, the adjective *wounded* in number 1 being represented in number 2 by the subordinate adjective clause *who has been wounded*. The word *who* is a pronoun, taking the place of *soldier*, as shown by number 3, and it also connects the subordinate adjective clause *who has been wounded* with the noun *soldier*. A pronoun that connects an adjective clause with a noun or pronoun is called a *relative pronoun*, and the noun or pronoun is called its *antecedent*. In English the relative pronouns are *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, *what*, *that*.

387. Declension of Relative Pronoun *qui*. The relative pronoun in Latin is *qui*, *quae*, *quod*. It is declined as follows :

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| NOM. | <i>qui</i> | <i>quae</i> | <i>quod</i> | <i>qui</i> | <i>quae</i> | <i>quae</i> |
| GEN. | <i>cuius</i> | <i>cuius</i> | <i>cuius</i> | <i>quorum</i> | <i>quarum</i> | <i>quorum</i> |
| DAT. | <i>cui</i> | <i>cui</i> | <i>cui</i> | <i>quibus</i> | <i>quibus</i> | <i>quibus</i> |
| ACC. | <i>quem</i> | <i>quam</i> | <i>quod</i> | <i>quos</i> | <i>quas</i> | <i>quae</i> |
| ABL. | <i>quo</i> | <i>qua</i> | <i>quo</i> | <i>quibus</i> | <i>quibus</i> | <i>quibus</i> |

a. Review the declension of *is*, § 203, and note the similarity in the endings. The forms *qui*, *quae*, and *quibus* are the only forms showing new endings.

NOTE. The genitive *cuius* is pronounced *cōd'yōōs*, and the dative *cui* is pronounced *kwee*.

388. Translation. The relative *qui* is translated as follows :

| | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|-------------------------|--|
| NOM. | <i>who, that</i> | <i>which, what, that</i> |
| GEN. | <i>of whom, whose</i> | <i>of which, of what, whose</i> |
| DAT. | <i>to or for whom</i> | <i>to or for which, to or for what</i> |
| ACC. | <i>whom, that</i> | <i>which, what, that</i> |
| ABL. | <i>from, etc., whom</i> | <i>from, etc., which or what</i> |

389. Agreement of Relative Pronoun. Note the following sentences :

Puer quem vidēs est Mārcus, the boy whom you see is Mark

Puella quam vidēs est Lesbia, the girl whom you see is Lesbia

The relatives **quem** and **quam** agree with their antecedents **puer** and **puella** in gender and number, but not in case. The antecedents are nominatives, subjects of **est**, and the relatives are accusatives, objects of **vidēs**. The rule for the agreement of the relative is, therefore, as follows :

390. Rule for Agreement of Relative Pronoun. *The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case is determined by its use in its own clause.*

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 370

391. 1. Mūcius, quī ā Porsennā in iūdicium vocātus est, animum vērum habēbat. 2. Rōma, quam Porsenna expugnāre cupiēbat, inopiā frūmenti labōrābat. 3. Vir cuius vīta prō patriā datur ēgregiam fāmam obtinēbit. 4. Porsenna, quem Mūcius interficere studēbat, magnopere perterritus est. 5. Factum quō Mūcius vītam suam cōservāre potuit ā multis poētis nārrātum est. 6. Quid dē Mūciō putās? Vir clārus meō iūdiō erat Mūcius. 7. Cūr appellātus est Scaevola?

392. 1. Afterwards the camp was moved from that unfavorable place. 2. Only a few hurled their spears, the rest immediately fled. 3. The baggage which was captured was placed in our camp. 4. Will he begin to send back the grain which they have found? I don't think so. 5. He will command the troops which he has summoned to move the baggage across the Rhine.

LESSON LVI

Iacta est ālea — The die is cast¹

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES · THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

393. Interrogatives in English. Interrogative pronouns and adjectives are used in asking questions. In English the interrogative pronouns are *who?* *which?* and *what?* *Which* and *what* are used also as interrogative adjectives.

Who is your friend? (*Who*, interrogative pronoun)

What friends have you? (*What*, interrogative adjective)

394. Interrogatives in Latin. The Latin interrogative pronoun is *quis* (*who?*), *quid* (*what?*). It is declined in the singular as follows:

| | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|-------------------------------|--|
| NOM. | <i>quis, who?</i> | <i>quid, what? which?</i> |
| GEN. | <i>cuius, whose?</i> | <i>cuius, whose?</i> |
| DAT. | <i>cui, to or for whom?</i> | <i>cui, to or for which or what?</i> |
| ACC. | <i>quem, whom?</i> | <i>quid, what? which?</i> |
| ABL. | <i>quō, from, etc., whom?</i> | <i>quō, from, etc., which or what?</i> |

The plural forms are the same as those of the relative (§ 387).

Quis est amicus tuus, who is your friend?

Qui sunt amici tui, who are your friends?

395. The Latin interrogative adjective is *qui* (or *quis*), *quae*, *quod*. It is declined like the relative (§ 387).

Quōs librōs habēs, what books have you?

¹ Words of Julius Cæsar when he crossed the river Rubicon, the boundary of his province, with an armed force. This act amounted to a declaration of war against the Roman government.

396. Ablative Absolute. In English a noun with a participle attached is often used to make a phrase grammatically independent of the main clause : as,

The town having been captured } *the lieutenant fled*
With the town captured

The independent phrase is called the absolute construction. The noun is in the nominative case, and is called the *nominative absolute*.

397. In Latin a noun with attached participle in the absolute construction is put in the ablative, and the construction is called the *ablative absolute* : as,

Oppidō captō, lēgātus fūgit

a. The ablative absolute denotes the circumstances accompanying the action of the main verb, a fundamental ablative relation often expressed in English by the preposition *with*. Note the second form in § 396 : *With the town captured, the lieutenant fled*.

398. There is no present participle "being" in Latin. In consequence we often have two nouns, or a noun and an adjective, in the ablative absolute with no participle : as,

fiiliā rēginā, his daughter being queen
pueris tardis, the boys being slow

399. Translation of Ablative Absolute. The absolute construction, rather rare in English, is very common in Latin, and is often best translated by a clause introduced by *when, after, since, though*, etc. Use the form of clause that will best express the thought. Note the following translations of **oppidō captō, lēgātus fūgit** :

when, since, after, although, etc. { *the town was captured, the*
lieutenant fled

400. Rule for Ablative Absolute. *The ablative of a noun and a participle, a noun and an adjective, or two nouns may be used in the absolute construction to denote attendant circumstances.*

EXERCISES

401. 1. Castris mōtis, crēbra tēla nostris¹ nocēre nōn potuerunt. 2. Eō locō occupātō, reliquae cōpiae periculō liberātae sunt. 3. Agris vāstātis et equis raptis, inopiā frūmenti mox labōrābimus. 4. Sociis nostris interfectis, ā quibus auxilium petēmus? 5. Eō proeliō factō, pauci prōcēdere studēbant. 6. Quōrum² erat imperium Italiae? Imperium Italiae erat Rōmānōrum. 7. Quī Germānōs cōpiās integrās dūcere trāns Rhēnum vetuērunt? Rōmāni. 8. Quibus bona rēgīna pecūniam dari iussit? Miseris captivis. 9. Lēgātō in iūdicium vocātō, populus bellum gerī nōn cupivit.

1. Why dative? See § 224. 2. Predicate genitive of possession, § 150.

402. 1. After the battle was fought,¹ to what famous place did they wish the lieutenant to move the camp? 2. How far away was the camp which you saw? 3. Did the battle rage² a long time? I think so. 4. Whose money did you find? Galba's. 5. After the town had been stormed, did not the people suffer³ the penalty for⁴ (their) wicked deeds? 6. Who can tell the story of Dentatus? I can.

1. Not **pugnō**. 2. Literally, *was it fought*, the word *battle* not being expressed. See § 259, note 3. 3. **dō**, -are. 4. **prō** with the ablative.



THE ARCH OF TITUS AND THE COLOSSEUM

The Arch of Titus was erected in the first century of our era to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. To the same period belongs the Colosseum, the most impressive ruin in Rome, covering about five acres. In it gladiatorial combats were held for nearly five hundred years. There were seats for almost 100,000 spectators and several hundred gladiators or wild beasts could fight in the arena at the same time



SECOND HALF YEAR

Classes should have reached at least this point at the beginning of the second half year. This is suggested not as a maximum, however, but as a minimum. Go as far beyond it as you can consistently with good work, so as to have more time for the reading of the stories at the end of the book before the close of the year.

LESSON LVII

Salūs populī suprēma lēx estō — The safety of the people shall be the supreme law¹

THE THIRD DECLENSION · CONSONANT STEMS

403. Nouns that end in *-is* in the genitive singular are of the Third Declension. They may be masculine, feminine, or neuter.

CLASSES OF NOUNS IN THE THIRD DECLENSION

404. Nouns of the third declension are divided into two classes, known as *consonant stems* and *i-stems*.

a. The *stem* is the body of a word to which the terminations are added. When the stem ends in a consonant, the stem is the same as the base. In vowel stems the stem is formed by adding the stem vowel to the base: thus, the base of *hostis*, *enemy*, is *host-*, and the stem is *host + i = hosti-*. Consonant stems and *i-stems* differ somewhat in declension, so the distinction is an important one.

¹ Motto of the state of Missouri, quoted from a famous code of Roman laws.

144 THIRD DECLENSION, CONSONANT STEMS

CONSONANT STEMS, MASCULINES AND FEMININES

405. Masculines and feminines are declined alike. The nominative is often the same as the base or nearly so. Often it is formed by adding *-s* to the base. In that case the added *-s* causes various changes in spelling. Always learn the genitive along with the nominative, for the genitive gives the key to all the other forms.

| | cōnsul, M., <i>consul</i> (base cōnsul-) | legiō, F., <i>legion</i> (base legiōn-) | pater, M., <i>father</i> (base patr-) | TERMINA- TIONS |
|------|--|---|---|-------------------|
| NOM. | cōn'sul | le'giō | pa'ter | — |
| GEN. | cōn'sulis | legiō'nis | pa'tris | -is |
| DAT. | cōn'sulī | legiō'nī | pa'trī | -ī |
| ACC. | cōn'sulem | legiō'nem | pa'trem | -em |
| ABL. | cōn'sule | legiō'ne | pa'tre | -e |
| NOM. | cōn'sulēs | legiō'nēs | pa'trēs | -ēs |
| GEN. | cōn'sulum | legiō'num | pa'trum | -um |
| DAT. | cōnsu'libus | legiō'nibus | pa'tribus | -ibus |
| ACC. | cōn'sulēs | legiō'nēs | pa'trēs | -ēs |
| ABL. | cōnsu'libus | legiō'nibus | pa'tribus | -ibus |

| | princeps, M., <i>chief</i> (base princip- ¹) | miles, M., <i>soldier</i> (base milit- ¹) | rēx, M., <i>king</i> (base rēg-) | |
|------|--|---|--|-----|
| NOM. | prīn'ceps | miles | rēx | -s |
| GEN. | prīn'cipis | mī'litis | rēgis | -is |
| DAT. | prīn'cipī | mī'litī | rēgī | -ī |
| ACC. | prīn'cipem | mī'litem | rēgem | -em |
| ABL. | prīn'cipe | mī'lite | rēge | -e |

¹ An *i* in the last syllable of the base is often changed in the nominative to *e*: as, **princeps**, base **prīncip-**; **miles**, base **milit-**.

| | | | | |
|------|--------------|------------|----------|-------|
| NOM. | prin'cipēs | mī'litēs | rēgēs | -ēs |
| GEN. | prin'cipum | mī'litum | rēgum | -um |
| DAT. | princi'pibus | mili'tibus | rē'gibus | -ibus |
| ACC. | prin'cipēs | mī'litēs | rēgēs | -ēs |
| ABL. | princi'pibus | mili'tibus | rē'gibus | -ibus |

a. The nominative case termination **s** combines with a final **c** or **g** of the base and makes **x**: thus, **rēg** + **s** gives **rēx**, *king*; and **duc** + **s** gives **dux**, *leader*. A final **d** or **t** is dropped before **s**: thus, **lapid** + **s** gives **lapis**, *stone*; **milet** + **s** gives **mīles**, *soldier*.

b. The base or stem is found by dropping **-is** in the genitive singular.

c. Review § 108 and apply the rules to this declension.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 370

406. 1. Si militēs rēgis oppidum nostrum oppugnābunt, ab legiōnibus Rōmānis vincentur. 2. Cum tēla nostra iacere incipiēmus, pauci resistant; reliqui statim fugient. 3. Militēs nostrī ā patre cōsulis dūcēbantur. 4. Multis interfectis, rēx principēs rēgnī lēgātōs¹ misit et pācem petiit. 5. Lēgātis auditis, pāx rēgī data est. 6. Pater cōsulis iussit rēgem in suum rēgnum discēdere nec iniūriam agrīs nostrīs facere. 7. Rēx, qui legiōnēs nostrās magnopere timuit, imperiō² Rōmānō pārui et statim discessit. 8. Numquam postea bellum cum legiōnibus nostris gerere poterit.

1. In apposition with **principēs**. 2. Why dative? See § 224.

407. 1. The consul commanded the soldiers to move the camp quickly from that unfavorable place. 2. The legions could not fight bravely there. 3. The king, who was eager to make peace, sent ambassadors. 4. After peace had been made,¹ the chiefs forbade the king's father to call out the legions.

1. Ablative absolute.

LESSON LVIII

SI quaeris pēnīnsulam amoenam, circūspice — If you are
seeking a charming peninsula, look about you¹

THE THIRD DECLENSION, CONSONANT STEMS (CONTINUED)

408. Neuter Consonant Stems. There are many neuter consonant stems. The nominative singular generally differs from the base. Thus, bases in *-in-* have final *-en* in the nominative, and bases in *-er-* or *-or-* generally have *-us*.

| | flūmen, N., <i>river</i> (base flūmin-) | tempus, N., <i>time</i> (base tempor-) | caput, N., <i>head</i> (base capit-) | TERMINA- TIONS |
|------|---|--|--|---------------------------|
| NOM. | flū'men | tem'pus | ca'put | — |
| GEN. | flū'minis | tem'poris | ca'pitis | -is |
| DAT. | flū'minī | tem'porī | ca'pitī | -ī |
| ACC. | flū'men | tem'pus | ca'put | — |
| ABL. | flū'mine | tem'pore | ca'pite | -e |
| NOM. | flū'mina | tem'pora | ca'pita | -a |
| GEN. | flū'minum | tem'porum | ca'pitum | -um |
| DAT. | flūmi'nibus | tempo'ribus | capi'tibus | -ibus |
| ACC. | flū'mina | tem'pora | ca'pita | -a |
| ABL. | flūmi'nibus | tempo'ribus | capi'tibus | -ibus |

a. These neuter nouns, like all other neuters, have the nominative and accusative alike, which in the plural end in *-a* (§ 108. *a*).

b. Some neuters of this class have passed into English without change: as, *acumen*, *omen*, *specimen*. A few have kept the Latin form also in the plural: as, *genus*, plural *genera*; *stamen*, plural *stamens* and *stamina*, with a difference in meaning. Note, too, the plurals *viscera* and *capita*.

¹ Motto of the state of Michigan.

MĀRCUS ET QUĪNTUS

First learn the special vocabulary, page 370

409. QUĪNTUS. Quid audivisti, Mārce, dē magnō bellō quod cōsul noster in Germāniā nunc gerit? Diū patria in periculis mediis fuit et timidi animī perterrērī incipiunt.

MĀRCUS. Bona fāma vēnit. Cōsul magnās cōpiās Germānōrum crēbris proeliis superāvit atque eōs trāns flūmen Rhēnum ēgit. Rēx Germānōrum, vir barbarus et inimicus, in silvās fūgit. Et¹ māter et soror eius, quae in castris Germānis erant, captae sunt.

Q. Certē ea fāma, sī vērā est, grāta populō Rōmānō erit. Quō modo (*how*) dē victōriā audivisti?

M. Et pater et frāter meus cum legiōnibus pugnant. Hodiē² litterās³ ā patre accēpimus.

Q. Certē animum meum cōfirmāvistī. Sed tempus fugit. Valē.⁴

1. et . . . et, *both . . . and*. 2. *Today*. 3. *litterae, -ārum, F., letter*.
4. *Good-by*.

410. 1. When kings ruled the Romans, the times were evil.
2. Rome, the capital of Italy, has a well-known river. 3. After the king was killed,¹ both his son and his brother begged for peace. 4. Did not the Romans capture both his mother and his sister?² I think so. 5. After the ambassadors had been received,¹ the chiefs who were eager for war³ fled.

1. Ablative absolute. 2. See § 251. 3. What case? See § 223.

LESSON LIX

Cēdant arma togae — Let arms yield to peace¹

RŌMULUS ET REMUS

First learn the special vocabulary, page 371. Decline all the nouns, adjectives, and pronouns in the story, and give the principal parts of all the verbs.

411. Rōmulus et Remus erant filii Mārtis,¹ dei belli. Eōrum māter erat Rhea Silvia, filia Numitōris,² qui rēx Albānōrum³ antea fuerat, sed ā malō frātre Amūliō pulsus erat. Itaque Amūlius, qui rēgnum Albānōrum tum obtinēbat, puerōs magnopere timuit et eōs interficere cōnsilium cēpit. 5 Rhea vitam filiōrum suōrum cōservāre studēbat, sed rēx iussit servum eōs in flūmen dēicere. Imperiō rēgis autem servus nōn pāruit, sed puerōs in arcā lignēā⁴ posuit, quae aquā⁵ flūminis sine periculō vehī⁶ poterat. Mox pueri ad ripam flūminis vecti sunt.⁶ Ibi lupa,⁷ quae nōn longē aberat, 10 puerōs audivit atque cūrāvit.⁸ Postea pāstor⁹ benignus¹⁰ eōs invēnit et in casam parvam portāvit.

Post longum tempus Rōmulus et Remus, qui viri iam erant, et malum rēgem interfēcērunt et rēgnum Numitōri reddidērunt. Tum auxiliō sociōrum suōrum novum oppidum 15 ad (*near*) flūmen posuērunt. Eius flūminis nōmen est Tiberis.¹¹ Eius oppidi nōmen est Rōma. Rōma posita est in eō locō ubi (*where*) Rōmulus et Remus inventi erant.

1. Mārs, genitive Mārtis. 2. Numitor, brother of Amulius, was the dethroned king of Alba, at that time the largest town in Latium. 3. Albānī, -ōrum, M., the Albans. 4. in arcā lignēā, in a wooden chest. 5. Ablative of means. 6. vehō, -ere, carry. 7. lupa, -ae, F., wolf. 8. cūrō, -āre, care for. 9. pāstor, -ō'ris, M., shepherd. 10. benignus, -a, -um, kind. 11. Tiberis, the Tiber.

¹ Motto of the state of Wyoming. Literally, *Let arms yield to the toga*. The toga, the dress of the civilian, was a sign of peace.

LESSON LX

Virtūte et armīs—By valor and arms¹

THE THIRD DECLENSION, I-STEMS, MASCULINES AND FEMININES

412. Masculine and feminine i-stems are declined alike. As distinguished from consonant stems, they have *-ium* in the genitive plural and *-is* or *-ēs* in the accusative plural.

| | caedēs, F., slaughter (stem <i>caedi-</i> , base <i>caed-</i>) | | hostis, M., enemy (stem <i>hosti-</i> , base <i>host-</i>) | |
|------|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| NOM. | caedēs | caedēs | hostis | hostēs |
| GEN. | caedis | cae'dium | hostis | hos'tium |
| DAT. | caedi | cae'dibus | hosti | hos'tibus |
| ACC. | caedem | caedis, -ēs | hostem | hostis, -ēs |
| ABL. | caede | cae'dibus | hoste | hos'tibus |

| | urbs, F., city (stem <i>urbi-</i> , base <i>urb-</i>) | | cohors, F., cohort (stem <i>cohorti-</i> , base <i>cohort-</i>) | |
|------|--|------------|--|----------------|
| NOM. | urbs | urbēs | co'hors | cohor'tēs |
| GEN. | urbis | ur'bium | cohor'tis | cohor'tium |
| DAT. | urbi | ur'bibus | cohor'ti | cohor'tibus |
| ACC. | urbem | urbis, -ēs | cohor'tem | cohor'tis, -ēs |
| ABL. | urbe | ur'bibus | cohor'te | cohor'tibus |

a. A few nouns have either *-i* or *-e* in the ablative singular: as, *civis* (abl. *civī* or *cive*), *ignis* (abl. *ignī* or *igne*), *nāvis* (abl. *nāvī* or *nāve*).

b. A number of Latin and Greek nouns ending in *-is* or *-x* have passed into English without change and form their plural in *-es*: as, *analysis, analyses*; *appendix, appendices*; *axis, axes*; *basis, bases*; *crisis, crises*; *hypothesis, hypotheses*; *index, indices*; *oasis, oases*; *parenthesis, parentheses*; *thesis, theses*; *vertex, vertices*.

¹ Motto of the University of Mississippi.

413. Masculine and feminine *i*-stems include the following:

a. Nouns in *-ēs* or *-is* with the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative.

Thus *caedēs*, *caedis*, is an *i*-stem, but *miles*, *militis*, is a consonant stem.

b. Nouns of more than one syllable in *-ns* or *-rs*: as, *cliēns*, *cohors*.

c. Nouns of one syllable in *-s* or *-x* preceded by a consonant: as, *urbs*, *arx*.

RŌMĀNĪ ET SABĪNĪ

First learn the special vocabulary, p. 371

414. Erant in urbe novā multī virī, sed mulierēs paucae. Itaque Rōmulus spectācula¹ pūblica comparāvit et Sabīnōs,² finitimōs suōs, invitāvit.³ Magnus numerus Sabīnōrum cum filiābus ad spectācula Rōmāna vēnit. Tum signō datō⁴ Rōmānī filiās Sabīnōrum rapuērunt. Statim Sabīnī cohortēs 5 ad bellum ēvocāvērunt, et iam caedēs misera nōn longē aberat. Sed mulierēs, filiae Sabīnōrum, quās Rōmānī in mātirimōnium dūxerant, in medium proelium properāvērunt et bellum prohibuērunt.

1. *spectāculum*, -ī, *n.*, *spectacle, game*. 2. *Sabīnī*, -ōrum, *m.*, *the Sabines*, the nearest neighbors of Rome. 3. *invītō*, -āre, *invite*. 4. Ablative absolute.

415. 1. The king had been driven from his realm by his wicked brother. 2. Where did Romulus build the new city? 3. After the city was built,¹ whose daughters did the Romans marry? 4. The neighbors commanded the Romans to give back the women, but could not persuade them.² 5. The cohorts of the enemy were thrown down from the rampart with great slaughter.³

1. Ablative absolute. 2. What case? See § 224. 3. What construction? See § 168.



MULIERES BELLUM PROHIBUERUNT

LESSON LXI

Deus dītat — God enriches¹

THE THIRD DECLENSION, I-STEMS, NEUTERS

416. Neuter i-stems end in **-e**, **-al**, or **-ar** in the nominative singular, in **-i** in the ablative singular, and have an **-i-** in every form of the plural. They are declined as follows :

| | mare, N., sea (stem mari- , base mar-) | animal, N., animal (stem animāli- , base animāl-) | calcar, N., spur (stem calcāri- , base calcār-) | TERMINA- TIONS |
|------|--|---|---|-------------------|
| NOM. | ma're | an'imal | cal'car | — |
| GEN. | ma'ris | animā'lis | calcā'ris | -is |
| DAT. | ma'ri | animā'li | calcā'ri | -i |
| ACC. | ma're | an'imal | cal'car | — |
| ABL. | ma'ri | animā'li | calcā'ri | -i |
| NOM. | ma'ria | animā'lia | calcā'ria | -ia |
| GEN. | — | animā'lium | calcā'rium | -ium |
| DAT. | ma'ribus | animā'libus | calcā'ribus | -ibus |
| ACC. | ma'ria | animā'lia | calcā'ria | -ia |
| ABL. | ma'ribus | animā'libus | calcā'ribus | -ibus |

a. In the nominative and accusative singular the final **-i** of the stem is either dropped or changed to **-e**.

EXERCISES

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417. Equitēs Rōmānī calcāria magna gerēbant et equī eōrum erant pulchra animālia. 2. Ōra Galliae maribus et insulis continētur. 3. Gallia multās civitatēs et multās linguās habet.

¹ Motto of the state of Arizona, whose wealth consists of minerals.

4. Principēs civitātis, quī bellō semper studēbant, lēgātōs ad Rōmānōs remitti vetuērunt. 5. Vidistīne animālīa magna quae in mediō mari habitant? Pauca vidi. 6. Num calcāria quae eques gerit equō nocēbunt? Nōn nocēbunt. 7. Barbarī cōpiās suās trāns flūmen dūxērunt, sed lēgātus iussit cohortēs castrīs¹ continēri. 8. Linguae Latinae magnā diligentīā studēmus. 9. Pōnite castra celeriter, hostēs impedimenta iam cēpērunt.

1. Latin, *by camp*, ablative of means.

418. 1. Do their horsemen wear spurs? I think so. 2. If the danger is great, we can keep the soldiers in camp.¹ 3. We saw many large animals in the forests of Germany. 4. To sail through the deep seas is pleasing to sailors.² 5. The Romans found savage peoples and strange³ languages in those states.

1. Compare § 417. 7. 2. See § 130. 3. *novus*, -a, -um.



THE TIBER AT THE FOOT OF THE AVENTINE

LESSON LXII

Nil sine nūmine — Nothing without divine guidance¹.

THE THIRD DECLENSION, IRREGULAR NOUNS

419. A few nouns of the third declension are somewhat irregular in inflection. Among these are the following:

| | homō, M., <i>man</i> | vis, F., <i>force</i> | iter, N., <i>march</i> |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| NOM. | ho'mō | vis | iter |
| GEN. | ho'minis | vis (<i>rare</i>) | iti'neris |
| DAT. | ho'minī | vī (<i>rare</i>) | iti'nerī |
| ACC. | ho'minem | vim | iter |
| ABL. | ho'mine | vī | iti'nere |
| NOM. | ho'minēs | vī'rēs | iti'nera |
| GEN. | ho'minum | vī'rium | iti'nerum |
| DAT. | homi'nibus | vī'ribus | itine'ribus |
| ACC. | ho'minēs | vī'rīs, -ēs | iti'nera |
| ABL. | homi'nibus | vī'ribus | itine'ribus |

a. The accusative plural *vīris* may be distinguished from the dative and ablative plural *virīs* (from *vir*) by the length of the *i* in the first syllable.

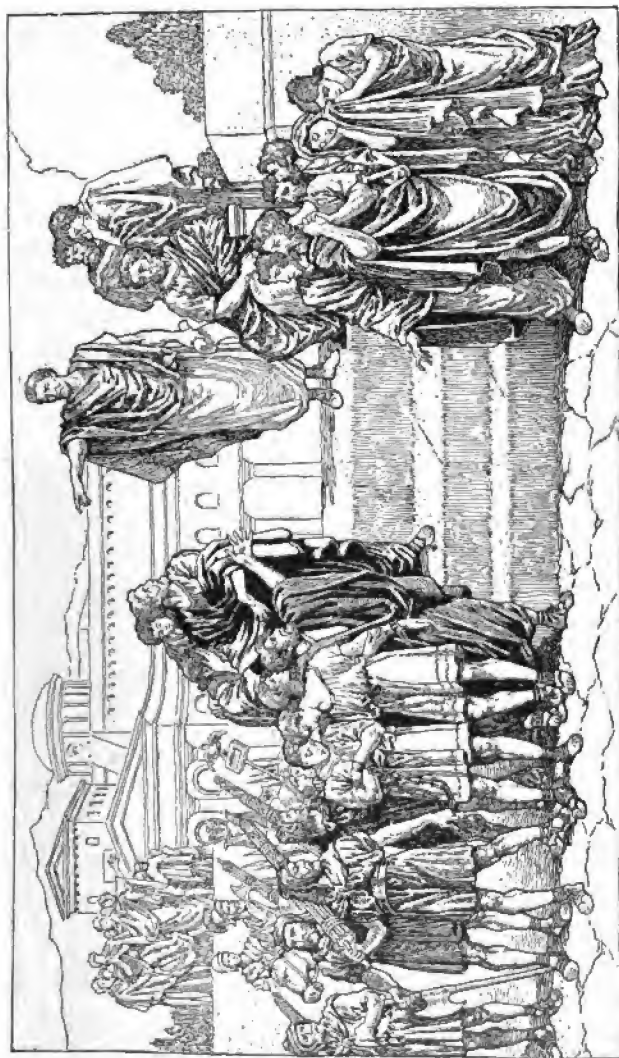
EXERCISES

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DĒ BRŪTŌ PRĪMŌ CŌNSULE

420. Ōlim Rōmānī ā rēgibus regēbantur, sed post multōs annōs rēgēs vī et armīs pulsī sunt atque cōsulibūš imperium commissum est. Primus cōsul erat Brūtus, quem ēgregiā virtūte populus amābat. Tamen erant in urbe quidam¹ malī

¹ Motto of the state of Colorado.



BRŪTUS FĪLIŌS SUŌS INTERFICĪ IUBET

hominēs quī imperiō cōsulīs inimicī erant ac rēgēs reduci cupiēbant. In eōrum numerō erant filiī Brūtī. Itaque Brūtus filiōs suōs in iūdicium vocāvit et iussit eōs interfici. Quid dē eō exemplō virtūtis Rōmānae putās?

1. *quidam, some, certain.*

421. 1. The men who were in the boat were overcome by the violence of the sea. 2. A few who were saved will march to the nearest city. 3. After the battle had begun,¹ our soldiers by their great valor quickly conquered the remainder of the enemy.² 4. Nevertheless, the enemy did not flee, but led their forces back into camp.

1. Ablative absolute. 2. Latin idiom, *the remaining enemy.*



ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE

LESSON LXIII

Iūstitia omnibus—Justice to all¹

ORPHEUS ET EURYDICĒ

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422. Poëtae multās fābulās dē Orpheō, sacrō vāte,¹ narrant. Eum etiam animālia et arborēs² libenter³ audiēbant. Orpheus puellam pulchram, Eurydicē,⁴ in mātirimōnium dūxerat, sed mors eam rapuit et Orpheus vir miser relictus est. Tum Orpheus dolōrem⁵ suum continēre nōn poterat et ausus est ad inferōs⁶ dēscendere.⁷ Ibi Plūtōnem,⁸ rēgem inferōrum, petiit et dixit: “Cūr, Plūtō, eam iniūriam miserō virō fēcisti? Certē nōn aequum est Eurydicē morti darī. Eam reducere studeō.” Tum dulcissimē⁹ cecinit¹⁰ et etiam Plūtōnī persuāsit. Tamen Plūtō eum spectāre Eurydicē vetuit¹⁰ et dixit, “Sī in eō locō eam spectābis, postea eam vidēbis numquam.” Iam salūs nōn longē aberat. Sed Orpheus resistere nōn potuit et Eurydicē spectāvit. Statim magnā vī Eurydicē rapta est et numquam est reddita.

1. vātēs, -is, M. and F., *bard, inspired singer*. 2. arbor, -oris, F., *tree*. 3. Gladly. 4. *Eu-ryd'i-ce*. This is the accusative case. 5. dolor, -ōris, M., *grief*. 6. inferī, -ōrum, M., *shades, lower world*. 7. dēscendō, -ere, *descend*. 8. Plūtō, -ōnis, M., *Pluto*. 9. Very sweetly. 10. Perfect of canō, -ere, *sing*.

423. Answer the following questions in Latin :

1. Quī dē Orpheō fābulās narrant?
2. Quam puellam Orpheus in mātirimōnium dūxit?
3. Cūr mala erat fortūna Orpheī?
4. Quid Orpheus facere studuit?
5. Quid Plūtō vetuit?
6. Num Orpheus puellam servāre potuit?

¹ Motto of the District of Columbia.

LESSON LXIV

Alis volat propriis — She flies with her own wings¹

WORD FORMATION

424. Selecting appropriate prefixes from § 341, write a list of English derivatives from the following verbs. Define the derivatives, looking them up in the English dictionary if necessary.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| putō | agō | habeō |
| moveō | parō | pellō |
| capiō | pugnō | teneō |

425. Latin Suffixes. Many Latin words are formed from others by means of suffixes. Thus :

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| civis , <i>citizen</i> | civitās , <i>state</i> |
| adveniō , <i>come to</i> | adventus , <i>arrival</i> |
| capiō , <i>take</i> | captivus , <i>captive</i> |
| aequus , <i>level</i> | aequō , <i>make level</i> |
| liber , <i>free</i> | libertās , <i>freedom</i> |
| magnus , <i>great</i> | magnitūdō , <i>greatness</i> |
| pecus , <i>cattle</i> | pecūnia , <i>wealth</i> |
| vir , <i>man</i> | virtūs , <i>manliness, courage</i> |

We see, too, that by the use of suffixes different parts of speech are derived from each other, such as verbs from nouns, nouns from verbs, nouns from adjectives, etc. Some of the suffixes are readily recognized and have a uniform and easily defined meaning. We shall study some of the more important ones later on (§§ 626–629). A knowledge of prefixes and suffixes will greatly increase your Latin and English vocabulary, as it will enable you to grasp the meaning of many words without consulting a dictionary.

¹ Motto of the state of Oregon.

426. English Suffixes. Suffixes are equally important in English. Many of them are of Latin origin and have the same meaning as in Latin. As an illustration of the part that suffixes play in the making of English words, note the following combinations of *port-*, 'carry,' from Latin *portō* :

porter portly portage portal portable

Using prefixes as well, we get a much larger number : as,

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| comport | unexportable | importation |
| comportable | exportation | importer |
| deport | exporter | reimport |
| deportable | reexport | report |
| deportation | import | reportable |
| department | importable | unreportable |
| export | important | reporter |
| exportable | unimportant | etc. |



Eighth Review, Lessons LVII-LXIV, §§ 774-777



A ROMAN STREET SCENE

LESSON LXV

Tē Deum laudāmus — We praise Thee, O God

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION, THREE ENDINGS

427. All adjectives are either of the first and second declensions (like **bonus, pulcher, liber**) or of the third declension.

428. Nearly all adjectives of the third declension have **i**-stems and are declined like nouns with **i**-stems (§ 412).

429. Classes of Adjectives. Adjectives of the third declension are classified as follows:

Class I. Adjectives of three endings — a different form in the nominative for each gender.

Class II. Adjectives of two endings — the nominative of the masculine and feminine alike, the neuter different.

Class III. Adjectives of one ending — the nominative masculine, feminine, and neuter all alike.

430. Adjectives of the third declension in **-er** have three endings; those in **-is** have two; the others have one.

CLASS I

431. Adjectives of three endings are declined as follows:

acer, acris, acre (stem **ācri-**, base **ācr-**), *sharp, keen, eager*

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|---------------|---------------|-------|------------|------------|---------|
| NOM. | ācer | ācris | ācre | ācrēs | ācrēs | ācria |
| GEN. | ācris | ācris | ācris | ācrium | ācrium | ācrium |
| DAT. | ācrī | ācrī | ācrī | ācribus | ācribus | ācribus |
| ACC. | ācre m | ācre m | ācre | ācrīs, -ēs | ācrīs, -ēs | ācria |
| ABL. | ācrī | ācrī | ācrī | ācribus | ācribus | ācribus |

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 372

432. 1. Rōmānī ācre proelium cum cōpiīs pedestribus eque-
tribusque hostium facient. 2. Proeliō commissō equitēs nostri
cōpiās equestrēs hostium in fugam dare cupient. 3. Hostēs
magnā virtūte pugnābunt, tamen vincentur. 4. Mulierēs puellae-
que, quae proelium spectant, aut capientur aut salūtem fugā
petent. 5. Castra nostra in aequō locō posita sunt. 6. Firmum
praesidium ante castra locātum erat. 7. Cōpiae pedestrēs per
silvās magnīs itineribus¹ reductae erant. 8. Hominēs eius civi-
tātis bona tēla habēbant et vāllum magnā vī oppugnāvērunt.

1. *magna itinera, forced marches.*

433. 1. The sailors of Britain are not timid, and do not fear
death. 2. But with eager hearts they dare to sail even through
the midst of the perils of the sea. 3. Leaving safety behind,¹
they put the enemy to flight. 4. The spurs which the cavalry
forces wore² were new. 5. The men had swift horses, and
sought safety in flight.³ 6. Either kill the captive or let him go.⁴

1. Ablative absolute. 2. *gerō, -ere*. 3. Latin, *by flight*. 4. Imperative
of *dīmittō, -ere*.

434. Derivation. Define the following English words and
give the Latin word to which each is related:

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| dislocate | dependent | disintegrate | dispute |
| prohibition | project | legation | temporal |
| amplify | official | minimize | invincible |

LESSON LXVI

Christō et Ecclesiāe — For Christ and the Church¹

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION, TWO ENDINGS

CLASS II

435. Adjectives of two endings are declined as follows :

omnis, omne (stem **omni-**, base **omn-**), *every, all*²

| | M. AND F. | NEUT. | M. AND F. | NEUT. |
|------|-----------|-------|------------|---------|
| NOM. | omnis | omne | omnēs | omnia |
| GEN. | omnis | omnis | omnium | omnium |
| DAT. | omni | omni | omnibus | omnibus |
| ACC. | omnem | omne | omnis, -ēs | omnia |
| ABL. | omni | omni | omnibus | omnibus |

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 373

436. 1. Brūtus, primus cōsul, suōs filiōs in iūdicium vocāvit. 2. Brūtus eōs ad certam mortem dūcī iussit. 3. Filii cōsulis in¹ salūtem commūnem cōsilia facere incēperant. 4. Itaque coācti sunt grave supplicium dare. 5. Brūtus erat certus amicus patriae et omnia² prō bonō pūblicō faciēbat. 6. Etiam Rōmānis id grave supplicium nōn grātum erat. 7. Nōn omnēs Brūtō similēs esse possunt. 8. Rōmāni omnibus terris multa exempla virtūtis vērae dedērunt.

1. *Against*. 2. Adjective used as a noun. This usage is very common.

¹ Motto of Harvard University.

² *Omnis* is usually translated *every* in the singular and *all* in the plural.

437. 1. The languages of Gaul and of Italy were not at all similar. 2. The wars which the Romans waged with the Gauls were long and severe. 3. The fortune of war is not always sure. 4. All men are compelled to defend the common safety, or the country cannot be preserved. 5. Our courageous soldiers with their swift horses will keep¹ the violence of the enemy from our towns.

1. *prohibeō, -ēre.*

LESSON LXVII

Parēs cum paribus facillimē congregantur—Birds of a feather flock together¹

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION, ONE ENDING

CLASS III

438. Adjectives of one ending are declined as follows :

pār (stem **pari-**, base **par-**), *equal*

| | M. AND F. | NEUT. | M. AND F. | NEUT. |
|------|-----------|-------|------------|---------|
| NOM. | pār | pār | parēs | paria |
| GEN. | paris | paris | parium | parium |
| DAT. | pari | pari | paribus | paribus |
| ACC. | parem | pār | paris, -ēs | paria |
| ABL. | pari | pari | paribus | paribus |

a. Some adjectives of one ending have *-e* in the ablative singular.

b. Adjectives declined like **pār** do not always end in *-r*, but have various other endings, such as *-x*, *-ns*, *-es*, etc. The final letter of the base is shown by the genitive : as, **fēlix**, **fēlicis** ; **āmēns**, **āmentis** ; etc.

¹ Literally, *Equals most easily assemble with equals*. A Latin proverb, quoted by Cicero in his well-known essay on old age.

MIDAS, THE KING OF THE GOLDEN TOUCH¹

First learn the special vocabulary, page 373

439. Ōlim erat rēx cuius nōmen erat Midās. Ei deus Bacchus erat amicus et dixerat: "Tibi,¹ rēx, beneficium dare studeō. Id quod maximē petis, tibi dabō." Sed sapientia rēgis pār bonae fortunae nōn erat et respondit, "Cupiō omnia quae corpore meō tangam² in aurum³ mūtārī."⁴ Statim rēx accēpit dōnum⁵ quod petiverat. Saxum⁶ tangit et saxum in aurum solidum⁷ mūtātur. Tum arborem⁸ tangit, et arbor est similis aurō. Rēx gaudet⁹ et deō grātiās agit. Sed cum cibum¹⁰ et aquam tangit, et cibis et aqua in aurum mūtantur. Magnopere perterritus Midās mortem¹⁰ certam timuit et deum vocāvit: "Servā, servā, Bacche. Dā auxilium miserō. Dōnum⁵ tuum nōn est beneficium, sed grave supplicium." Bacchus audivit et iussit eum in flūmine corpus suum lavere.¹¹ Rēx pārui et liberātus est. Etiam nunc harēna¹² eius flūminis est aurea.¹³ 15

1. tibi, to you. 2. Future of tangō, -ere, touch. 3. aurum, -i, N., gold. 4. mūtō, -āre, change. 5. dōnum, -i, N., gift. 6. saxum, -i, N., stone. 7. solidus, -a, -um, solid. 8. arbor, -oris, F., tree. 9. gaudeō, -ēre, rejoice. 10. cibus, -i, M., food. 11. lavō, -ere, wash. 12. harēna, -ae, F., sand. 13. aureus, -a, -um, golden.

440. Give the principal parts of all the familiar verbs used in § 439. Decline the nouns aqua, beneficium, rēx, nōmen, mors, corpus. Decline the adjectives certus, similis.

¹ Read "The Golden Touch" in Hawthorne's "The Wonder-Book."



ROMAN SILVER CUPS

LESSON LXVIII

Excelsior — Higher¹

REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES • THE COMPARATIVE WITH *QUAM*

441. Comparison of Adjectives in English. In English, adjectives regularly change their form to express quality in different degrees. This is called comparison. There are three degrees of comparison: the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*. The usual way of comparing an adjective is by using the suffix *-er* for the comparative and *-est* for the superlative: as, positive *high*, comparative *higher*, superlative *highest*. Sometimes we use the adverbs *more* and *most*: as, positive *beautiful*, comparative *more beautiful*, superlative *most beautiful*.

442. Comparison of Adjectives in Latin. In Latin, as in English, adjectives are regularly compared by adding suffixes. From the base of the positive the comparative is formed by adding *-ior*, masculine and feminine, and *-ius*, neuter; the superlative, by adding *-issimus*, *-issima*, *-issimum*. Thus, *altus* (base *alt-*), *high*, and *gravis* (base *grav-*), *heavy*, are compared as follows:

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <i>altus</i> , -a, -um, <i>high</i> | <i>altior</i> , <i>altius</i> , <i>higher</i> | <i>altissimus</i> , -a, -um, <i>highest</i> |
| <i>gravis</i> , grave, <i>heavy</i> | <i>gravior</i> , <i>gravius</i> , <i>heavier</i> | <i>gravissimus</i> , -a, -um, <i>heaviest</i> |

443. Adjectives in *-er* form the comparative regularly, but the superlative is formed by adding *-rimus*, *-rima*, *-rimum* to the nominative masculine of the positive. Thus, *acer* (base *acr-*),

¹ Motto of the state of New York.

sharp; *pulcher* (base *pulchr-*), *pretty*; and *liber* (base *liber-*), *free*, have the following comparative and superlative forms:

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <i>acer</i> , <i>ācris</i> , <i>ācre</i> , <i>sharp</i> | <i>ācrior</i> , <i>ācrius</i> , <i>sharper</i> | <i>ācerrimus</i> , -a, <i>-um, sharpest</i> |
| <i>pulcher</i> , <i>pulchra</i> , <i>pul-</i> <i>chrum</i> , <i>pretty</i> | <i>pulchrior</i> , <i>pulchrius</i> , <i>prettier</i> | <i>pulcherrimus</i> , -a, <i>-um, prettiest</i> |
| <i>liber</i> , <i>libera</i> , <i>liberum</i> , <i>free</i> | <i>liberior</i> , <i>liberius</i> , <i>freer</i> | <i>liberrimus</i> , -a, <i>-um, freest</i> |

444. The superlative is often translated by *very*: as, *altissimus*, *very high*.

445. Comparative with *quam*. In English two objects are compared by the use of a comparative followed by the conjunction *than*: as, *the ditch is wider than the wall*. In this sentence *ditch* is nominative, subject of *is*; and *wall* is also nominative, subject of *is* understood. That is to say, the two objects compared are in the same case. In Latin the word for *than* is *quam* and the usage is the same. Thus the sentence above becomes *fossa est lātiior quam mūrus*.

446. Rule for Comparative with *quam*. *In comparisons with *quam* the two objects compared are in the same case.*

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 373

447. 1. Cōsul est aequior quam rēx. **2.** Supplicium rēgis erat gravissimum. **3.** Equus est celerior quam homō. **4.** Sed equus nōn est omnium animālium celerrimum.¹ **5.** Virtūs Scaevolae, qui ignem et mortem nōn timēbat, erat clārissima. **6.** Quis erat fortior quam Thēseus, qui puerōs puellāsque patriae servavit? **7.** Viae Rōmānae erant longissimae et per multās terrās patēbant. **8.** Iter quod per silvās dūcēbat erat difficile. **9.** Castra

in locō inīquissimō posita erant. 10. Id iter erat brevius et facilius. 11. Mare est altius quam flūmen.

1. Neuter, agreeing with **animal** understood.

448. 1. The wall of that town was very high. 2. Galba's horse is more beautiful and swifter than mine. 3. Those soldiers are very eager. 4. That route was longer and more difficult. 5. The longest rivers are not always the deepest. 6. The fire which the goddess gave to the queen was very sacred.

449. Compare the adjectives **brevis, fortis, nōtus, gravis, crēber, miser, grātus, longus, tardus, integer.**

LESSON LXIX

Silent lēgēs inter arma — Laws are silent amid arms¹

DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES · THE ABLATIVE OF THE MEASURE OF DIFFERENCE

450. Declension of Comparatives. Comparatives are adjectives of the third declension. They are of two endings (§ 429) and are declined as follows :

altior, higher

| | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| NOM. | altior | altius | altiōrēs | altiōra |
| GEN. | altiōris | altiōris | altiōrum | altiōrum |
| DAT. | altiōri | altiōri | altiōribus | altiōribus |
| ACC. | altiōrem | altius | altiōrēs | altiōra |
| ABL. | altiōre | altiōre | altiōribus | altiōribus |

451. Ablative of Measure of Difference. In the sentence *Sextus is a foot taller than Julia* the word *foot* expresses the measure of difference in height between Sextus and Julia.

¹ From Cicero, the greatest Roman orator.

The Latin form of expression would be *Sextus is taller by a foot than Julia*, *Sextus est longior pede quam Iūlia*, and the ablative *pede* is called the *ablative of the measure of difference*.

452. Rule for Ablative of Measure of Difference. *With comparatives and words implying comparison the ablative is used to denote the measure of difference.*

a. The neuter ablatives *multō*, *by much*; *nihilō*, *by nothing*; and *paulō*, *by a little*, are very common in this construction.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 373

453. 1. *Corpus hominis est multō levius quam corpus equi.* 2. *Inter ea oppida iter est nihilō facilius.* 3. *Puellae sunt paulō breviōrēs quam pueri.* 4. *Mea poena est multō gravior quam tua.* 5. *Cōpiae pedestrēs erant nihilō fortiōrēs quam cōpiae equestrēs.* 6. *Nihil grātius quam fābulam dē virtūte Dentāti audivimus.* 7. *Estne tua soror brevior quam mea? Longior pede ea est.* 8. *Animālia vidimus quae multō tardiōra sunt quam equi.* 9. *Urbe expugnātā, filia pulcherrima rēginae inter ignēs et arma relictā est.* 10. *Oppidum vestrum ab eō locō magnō spatiō abest.*

454. 1. The marches which the commander made were neither very long nor very swift. 2. The commander thanked the bravest legion most of all. 3. Your spears are no¹ longer and no lighter than mine. 4. Between the Gauls and the Germans very frequent wars were waged. 5. That river is no¹ wider, but a foot¹ deeper. 6. Nothing is more beautiful than Rome, the capital of Italy. 7. We are a long distance² from Italy.

1. Ablative of measure of difference. 2. Latin, *distant by a great space*.

455. Decline the comparatives occurring in § 453.

LESSON LXX

Lūx et vērītās — Light and truth¹

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES · THE DECLENSION OF *PLŪS*

456. Irregular Comparison of Adjectives. Some adjectives in English have irregular comparison: as, *good, better, best; much, more, most*. So some Latin adjectives are compared irregularly. Among these are the following:

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| bonus, -a, -um, <i>good</i> | melior, melius | optimus, -a, -um |
| magnus, -a, -um, <i>great</i> | maior, maius | maximus, -a, -um |
| malus, -a, -um, <i>bad</i> | peior, peius | pessimus, -a, -um |
| multus, -a, -um, <i>much</i> | ——, plūs | plūrimus, -a, -um |
| parvus, -a, -um, <i>small</i> | minor, minus | minimus, -a, -um |

457. The following adjectives, with regular comparative, form the superlative by adding *-limus* to the base of the positive:

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| facilis, -e, <i>easy</i> | facilior, -ius | facillimus, -a, -um |
| difficilis, -e, <i>hard</i> | difficilior, -ius | difficillimus, -a, -um |
| similis, -e, <i>like</i> | similior, -ius | simillimus, -a, -um |
| dissimilis, -e, <i>unlike</i> | dissimilior, -ius | dissimillimus, -a, -um |

458. Declension of *plūs*. *Plūs, more*, in the singular is a neuter noun. The plural (*more, many, several*) is used as an adjective. It is declined as follows:

¹ Motto of Yale University, the University of Indiana, the University of North Carolina, and the University of Montana.

170 IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

| | SINGULAR | | PLURAL |
|------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | NEUT. NOUN | MASC. AND FEM. ADJ. | NEUT. ADJ. |
| NOM. | plūs | plūrēs | plūra |
| GEN. | plūris | plūrium | plūrium |
| DAT. | — | plūribus | plūribus |
| ACC. | plūs | plūris, -ēs | plūra |
| ABL. | plūre | plūribus | plūribus |

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 374

459. 1. Reliqui hostēs, qui proelium committere audēbant, cōpiis nostris nōn parēs erant atque in maximam silvam fūgērunt. 2. Libertās est multō melior quam servitūs. 3. Nihil peius quam servitūs esse potest. 4. Lēgēs quibus¹ pārēmus sunt lēgibus² Rōmānis nōn dissimillimae. 5. Dux vetuit plūrēs captivōs dimitti. 6. Linguae Galliae et Britanniae erant similimae. 7. Fortēs mulierēs difficillimum iter aut pericula plūrima silvārum nōn timuērunt. 8. Rēx pessimus ampliōrem pecūniam petiit, sed populus plūs dare nōn potuit. 9. Minōrēs principēs cīvītātis maximam auctōritātem nōn habēbant. 10. Agris³ igni vāstātis, dux oppida maxima oppugnāre incēpit.

1. What case? See § 224. 2. Dative, § 130. 3. Ablative absolute.

460. Among the Romans the consuls had the greatest authority. 2. After the kings¹ were driven out, greater liberty was given to the people. 3. The smallest states often have the bravest men and the best women. 4. The shortest route was much more difficult than the longest. 5. After that time the captives feared either certain death or the worst slavery. 6. Your laws and your languages are very different.²

1. Ablative absolute. 2. Express by the superlative.

LESSON LXXI

Omnia praeclāra rāra — All the best things are rare¹

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

461. Formation of Adverbs. An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, and generally answers the question *How? Where? When? Why? To what extent?*

462. Rule for Adverbs. *Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.*

463. Adverbs are generally derived from adjectives. In English they usually end in *-ly*: as, adjective *brave*, adverb *bravely*. Latin adverbs, too, have certain endings. They are compared, but not declined.

464. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declensions are formed by adding *-ē* to the base of the adjective.

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ADJ. | <i>lātus, wide</i> | <i>pulcher, beautiful</i> | <i>liber, free</i> |
| ADV. | <i>lātē, widely</i> | <i>pulchrē, beautifully</i> | <i>liberē, freely</i> |

465. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the third declension are generally formed by adding *-iter* to the base of the adjective.

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ADJ. | <i>ācer, sharp</i> | <i>celer, swift</i> | <i>brevis, brief</i> |
| ADV. | <i>ācriter, sharply</i> | <i>celeriter, swiftly</i> | <i>breviter, briefly</i> |

466. Comparison of Adverbs. Adverbs are compared like the adjectives from which they are derived, except that the comparative ends in *-ius* and the superlative in *-ē*.

¹ From Cicero, Rome's foremost man of letters.

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>lātē, widely</i> | <i>lātius</i> | <i>lātissimē</i> |
| <i>pulchrē, beautifully</i> | <i>pulchrius</i> | <i>pulcherrimē</i> |
| <i>liberē, freely</i> | <i>liberius</i> | <i>liberrimē</i> |
| <i>ācritē, sharply</i> | <i>ācrius</i> | <i>ācerrimē</i> |
| <i>similiter, similarly</i> | <i>similius</i> | <i>simillimē</i> |

467. Using the regular terminations, form adverbs from the following adjectives, and compare them :

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>longus</i> | <i>brevis</i> | <i>altus</i> | <i>gravis</i> | <i>celer</i> |
| <i>tardus</i> | <i>similis</i> | <i>malus</i> | <i>levis</i> | <i>fortis</i> |

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 374

468. 1. Dux tardissimē prōcessit quod nihil dē nātūrā loci cognōverat. 2. Tum iussit equitēs celerrimē discēdere et hominēs ex proximō oppidō rapere. 3. Post breve tempus equitēs septem¹ hominēs cēpērunt et eōs ad ducem addūxērunt. 4. Dux cupīvit captīvōs nārrāre omnia quae cognōverant. 5. Is captivīs dixit: "Dicite liberrimē, hominēs. Si ita nōn faciētis, gravissimum supplicium dabitīs." 6. Tamen septem captivī nihil respondērunt et certam mortem fortissimē exspectāvērunt.

1. Count seven in Latin; see § 283.

469. 1. When that plan¹ became known, their² allies quickly deserted the city and sought safety in flight.³ 2. The commander had been very severely wounded by a spear. 3. The soldiers advanced more slowly because they were waiting for fresh troops. 4. The captives were quickly brought to the commander. 5. He wished to learn the nature of the place. 6. A few¹ being lightly wounded, the rest did not advance farther.

1. Ablative absolute. 2. Not *suus*. 3. Latin, *by flight*.

LESSON LXXII

Salūs populī — The safety of the people¹

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS (CONCLUDED)

470. Case Forms used as Adverbs. The accusative or the ablative neuter singular of some adjectives is used adverbially. Thus the comparative adverb in *-ius* is really the accusative neuter singular of the comparative adjective. Other examples are the following :

facile, easily, accusative of *facilis*, easy
plūrimum, very much, accusative of *plūrimus*, most
primum, first, accusative of *primus*, first
primō, at first, ablative of *primus*, first

471. The following adverbs are formed irregularly and have irregular comparison :

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>bene</i> , well | <i>melius</i> , better | <i>optimē</i> , best |
| <i>diū</i> , long (time) | <i>diūtius</i> , longer | <i>diūtissimē</i> , longest |
| <i>magnopere</i> , greatly | <i>magis</i> , more | <i>maximē</i> , most |
| <i>saepe</i> , often | <i>saepius</i> , oftener | <i>saepissimē</i> , oftenest |

a. Note the difference in meaning between *diū*, long in time, and *longē*, long in space.

472. In English, adverbs and adjectives are often compared by means of *more* and *most*. So some Latin adverbs and adjectives are compared by means of *magis*, more, and *maximē*, most: as, *idōneus*, suitable; *magis idōneus*, more suitable; *maximē idōneus*, most suitable.

a. The Latin comparative sometimes means quite or somewhat, and the superlative is often best translated by very or exceedingly.

¹ Motto of the University of Missouri.

COLLOQUIUM — DUO DISCIPULI

First learn the special vocabulary, page 374

473. PRIMUS. Habēsne multās fābulās in tuō librō?

SECUNDUS. Plūrimās fābulās habeo. Omnēs fābulae sunt bonae; sed optima fābula, meō iūdicīō, est fābula dē Thēseō. Quam facile et bene pericula maxima superāvit!

P. Certē facta Thēseī sunt nōtissima, tamen fābula Mānlī, viri clārissimī, meum animum magis tenet. Is Rōmam ā Gallis quī mūrōs ascenderant servāvit. Facta Mānlī sunt maiōra quam facta Thēseī.

S. Minimē ita putō. Quid autem dē Scaevolā dicam? Nōne erat eius virtūs multō magis ēgregia?

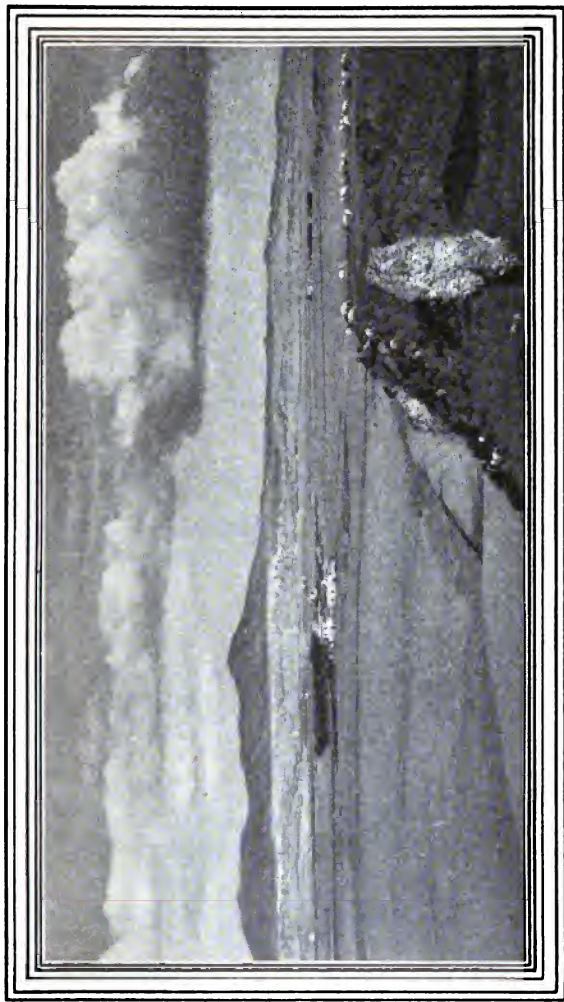
P. Id est vērū, nam is ignem mortemque nōn timēbat. Tamen Dentātus maiōra negōtia, primō in bellō deinde in pāce, suscepit ac saepius patriam servāvit. Itaque Dentātus erat maior quam Scaevola.

S. Iam dē quattuor viris fāmae nōtissimīs diximus. Primus¹ erat Thēseus, secundus erat Mānlius, tertius erat Scaevola, quārtus erat Dentātus. Dē Brūtō autem, primō cōsule, nōn diximus. Sed dē omnibus dicere nōn possumus. Diūtius manēre nōn possum. Frāter meus mē² exspectat et villā nostrā magnō spatiō absum.

1. Learn the ordinal numerals, *first, second, third, fourth*, as they appear here. 2. *Me*.

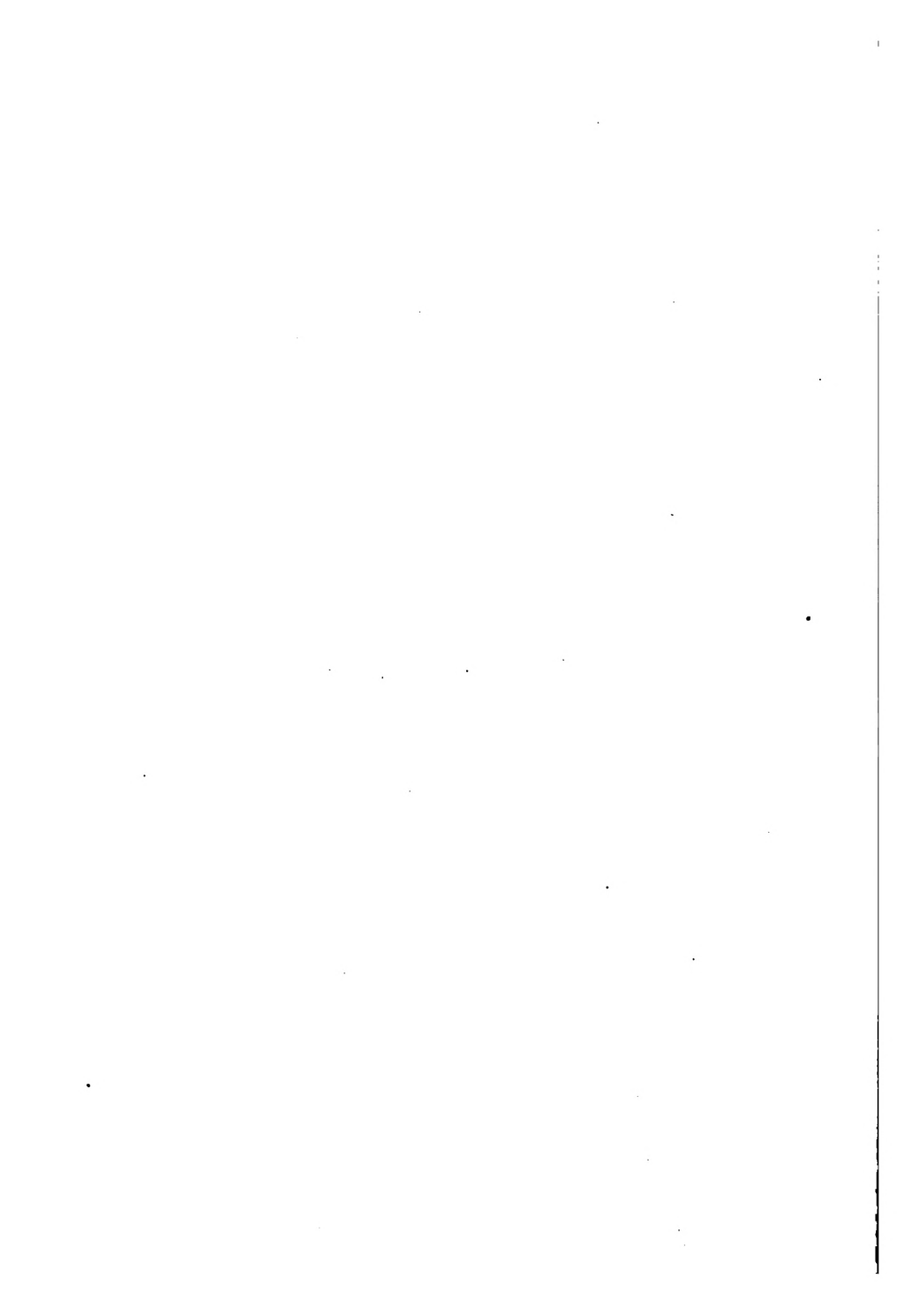
474. Derivation. Using prefixes previously studied (§§ 341, 373, 374) and such suffixes as appear in § 426, and any others you know, make a list of at least twenty-five English derivatives from the verbs *nāvigō, timeō, sedeō, vincō, faciō*.





THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA AND THE ALBAN MOUNT

The great plain surrounding Rome, known as the Campagna, now nearly bare, was in ancient times a terrestrial paradise of villas and gardens. After the fall of the Roman Empire it was laid waste by barbarian invaders and has never been reclaimed. The Alban Mount was the sacred mountain of the Latins. On its slope was built Alba Longa, Rome's mother city



LESSON LXXIII

Ad maiorem Dei glóriam — To the greater glory of God¹

THE FOURTH DECLENSION

475. Nouns that end in *-ūs* in the genitive singular are of the Fourth Declension.

476. Nouns of the fourth declension are either masculine or neuter. The nominative singular of masculine nouns ends in *-us*; of neuters, in *-ū*.

a. Feminines, by exception, are *domus, house*; *manus, hand*; and a few others.

477. Nouns of the fourth declension are declined as follows :

| | | | | TERMINATIONS | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|--------------|-------|
| | | | | MASC. | NEUT. |
| adventus, M., arrival | | cornū, N., horn | | | |
| (base advent-) | | (base corn-) | | | |
| NOM. | adventus | cornū | | -us | -ū |
| GEN. | adventūs | cornūs | | -ūs | -ūs |
| DAT. | adventui (-ū) | cornū | | -ui (-ū) | -ū |
| ACC. | adventum | cornū | | -um | -ū |
| ABL. | adventū | cornū | | -ū | -ū |
| | | | | | |
| NOM. | adventūs | cornua | | -ūs | -ua |
| GEN. | adventuum | cornuum | | -uum | -uum |
| DAT. | adventibus | cornibus | | -ibus | -ibus |
| ACC. | adventūs | cornua | | -ūs | -ua |
| ABL. | adventibus | cornibus | | -ibus | -ibus |

a. The base is found, as in other declensions, by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

b. **Cornū** is the only neuter in common use.

¹ Motto of the Jesuits.

EXERCISES

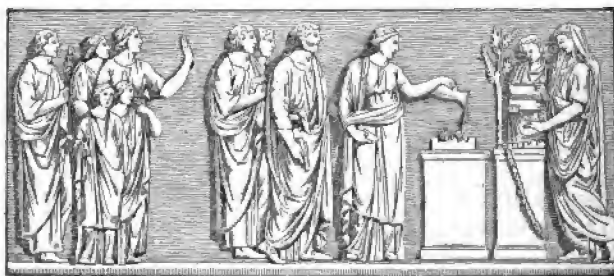
First learn the special vocabulary, page 374

478. 1. Ante adventum Caesaris equitatus hostium magnā celeritāte ācerrium impetum in castra fēcit. 2. Continēre exercitum ā proeliō difficile erat. 3. Post adventum suum Caesar iussit legiōnēs ex castris ēdūci. 4. Ā dextrō cornū equitatum Rōmānum, ā sinistrō cornū equitatum sociōrum posuit. 5. Signō datō, proelium commissum est. 6. Diū et ācriter in eō locō pugnātum est.¹ 7. Dēnique multis² interfectis et vulnerātis, hostēs fugere incēpērunt ad castra quae trāns flūmen posita erant. 8. Eā victōriā cognitā, civitatēs proximae, primum minōrēs, deinde eae quae plūrimum poterant, pācem petiērunt.

1. See § 259, note 3. 2. Adjective used as a noun, ablative absolute.

479. 1. After Cæsar's arrival¹ was known, the cavalry fought well. 2. First on the right wing, then on the left, the signal was given. 3. The swiftness of our attack terrified the army most of all. 4. Lesbia remained a little² longer,³ because she was expecting her sister. 5. The farmer held the animal by the horn. 6. He very easily led it to the shore.

1. Ablative absolute. 2. Ablative of measure of difference. 3. Why not longius?



OFFERING A SACRIFICE

LESSON LXXIV

In lūmine tuō vidēbimus lūmen — In thy light we shall see light¹

EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE

480. Regular Expressions of Place. The place *to which*, the place *from which*, and the place *at or in which* are regularly expressed by prepositions with their proper cases. From this general principle we deduce the following rules :

481. Rule for Accusative of Place to Which. *The place to which is expressed by ad or in with the accusative, and answers the question Whither?*

Galba ad casam properat, *Galba hastens to his cottage*

482. Rule for Ablative of Place from Which. *The place from which is expressed by ā or ab, dē, ē or ex, with the ablative, and answers the question Whence?* (Cf. § 295.)

Galba ā casā properat, *Galba hastens from his cottage*

483. Rule for Ablative of Place at or in Which.² *The place at or in which is expressed by the ablative with in, and answers the question Where?*

Galba in casā habitat, *Galba lives in his cottage*

484. Important Exceptions. Names of towns and small islands, domus, *home*,³ and rūs, *country*, omit the preposition in expressions of place.

Galba Athēnās properat, *Galba hastens to Athens*

Galba Athēnis properat, *Galba hastens from Athens*

¹ Motto of Columbia University.

² This is often called the locative ablative (from *locus*, *place*).

³ When *domus* means *house*, the preposition is used.

Galba Athēnīs habitat, Galba lives at (or in) Athens

Galba domum properat, Galba hastens home

Galba rūs properat, Galba hastens to the country

Galba domō properat, Galba hastens from home

Galba rūre properat, Galba hastens from the country

a. Names of *countries*, like *Germānia*, *Italia*, etc., do not come under these exceptions. With them prepositions must be used.

485. Locative Case. Names of towns and small islands that are singular and belong to the first or second declension express the place *at which* by the so-called *locative* case. This is like the genitive singular in form. Other locatives are *domi*,¹ *at home*, and *rūrī*, *in the country*.

Galba Rōmae habitat, Galba lives at Rome

Galba Corinthī habitat, Galba lives at Corinth

Galba domī habitat, Galba lives at home

Galba rūrī habitat, Galba lives in the country

a. When the name of the town is *plural*, there is no special locative form and the ablative must be used (§ 483).

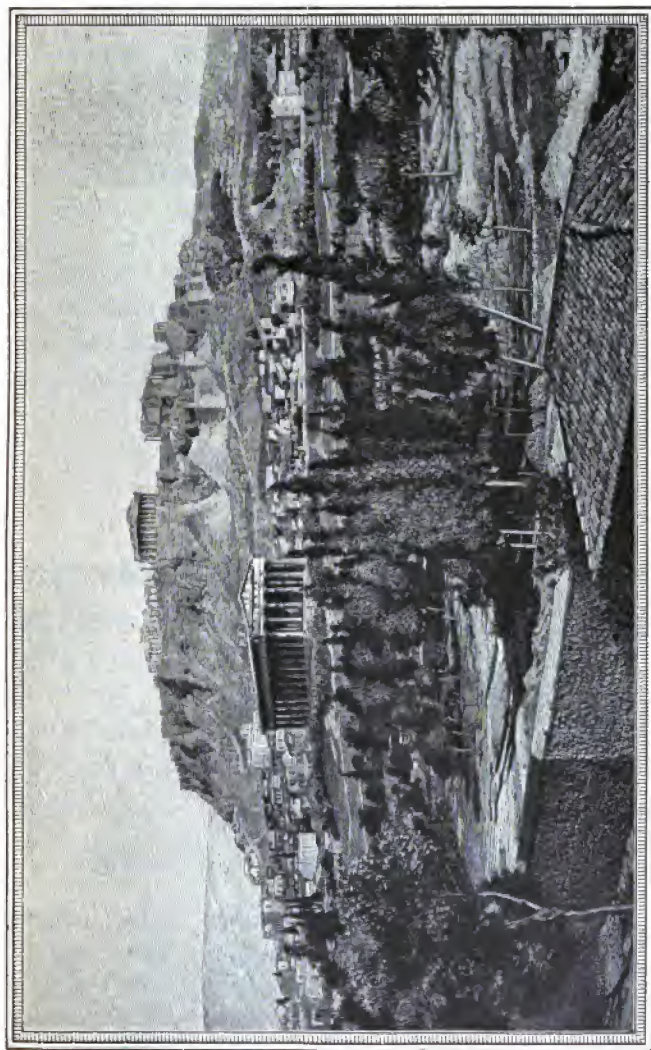
Galba Athēnīs habitat, Galba lives at Athens

EXERCISES

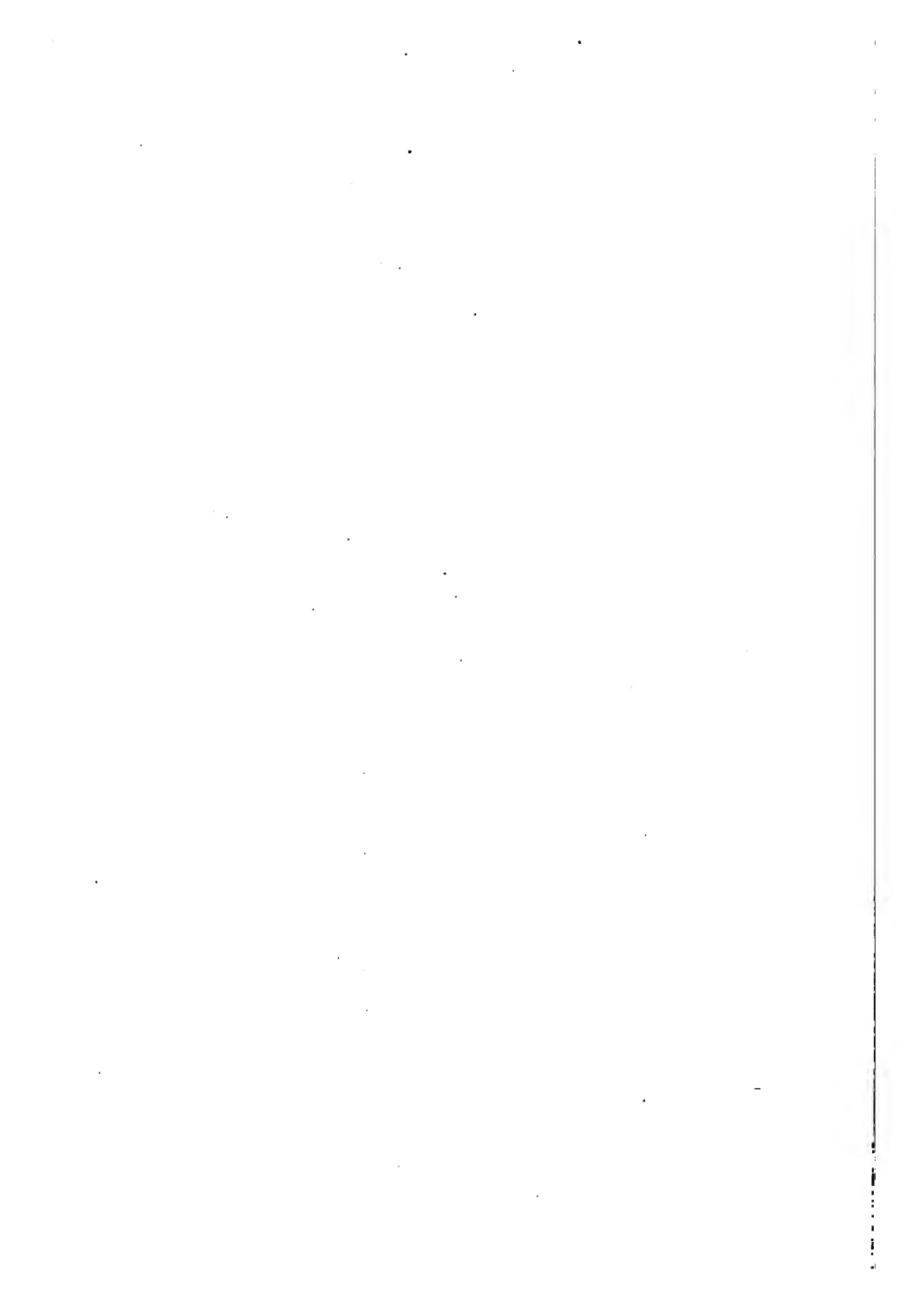
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486. 1. Num¹ frāter tuus iter in Galliam cum exercitū Caesaris fēcit? 2. Minimē. Frāter meus domi mānsit. 3. Ubi est domus tua? 4. Anteā rūrī habitābāmus, nunc in urbe domum habēmus. 5. Habitāsne Rōmae? 6. Nōn Rōmae sed Athēnīs² habitō, quae urbs est in Graeciā. Mox ab Italiā nāvīgābō et domum celerrimē contendam. Nōnne cupis Athēnās, urbem Minervae, nāvīgāre? 7. Cupiō, sed nōn possum. Officia pūblica mē³ prohibent. Meliōra tempora exspectō.

¹ For the declension of *domus* see § 813.



ATHĒNAE, URBS MINERVAE



Tum in nāvem ascendam atque primum Athēnās, deinde ad reliquās urbēs clārās, quae magnō spatiō absunt, contendam.

1. See § 251. 2. *Athēnae*, -ārum, F., *Athens*. 3. *Me*.

487. 1. The cavalry was on the right wing, the infantry on the left. 2. Ambassadors of the king hastened to Rome and thanked¹ the consul. 3. In the country we saw an ample supply of grain. 4. The men who were the most powerful remained at Rome. 5. They were waiting for the arrival of a ship. 6. When an attack² had been made on the city, the consul fled from Rome into the country.

1. *grātiās agere*, followed by the dative. 2. Ablative absolute.

LESSON LXXV

Rēgnant populī — The peoples rule¹

THE FIFTH DECLENSION • THE ABLATIVE OF TIME

488. **Fifth Declension.** Nouns that end in -ēī in the genitive singular are of the Fifth Declension. The nominative singular ends in -ēs.

489. Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine, except *diēs*, *day*, which is usually masculine.

490. Nouns of the fifth declension are declined as follows:

| | diēs (base dī-), M., <i>day</i> | | rēs (base r-), F., <i>thing</i> | | TERMINA- TIONS | |
|------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| | diēs | diēs | rēs | rēs | | |
| NOM. | diēs | diēs | rēs | rēs | -ēs | -ēs |
| GEN. | diēī | diērum | reī | rērum | -ēī | -ērum |
| DAT. | diēī | diēbus | reī | rēbus | -ēī | -ēbus |
| ACC. | diem | diēs | rem | rēs | -em | -ēs |
| ABL. | diē | diēbus | rē | rēbus | -ē | -ēbus |

¹ Motto of the state of Arkansas.

a. The vowel *e* which appears in every form is regularly long. But it is shortened in the ending *-ei* after a consonant, as in *rēi*; and before *-m* in the accusative singular, as in *diem*. (Cf. § 194. 2.)

b. Only *diēs* and *rēs* are declined throughout. Other nouns of this declension lack all or a part of the plural.

c. What do the abbreviations A. M. and P. M. stand for? (Cf. p. 383.)

491. Declension shown by Genitive. The key to the declension of a noun is the ending of its genitive singular. Review the five distinctive genitive endings given below.

| DECLENSION | GENITIVE ENDING |
|------------|-----------------|
| I | -ae |
| II | -i |
| III | -is |
| IV | -ūs |
| V | -ī |

492. Ablative of Time When. The ablative relation of *at*, *in*, or *on* (§ 65) may refer to *time* as well as to *place*: as, *at noon*, *in summer*, *on the first day*. The ablative expressing this relation is called the *ablative of time*.

493. Rule for Ablative of Time When. *The time when or within which anything happens is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.*

a. Occasionally the preposition *in* is found. Compare the English *The next day we started* and *On the next day we started*.

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 375

494. 1. Hieme diēs sunt multō breviōrēs quam aestāte.
 2. Primā lūce agricolae labōrāre incēpērunt. 3. Populus oppidum nocte reliquit quod diūtius manēre timuit. 4. Hieme Rōmae habitāmus, aestāte rūri. 5. Omnēs rēs quās hominēs

pessimī fēcerant clārīorēs erant quam lūx. 6. Proximō¹ annō in Italiā domī eram. 7. Eis rēbus cognitīs, omnēs paulō ācrius contendere incēpērunt. 8. Dux iussit legiōnem primam mediā nocte discēdere. 9. Eō diē vidimus multōs ignēs quī agrōs hostium vāstābant. 10. Ignēs magnō spatiō aberant.

1. *Last*. It may also mean *next* if the sense demands that translation.

495. 1. Galba, who lives in the country, is a remarkable example of industry. 2. For he begins to work at daylight. 3. Neither does he leave the fields before night. 4. In summer he works longer¹ than in winter. 5. But even at that time many things claim² his attention. 6. And he does not often sit³ idly at home.

1. Not longius. 2. *animum tenēre*, *claim attention*. 3. *sedēre*, *sit idly*.

LESSON LXXVI

Est modus in rēbus—There is a proper measure in things¹

GENDER IN THE THIRD DECLENSION · WORD FORMATION

496. **Gender in Third Declension.** In all the declensions except the third the gender of nouns is easy to determine. In the third, however, the rules for gender are numerous and present many exceptions. The subject has therefore been postponed to prevent confusion during the learning of the case forms. We take it up at this point, confining it to a few rules that are of great practical service and have few exceptions.

¹ From Horace, the great lyric poet. The sentiment teaches the value of the golden mean. One of the sayings of one of the seven sages of Greece was, "Nothing too much." The Latin equivalent, *nē quid nimis*, quoted from Terence, will be found on the title-page of this book.

a. Masculine are most nouns in **-or** and **-es** (genitive **-itis**).

b. Feminine are most nouns in **-dō, -iō, -tās, -ūs**, and in **-s** preceded by a consonant.

(1) Exception: masculine are

dēns, a tooth, and **mōns**, a mountain,
pōns, a bridge, and **fōns**, a fountain.

c. Neuter are most nouns in **-e, -al, -ar, -n, -ūs**.

497. Word Formation. To the prefixes that you have learned (**ā, ab, ad, con-, dē, ē, ex, in, in-, prō, re-, trāns**) we now add four more: **inter, per, prae, and sub**. Two of these, **inter** and **per**, you have already learned as prepositions.

a. Inter, *between* or *among*, also used as a preposition with the accusative: as, **intermittō**, *send between* or *among*, hence *interrupt*, *suspend*; English derivatives, *intermission*, *intermittent*; **intericiō** (**inter** + **iaciō**, *throw*), *throw between*; English derivatives, *interject*, *interjection*, etc.

b. Per, *through*, also used as a preposition with the accusative: as, **permittō**, *send through*, hence *give leave*, *permit*; English derivatives, *permission*, *permissible*, etc. As a prefix **per** often has the force of *through and through, thoroughly*: as, **terreō**, *frighten*; **perterreō**, *frighten thoroughly*; **moveō**, *permovēō*; etc.

c. Prae, *before*, also used as a preposition with the ablative, but more common as a prefix: as, **praemittō**, *send ahead*. In English this prefix usually appears as *pre-*, as in the word *prefix* itself, which means to *fix or fasten before* or *in front*. Compare also such words as *predict* (**prae** + **dicō**), *prepare* (**prae** + **parō**), *precede* (**prae** + **cēdō**, *move*), *preoccupy* (**prae** + **occupō**), etc.

d. Sub, *under*, also used as a preposition, generally with the ablative: as, **submittō**, *send under*, hence *yield*, *submit*; English derivatives, *submission*, *submissive*, etc. The prefix also takes the form *suc-, suf-, sug-, sup-, and sus-*, as in *suc-cumb*, *suf-fer*, *sug-gest*, *sup-port*, *sus-tain*. Look up these words in the English dictionary and note the force of the prefix and the meaning of the root word.

EXERCISES

498. Derivation. What should you judge to be the meaning of *inter + veniō*, *per + veniō*, *prae + veniō*, *sub + veniō*?

499. Derivation. With *veniō* as the root word, write a list of twenty-five English derivatives, using prefixes and suffixes, and define each derivative.

500. With the aid of the rules in § 496 give the gender of the following nouns:

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>mare</i> | <i>aestās</i> | <i>animal</i> |
| <i>mors</i> | <i>nōmen</i> | <i>legiō</i> |
| <i>pedes</i> | <i>virtūs</i> | <i>corpus</i> |

501. Give the rules for gender in the five declensions. See §§ 86, 97, 496, 476, 489.

LESSON LXXVII

Nōn omnia possumus omnēs—We cannot all do all things¹

THE NINE IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

502. Nine adjectives of the first and second declensions have the genitive singular in *-ius* and the dative in *-i* in all genders. The rest of the singular and all the plural forms are regular. Learn the meaning of each:

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>alius, alia, aliud, other, another</i> (of several) | <i>sōlus, -a, -um, alone</i> |
| <i>alter, altera, alterum, the one, the other</i> (of two) | <i>tōtus, -a, -um, all, whole, entire</i> |
| <i>neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither</i> (of two) | <i>ūllus, -a, -um, any</i> |
| <i>nūllus, -a, -um, none, no</i> | <i>ūnus, -a, -um, one, alone</i> ; (in the plural) <i>only</i> |
| | <i>uter, utra, utrum, which?</i> (of two) |

¹ From Lucilius, a famous writer of Latin satire.

503. Declension of *nūllus* and *alius*.

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| NOM. | nūllus | nūlla | nūllum | alius | alia | aliud |
| GEN. | nūlli'us | nūlli'us | nūlli'us | ali'us | ali'us | ali'us |
| DAT. | nūlli | nūlli | nūlli | alii | alii | alii |
| ACC. | nūllum | nūllam | nūllum | aliū | aliā | aliud |
| ABL. | nūllō | nūllā | nūllō | aliō | aliā | aliō |

The plural is regular.

504. *Alius* and *alter* are frequently used in pairs as follows :

alius . . . alius, one . . . another

alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other

alii . . . alii, some . . . others

alterī . . . alterī, the one party . . . the other party

alter iubet, alter pāret, the one commands, the other obeys

alii terram, alii aquam amant, some love the land, others the water

505. *Alius* repeated in another case expresses briefly a double statement.

alius aliud petit, one seeks one thing, another another (literally, another seeks another thing)

alii aliam urbem occupant, some seize one city, others another (literally, others seize another city)

EXERCISES

- 506.** 1. Utra domus est Caesaris ? Neutra domus est Caesaris.
 2. Ea civitās nec ūlli lēgī¹ nec ūlli imperiō¹ pārēbit. 3. Exercitus duo cornua habet ; alterum appellātur dextrum, alterum sinistrum. 4. Alii aliās rēs portābant. 5. Alii hieme, alii aestāte ācrius labōrant. 6. Galli sōli impetum eōrum prohibēre nōn poterant. 7. Alius aliam rem spectāvit. 8. Alii equi sunt celerēs, alii tardī. 9. Omnia in ūnō locō locāta erant.

1. Why dative ? See § 224.

507. 1. Some horses are slower than others. 2. The king had seized the sovereignty of the entire island. 3. Some live on one street, others on another. 4. At night we could see many fires; some were large, others small. 5. At daylight neither commander was at home. 6. At no time of the year have I seen any ships in that sea. 7. You can make that journey without any danger.

LESSON LXXVIII

Nec tēcum possum vivere, nec sine tē—I can live neither with you nor without you¹

CLASSES OF PRONOUNS • PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

508. **Classes of Pronouns.** The classes of pronouns are the same in Latin as in English.

a. Personal pronouns, which show the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken of: as, *ego, I; tū, you*. (Cf. § 509.)

b. Possessive pronouns, which denote possession: as, *meus, my; tuus, your; suus, his, her, its, their*; etc. (Cf. § 133.)

c. Reflexive pronouns, used in the predicate to refer back to the subject: as, *sē vidit, he saw himself*. (Cf. § 511.)

d. Intensive pronouns, used to emphasize a noun or pronoun: as, *ipse id vidi, I myself saw it*. (Cf. § 516.)

e. Demonstrative pronouns, which point out persons or things: as, *is, this, that*. (Cf. § 203.)

f. Relative pronouns, which connect a subordinate adjective clause with an antecedent: as, *quī, who*. (Cf. § 386.)

g. Interrogative pronouns, which ask a question: as, *quis? who?* (Cf. § 394.)

h. Indefinite pronouns, which point out indefinitely: as, *aliquis, someone, anyone; quidam, some, certain ones*; etc. (Cf. § 528.)

¹ From Martial, a Roman poet, famous for his epigrams.

509. Personal Pronouns. The personal pronouns of the first person are *ego, I*, and *nōs, we*; of the second person, *tū, thou* or *you*, and *vōs, ye* or *you*. They are declined as follows:

| SINGULAR | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | FIRST PERSON | SECOND PERSON |
| NOM. | <i>ego, I</i> | <i>tū, you</i> |
| GEN. | <i>mei, of me</i> | <i>tui, of you</i> |
| DAT. | <i>mihi, to or for me</i> | <i>tibi, to or for you</i> |
| ACC. | <i>mē, me</i> | <i>tē, you</i> |
| ABL. | <i>mē, with, from, etc., me</i> | <i>tē, with, from, etc., you</i> |
| PLURAL | | |
| NOM. | <i>nōs, we</i> | <i>vōs, you</i> |
| GEN. | <i>nostrum or nostri, of us</i> | <i>vestrum or vestri, of you</i> |
| DAT. | <i>nōbis, to or for us</i> | <i>vōbis, to or for you</i> |
| ACC. | <i>nōs, us</i> | <i>vōs, you</i> |
| ABL. | <i>nōbis, with, from, etc., us</i> | <i>vōbis, with, from, etc., you</i> |

a. The nominatives, *ego, tū, nōs, vōs*, are used only to express emphasis or contrast.

510. The personal pronoun of the third person (*he, she, it, they, etc.*) is regularly expressed by the demonstrative pronoun *is, ea, id* (§ 205).

511. Reflexive Pronouns. The reflexives of the first person (*myself, ourselves*) and of the second person (*yourself, yourselves*) are expressed by the forms of *ego* and *tū*: as,

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>videō mē, I see myself</i> | <i>vidēmus nōs, we see ourselves</i> |
| <i>vidēs tē, you see yourself</i> | <i>vidētis vōs, you see yourselves</i> |

512. The reflexive pronoun of the third person (*himself, herself, itself, themselves*) has a special form, declined alike in the singular and plural.

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

| | |
|------|--|
| NOM. | lacking |
| GEN. | sui , <i>of himself, herself, itself, themselves</i> |
| DAT. | sibi , <i>to or for himself, herself, itself, themselves</i> |
| ACC. | sē or sēsē , <i>himself, herself, itself, themselves</i> |
| ABL. | sē or sēsē , <i>with, from, etc., himself, herself, itself, themselves</i> |

EXAMPLES

Puer sē videt, *the boy sees himself*

Puella sē videt, *the girl sees herself*

Animal sē videt, *the animal sees itself*

II sē vident, *they see themselves*

513. Enclitic Use of cum. The preposition *cum*, when used with the ablatives **mē**, **tē**, **sē**, **nōbīs**, **vōbīs**, is joined to them: as, **mēcum**, *with me*; **nōbīs'cum**, *with us*; etc. *Cum* is likewise joined to **quō**, **quā**, and **quibūs**, the ablative forms of the relative and interrogative: as,

Vir quōcum puer venit, *the man with whom the boy is coming*

Quibuscum bellum gerunt, *with whom do they carry on war?*

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 375.

514. 1. *Mea patria est mihi nōta, et tua patria est tibi nōta.*
2. *Vestri amīci sunt nōbīs grāti, et nostrī amīci sunt vōbīs grāti.*
3. *Lēgātī pācem amicitiamque sibi et sociīs suis petiērunt.* **4.** *Sī tū¹ arma capiēs, ego¹ rēgnū tuū occupābō.* **5.** *Uter vestrum est civis Rōmānus? Neuter nostrum.* **6.** *Quibūs² rēbus cognitīs, multī sēsē in fugam dedērunt.* **7.** *Timōre servitūtis commōtae, multae mulierēs sēsē interfēcērunt.* **8.** *Quōcum imperātor iter faciet? Mēcum.*

1. Personal pronouns in the nominative are emphatic. **2. These.** The relative is often used at the beginning of a sentence with the force of a demonstrative.

515. 1. You cannot see yourself. 2. The queen is pleasing to herself, but not to her kingdom. 3. The general, alarmed by your arrival, fled.¹ 4. You will suffer² punishment on that day, but not I.³ 5. Many things alarmed us, but most of all the fear of the cavalry.

1. Latin, *gave himself into flight*. 2. Latin, *give*. 3. The pronouns *you* and *I*, being emphatic, must be expressed.

LESSON LXXIX

Nīl sine magnō vīta labōre dedit mortālībus—Life has given
nothing to mortals without great labor¹

THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN *IPSE* · THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN *IDEM*

516. Intensive Pronoun *ipse*. The intensive *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*, is used both as a pronoun and as an adjective. It is usually an adjective and emphasizes the noun or pronoun with which it agrees, and is translated *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *myself*, *yourself*, etc.: as,

Homō ipse venit, the man himself is coming

Puella ipsa venit, the girl herself is coming

Puerī ipsī veniunt, the boys themselves are coming

Ego ipse veniō, I myself am coming

a. In English the pronouns *himself* etc. are used both intensively (as, *Galba will come himself*) and reflexively (as, *Galba will kill himself*); in Latin the former would be translated by the adjective *ipse*, the latter by the pronoun *sē*:

Galba ipse veniet

Galba sē interficiet

b. *Ipse* is sometimes translated by *very*: as, *eō ipsō diē, on that very day*.

¹ From Horace.

517. The intensive pronoun *ipse* is declined like the nine irregular adjectives (§ 502).

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| NOM. | <i>ipse</i> | <i>ipsa</i> | <i>ipsum</i> | <i>ipsi</i> | <i>ipsae</i> | <i>ipsa</i> |
| GEN. | <i>ipsi'us</i> | <i>ipsi'us</i> | <i>ipsi'us</i> | <i>ipsōrum</i> | <i>ipsārum</i> | <i>ipsōrum</i> |
| DAT. | <i>ipsi</i> | <i>ipsi</i> | <i>ipsi</i> | <i>ipsis</i> | <i>ipsis</i> | <i>ipsis</i> |
| ACC. | <i>ipsum</i> | <i>ipsam</i> | <i>ipsum</i> | <i>ipsōs</i> | <i>ipsās</i> | <i>ipsa</i> |
| ABL. | <i>ipsō</i> | <i>ipsā</i> | <i>ipsō</i> | <i>ipsis</i> | <i>ipsis</i> | <i>ipsis</i> |

518. Demonstrative Pronoun *īdem*. The demonstrative pronoun *īdem*, *the same*, is a compound of *is*, and is declined as follows :

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| NOM. | <i>īdem</i> | <i>e'adem</i> | <i>īdem</i> |
| GEN. | <i>eius'dem</i> | <i>eius'dem</i> | <i>eius'dem</i> |
| DAT. | <i>ei'dem</i> | <i>ei'dem</i> | <i>ei'dem</i> |
| ACC. | <i>eun'dem</i> | <i>ean'dem</i> | <i>īdem</i> |
| ABL. | <i>eō'dem</i> | <i>eā'dem</i> | <i>eō'dem</i> |
| NOM. | <i>īi'dem</i> <i>ei'dem</i> | <i>eae'dem</i> | <i>e'adem</i> |
| GEN. | <i>eōrun'dem</i> | <i>eārun'dem</i> | <i>eōrun'dem</i> |
| DAT. | <i>īis'dem</i> <i>eis'dem</i> | <i>īis'dem</i> <i>eis'dem</i> | <i>īis'dem</i> <i>eis'dem</i> |
| ACC. | <i>eōs'dem</i> | <i>eās'dem</i> | <i>e'adem</i> |
| ABL. | <i>īis'dem</i> <i>eis'dem</i> | <i>īis'dem</i> <i>eis'dem</i> | <i>īis'dem</i> <i>eis'dem</i> |

a. The forms *īidem* and *īisdem* are often spelled and pronounced with one *i*.

b. The demonstrative *īdem* is used both as a noun and as an adjective.

c. *Īdem* is sometimes best rendered *also, at the same time*: as, *ego īdem dixi, I also said.*

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 376

519. 1. Ego et tū¹ eandem urbem incolimus. 2. Iter ipsum nōn timēmus, sed aliis rēbus commōti sumus. 3. Ōlim nōs ipsi idem iter fēcimus, sed aliō tempore annī. 4. Rōmāni in maximam spem adventū imperātōris adducti erant. 5. Iam tōtam spem salūtis dēposuērunt, quod pars exercitūs capta est et imperātor ipse est in manibus hostium. 6. Tamen vōs ipsi eōsdem saepissimē vicistis. 7. Imperātor suā manū filiam servāvit, sed sē ipse² servāre nōn potuit.

1. Latin says *I and you*, not *you and I*. 2. The intensive *ipse* here agrees with the subject, though in English the emphasis falls on the predicate.

520. 1. The general himself gave a part of the army the right of way through the same kingdom. 2. After all hope¹ of safety was left behind, the citizens themselves laid down their arms. 3. The same great fear seized² the hearts of all.

1. Ablative absolute. 2. *occupō, -āre*.

LESSON LXXX

Nōn sibi, sed suis—Not for herself, but for her own¹

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS *HIC, ISTE, ILLE*

521. Use of *hic, iste, and ille*. The demonstrative pronoun *is, ea, id*, makes no definite reference to place or time (§ 203); but *hic* (*this, he*) refers to a person or thing near the speaker, *iste* (*that, he*) to a person or thing near the person addressed, and *ille* (*that, he*) to a person or thing remote from both.

Amāsne hunc equum, do you like this horse (of mine)?

Istum equum amō, sed illum equum nōn amō, I like that horse
(of yours), *but that horse* (yonder) *I don't like*

¹ Motto of Tulane University.

522. The demonstratives *hic*, *iste*, and *ille* are used both as pronouns and as adjectives. When used as adjectives, they regularly precede their nouns.

523. Declension of *hic*, *iste*, and *ille*. *Hic* is declined as follows :

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| NOM. | hic | haec | hoc | hi | hae | haec |
| GEN. | huius | huius | huius | hōrum | hārum | hōrum |
| DAT. | huic | huic | huic | hīs | hīs | hīs |
| ACC. | hunc | hanc | hoc | hōs | hās | haec |
| ABL. | hōc | hāc | hōc | hīs | hīs | hīs |

a. *Huius* is pronounced *hoo'yōos*, and *huic* is pronounced *hweek* (one syllable).

524. The demonstrative pronouns *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, and *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, except for the nominative and accusative singular neuter forms *istud* and *illud*, are declined like *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*. (See § 517.)

A GALLIC CHIEFTAIN ADDRESSES HIS FOLLOWERS

First learn the special vocabulary, page 376

525. *Ille fortis Gallōrum princeps suōs convocāvit et hōc modō¹ animōs eōrum cōfirmāvit: "Vōs, quī hōs finēs incolitis, in hunc locum convocāvi,² quod mēcum dēbētis istōs agrōs atque istās domōs ā manibus Rōmānis liberāre. Hoc nōbis nōn difficile erit, quod illi hostēs hās silvās, hōs montēs 5 timent. Sī fortēs erimus, deī ipsī nōbis viam salūtis dēmōnstrābunt. Itaque dēpōnite istum timōrem. Magnam spem victōriae habeo. Iam magnam partem exercitūs Rōmāni superāvimus." 2*

1. Ablative of manner. 2. Translate by the present perfect (§ 312).

526. 1. Is that spear (of yours¹) heavy? No, this spear (of mine¹) is light. 2. That spear of Mark's is much longer than mine. 3. You ought to show us the road that leads across this mountain. 4. That road which extends through our territory is much shorter. 5. The very manner of life of those savages is not the same.

1. English words in parentheses are not to be translated.

LESSON LXXXI

Labor omnia vincit—Labor conquers all things¹

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

527. Indefinite pronouns do not, like demonstratives, point out definite persons or things, but refer to them indefinitely: as, *someone, anyone, something, some, any*.

528. Indefinite pronouns, like demonstratives, are used both as pronouns and as adjectives. The simple indefinite pronoun is *quis, someone, anyone*, and the indefinite adjective is *qui, quae, quod, some, any*.² Far more common are the compounds *aliquis, someone; quisque, each one; and quidam, a certain one*. The forms of these indefinites are as follows:

1. Substantive forms:

| MASC. AND FEM. | | NEUT. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>aliquis, someone, anyone</i> | | <i>aliquid, something, anything</i> |
| <i>quisque, each one, everyone</i> | | <i>quidque, each thing, everything</i> |
| MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
| <i>quidam, a certain man</i> | <i>quaedam, a certain woman</i> | <i>quiddam, a certain thing</i> |

¹ Motto of the state of Oklahoma.

² The indefinites *quis* and *qui* are the same in form and declension as the interrogatives (§§ 394, 395).

2. Adjective forms :

| MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| aliqui | aliqua | aliquod, <i>any</i> |
| quisque | quaeque | quodque, <i>each</i> |
| quidam | quaedam | quoddam, <i>a certain</i> |

529. Declension of Indefinites. Indefinites are declined, in general, like the interrogatives *quis* and *qui*. An *m* coming before a *d* is changed to *n* : as, *quendam*, not *quemdam*.¹

EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 376

530. 1. Hōc proeliō factō, Galli suam quisque¹ domum pro-
perāvērunt. 2. Quidam hominēs, quī amici illius rēgis existi-
mābantur, ab imperātōre retenti sunt. 3. Est in vitā cuiusque
aliqua adversa (*ill*) fortūna. 4. Aliquis debet tibi viā dēmōn-
strāre. 5. Quisque nostrum illi fortī militi aliquid dare debet.
6. Ego quendam rūri vidī quī per illōs finēs iter fēcerat.

1. In apposition with *Galli*.

531. 1. If you see a certain Quintus at Rome, send him to
me. 2. Even I said something to someone. 3. Some who
were considered very brave did not retain their arms. 4. Each
citizen ought to uphold the state and obey the laws.¹ 5. Certain
cities are considered equal to Rome itself.

1. Dative, § 224.

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**Tenth Review. Lessons LXXIII-LXXXI, §§ 783-787**

<sup>1</sup> The declension of the indefinites is given in § 831, but demands little special study.

## LESSON LXXXII

Quot hominēs, tot sententiae — As many men, so many minds<sup>1</sup>

### CARDINAL NUMERALS AND THEIR DECLENSION

**532. Cardinal Numerals.** Cardinal numerals answer the question *How many?* The first twelve cardinals are as follows: <sup>2</sup>

|             |            |              |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1, ūnus     | 5, quinque | 9, novem     |
| 2, duo      | 6, sex     | 10, decem    |
| 3, trēs     | 7, septem  | 11, ūndecim  |
| 4, quattuor | 8, octō    | 12, duodecim |

a. The word for 100 is *centum*; for 200, *ducenti*; for 1000, *mille*.

**533. Declension of Cardinals.** Of the cardinals, only *ūnus*, *duo*, *trēs*, the hundreds above one hundred, and *mille* used as a noun, are declined.

**534. Ūnus, one,** is one of the nine irregular adjectives, and is declined like *nūllus* (§ 503).

**535.** Learn the declension of *duo*, *two*, and of *trēs*, *three*. See § 824.

**536. Mille, thousand,** in the singular is an indeclinable adjective. In the plural it is a neuter noun, and is declined like the plural of *mare*:

|      |                |
|------|----------------|
| NOM. | <i>milīa</i>   |
| GEN. | <i>milium</i>  |
| DAT. | <i>milibus</i> |
| ACC. | <i>milīa</i>   |
| ABL. | <i>milibus</i> |

<sup>1</sup> From Terence, the famous writer of comedies. The motto means that every man has his opinion.

<sup>2</sup> A fuller table of numerals is given in § 823.

**537. Ducenti**, *two hundred*, and other hundreds above one hundred are declined like the plural of **bonus**: as,

ducenti

ducentae

ducenta

ducentōrum

ducentārum

ducentōrum

ducentis

ducentis

ducentis

etc.

etc.

etc.

### THE CONTEST OF THE HORATII AND THE CURIATII

Try to translate this at sight

**538.** Ōlim Rōmāni cum Albānis<sup>1</sup> bellum gerēbant. Erant in duōbus exercitibus trigemini<sup>2</sup> frātrēs, trēs Horātii in exercitū Rōmānō, trēs Curiātii in exercitū Albānō. Ducibus convocātis, quidam ex eis dixit: "Cūr omnēs nōs pugnāmus? Melius est paucōs<sup>3</sup> prō omnibus contendere et reliquōs<sup>3</sup> esse 5



SO-CALLED TOMB OF THE HORATII AND CURIATII

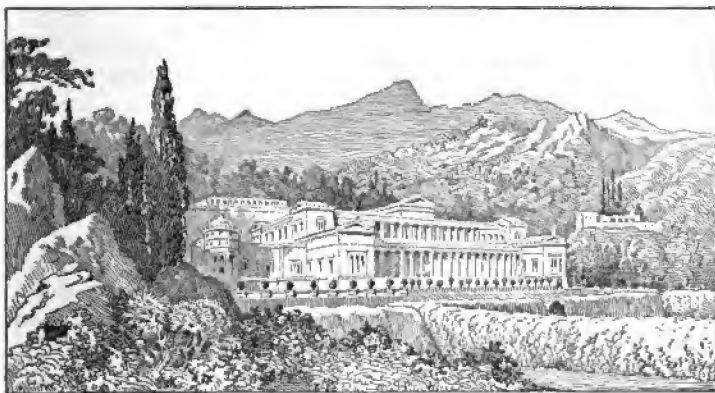


PATER IPSE TRIBUS FILIIS ARMA NOVA DEDIT

integrōs. Cūr nōn iubēmus trēs Horātiōs cum tribus Curiātiis pugnāre et hōc modō bellum diiudicāmus<sup>4</sup>?" Hōc cōsiliō omnibus<sup>5</sup> persuāsit, et pater ipse Horātiōrum filiis fortibus suis nova arma dedit.

Et Horātii et Curiātii certāminī<sup>6</sup> studēbant et manūs cō-  
seruērunt.<sup>7</sup> Primō impetū trēs Albānī ā tribus Rōmānis  
vulnerāti sunt, duo Rōmānī ā tribus Albānis interfecti sunt,  
ūnus Rōmānus integer erat. Iam tōtus Albānōrum exer-  
citus certam victōriam exspectābat. Rōmānus autem fugam  
simulāvit<sup>8</sup> et illō modō trēs vulnerātōs Albānōs sēparāvit.<sup>9</sup> 15  
Tum subitō<sup>10</sup> reuertit<sup>11</sup> et singulōs<sup>12</sup> superāvit atque inter-  
fēcit. Postea Rōmānī in<sup>13</sup> Albānōs multōs annōs<sup>14</sup> imperium  
tenēbant.

1. Albānī, -ōrum, *the Albans*, who lived near Rome. 2. *Triplet*.  
3. paucōs is the subject accusative of contendere, and reliquōs of esse.  
The infinitive clauses are the subjects of est. 4. diiudicō, -āre, *decide*.  
5. Why dative? See § 224. 6. certāmen, -inis, N., *contest*. 7. manūs cō-  
seruērunt, *joined in a hand-to-hand struggle*. 8. simulō, -āre, *pretend*.  
9. sēparō, -āre, *separate*. 10. Suddenly. 11. reuertō, -ere, *turn back*.  
12. singulī, *one at a time*. 13. Over. 14. multōs annōs, *for many years*.



VILLA OF A WEALTHY ROMAN

## LESSON LXXXIII

**Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem**—With the sword she seeks calm repose in freedom<sup>1</sup>

### ORDINAL NUMERALS · THE GENITIVE OF THE WHOLE, OR THE PARTITIVE GENITIVE

**539. Ordinal Numerals.** Ordinal numerals answer the question *In what order?* The first twelve are as follows:

*first*, **primus**, -a, -um  
*second*, **secundus**, -a, -um  
*third*, **tertius**, -a, -um  
*fourth*, **quārtus**, -a, -um  
*fifth*, **quintus**, -a, -um  
*sixth*, **sextus**, -a, -um

*seventh*, **septimus**, -a, -um  
*eighth*, **octā'vus**, -a, -um  
*ninth*, **nōnus**, -a, -um  
*tenth*, **decimus**, -a, -um  
*eleventh*, **ūndecimus**, -a, -um  
*twelfth*, **duodecimus**, -a, -um

The ordinals are all declined like **bonus**.

**540. Genitive of the Whole, or Partitive Genitive.** In the sentence *Of all these the Belgæ are the bravest*, the phrase *of all these* represents the whole number of whom the Belgæ are the bravest part. This sentence is expressed similarly in Latin: as,

**Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgæ**

and the genitive **hōrum omnium** is called the genitive of the whole, or the partitive genitive.

**541. Rule for Genitive of the Whole.** *A genitive denoting the whole is used with words denoting a part, and is known as the genitive of the whole, or the partitive genitive.*

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the state of Massachusetts.

**542.** *Mille*, singular, is an indeclinable adjective: as, *mille militēs*, *a thousand soldiers*. *Milia*, plural, is a neuter noun, and is followed by the genitive: as, *decem milia militum*, *ten thousand soldiers* (literally, *ten thousands of soldiers*).

**543.** Cardinal numbers, except *milia*, are followed by the ablative with *ex* or *dē*, instead of the genitive: as, *ūnus ex pueris*, *one of the boys*.

### EXERCISES

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**544.** Annus quattuor tempora<sup>1</sup> et duodecim mēnsēs<sup>2</sup> continet. Aestās est omnium temporum grātissimum. Nunc mēnsis primus annī est Iānuārius, sed antiquis<sup>3</sup> temporibus Mārtius<sup>4</sup> primus mēnsis existimābatur. Quā dē causā September erat septimus mēnsis antiqui<sup>3</sup> annī, Octōber erat 5 octāvus mēnsis, November erat nōnus mēnsis, December erat decimus mēnsis. Omnium mēnsium Februārius erat brevissimus. Urbs Rōma plūs quam mille annōs<sup>5</sup> permānsit<sup>6</sup> et multa milia hominum habet.

1. Here used in the sense of *seasons*. 2. *mēnsis*, -is, *m.*, *month*. 3. *antiquus*, -a, -um, *ancient*. 4. *March*. 5. *plūs quam mille annōs*, *for more than a thousand years*. 6. Present Perfect, § 312.

**545.** The Romans had seven kings. The first king was Romulus, the second king was Numa, the third king was Tullus Hostilius, the fourth king was Ancus Marcius, the fifth king was Tarquinius Priscus, the sixth king was Servius Tullius, the seventh king was Tarquinius Superbus. Of all the kings Tarquinius Superbus was the worst. For this reason he was driven out by Brutus, the first consul.

## LESSON LXXXIV

CIVI et rei pūblicaē — For the citizen and the commonwealth<sup>1</sup>

### THE ACCUSATIVE OF DURATION OF TIME OR EXTENT OF SPACE

**546.** The questions *How long?* and *How far?* are answered in English by an adverbial objective expressing duration of time or extent of space. This relation is similarly expressed in Latin by the Latin objective, or accusative: as,

Galli sex diēs pugnāverunt, *the Gauls fought for six days*  
Aqua centum pedēs alta est, *the water is a hundred feet deep*

**547.** Rule for Accusative of Duration or Extent. *Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative.*

**548.** The accusative of time *how long* and the ablative of the time *when* or *within which* (§ 493) must be carefully distinguished. Select what would be accusatives of time or space and ablatives of time in the following passage if it were in Latin:

At midnight I went on deck. For many hours I had been tossing sleepless in my bunk. In the first place, the storm which began on Monday had now been raging for five days. Furthermore, in a few hours we should be in the channel; only a few miles from safety, to be sure, but also in the most dangerous zone of our voyage. The night was clear, and once I thought I saw a periscope, but it was only a floating spar extending several feet above the water. I was distinctly nervous, and did not care to repeat my former experience when I spent forty-eight hours in a leaky boat, which we rowed forty-seven miles before we were saved.

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the University of Oklahoma.



## CÆSAR IN GAUL

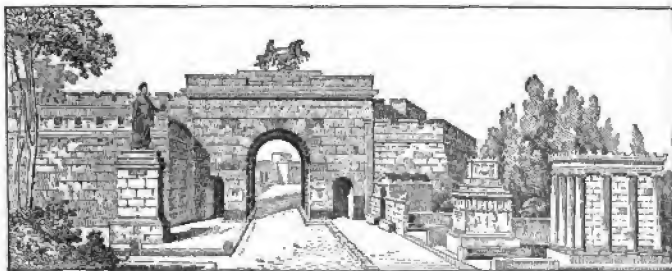
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**549.** Caesar bellum in Galliā septem annōs gessit. Primō annō Helvētiōs superāvit, et eōdem annō Germānōs, qui magnum numerum hominum trāns Rhēnum trādūxerant, ex Galliā expulit. Multōs iam annōs Germānī magnam partem Galliae obtinēbant.<sup>1</sup> Quā dē causā principēs Galliae lēgātōs 5 ad Caesarem miserant et auxilium petierant. Lēgātīs auditis, Caesar brevī tempore cōpiās suās coēgit. Magnō itinere cōfectō, aciem instrūxit et primā lūce proelium cum Germānis commisit. Tōtum diem ācritē pugnātum est. Caesar ipse ā dextrō cornū aciem dūxit. Dēnique post magnam caedem 10 Germānī aliī aliam in partem trāns Rhēnum fugam cēpērunt.

1. Translate as if past perfect.

**550.** 1. The battle began at daylight and part of the army fought all<sup>1</sup> day. 2. That bridge is two hundred feet long. 3. The enemy's camp was twelve miles<sup>2</sup> distant. 4. Those mountains are three hundred feet high. 5. In a short time the queen had collected five thousand men. 6. That forest extended a great distance.

1. Not *omnis*. 2. Latin, *twelve thousands of paces*.



A GATE OF POMPEII (RESTORED)

## LESSON LXXXV

Amicitia nisi inter bonōs esse nōn potest—Friendship cannot exist except between the good<sup>1</sup>

### THE ABLATIVE OF RESPECT • THE GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES

**551. Ablative of Respect.** Note the following sentences :

**Civēs erant paucī numerō**, *the citizens were few in number*

**Mārcus frātre[m] virtūte superat**, *Mark excels his brother in valor*

The ablatives **numerō** and **virtūte** answer the question *In what respect?* and are called ablatives of respect.

**552. Rule for Ablative of Respect.** *The ablative is used to denote in what respect something is true.*

**553. Genitive with Adjectives.** Compare the following sentences :

**Rēx bellum cupit**, *the king desires war*

**Rēx bellī cupidus est**, *the king is desirous of war*

The relation between the verb **cupit** and its direct object **bellum** is clearly similar to that between the adjective **cupidus** and its genitive **bellī**. Genitives used as the object of the action or feeling implied in certain adjectives are therefore called objective genitives.

**554. Rule for Genitive with Adjectives.** *The adjectives cupidus, desirous; peritus, skilled; imperitus, ignorant, and others of similar character are followed by the objective genitive.*

<sup>1</sup> From Cicero's famous essay on friendship.

## EXERCISES

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**555.** 1. Aciem instruere nōn poterat, quod erat imperitus rei militāris. 2. Sapientiā Minerva reliquās deās superābat. 3. Signō datō, legiō decima, cupidior laudis quam vitae ipsiūs, prōcēdere incēpit. 4. Gallī et Germānī dissimillimī linguā ac lēgibus erant. 5. Quidam ex principibus, quod pācis cupidi erant, lēgātōs ad nōs misērunt. 6. Dux rei militāris peritus in locō iniquō nōn permanēbit. 7. Servi libertātis cupidissimī aliī aliam in partem fūgērunt. 8. Quīdam imperātor, Galba nōmine, timōre commōtus iter intermitti iussit. 9. Oppidum, nullō spatiō intermissō, mūrō viginti<sup>1</sup> pedēs altō dēfendebātur. 10. Cūr in eādē libertāte quam ā patribus nostris accēpimus permanēre nōn possumus?

1. *Twenty.*

**556.** 1. Few men were equal to Cæsar either<sup>1</sup> in wisdom or in valor. 2. The men are unskilled in languages. 3. These ought not to sail to other lands. 4. Cæsar was king in fact,<sup>2</sup> but not in name. 5. Some work because they are desirous of praise, others because they are desirous of money. 6. The commander himself is skilled in the art of war. 7. He will not let several days elapse without good cause.

1. *Either . . . or, aut . . . aut.* 2. *rēs.*



ANCIENT COINS

## LESSON LXXXVI

Nōn omnis moriar—I shall not wholly die<sup>1</sup>

### DEPONENT VERBS · THE GENITIVE OR ABLATIVE OF DESCRIPTION

**557. Deponent Verbs.** A deponent verb is one that is passive in form but active in meaning.

**558.** The principal parts of deponents are, of course, passive.

**hortor, hortāri, hortātus sum, urge**

**a.** A few verbs are deponent in the perfect system only: as,

**audeō, audēre, ausus sum, dare**

**559.** Deponent verbs are conjugated in the passive:

**hortor, hortāri, hortātus sum (urge), like vocor (§ 832)**

**vereor, verēri, veritus sum (fear), like moneor (§ 833)**

**sequor, sequi, secūtus sum (follow), like regor (§ 834)**

**patior, pati, passus sum (suffer), like capior (§ 836)**

**partior, partiri, partitus sum (share), like audior (§ 835)**

**560.** Besides having all the forms of the passive, deponent verbs have also the future active infinitive, the active participles, and a few other active forms which will be noted later.<sup>2</sup>

**561. Genitive or Ablative of Description.** English and Latin employ similar expressions of quality or description. Thus we may say either *Cæsar was a man of great courage* or *Cæsar was a man with great courage*. Similarly in Latin we may use the genitive in the first case and the ablative in the second: as,

**Caesar erat vir magnæ virtūtis**

**Caesar erat vir magnā virtūte**

<sup>1</sup> From Horace, the poet laureate of the Augustan age.

<sup>2</sup> The complete synopsis of deponent verbs is given in § 837.

**562. Rule for Genitive or Ablative of Description.** *The genitive or the ablative, with a modifying adjective, is used in expressions of quality or description.*

a. Numerical descriptions of measure are in the genitive, and descriptions of physical characteristics are usually in the ablative.

*fossa decem pedum, a ditch of ten feet, or a ten-foot ditch*  
*puella parvis manibus, a girl with small hands*

### CÆSAR AND THE HELVETIANS

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**563.** 1. *Helvētīi, quī nec deōs nec hominēs verēbantur, magnum dolōrem patiēbantur quod ex omnibus partibus<sup>1</sup> magnae altitudinis montibus continēbantur.* 2. *Quā dē causā cōnsilium cēpērunt ex suis finibus cum omnibus cōpiis excēdere.* 3. *His rēbus cognitīs, Cæsar, vir ēgregiā virtūte et rei militāris peritissimus, magnīs itineribus in Galliam contendit.* 4. *Nōn passus est Helvētiōs iter per finēs Rōmānōs facere, sed plūrēs<sup>2</sup> diēs eōs secūtus est.* 5. *Dēnique Helvētīi, itinere intermissō, aciem instrūxērunt.* 6. *Helvētīi Rōmānis erant parēs virtūte, sed nōn armīs.* 7. *Tum Cæsar militēs hortātus est, et, proeliō commissō, magnam partem hostium interfēcit.*

1. *ex omnibus partibus, on all sides.* 2. *Several.*

**564.** 1. *Cæsar constructed<sup>1</sup> a ten-foot rampart.<sup>2</sup>* 2. *The rampart was many miles<sup>3</sup> long.* 3. *Men of no wisdom suffer pain because they do not fear the laws.* 4. *One man urges one thing, another another.<sup>4</sup>* 5. *But we shall follow Cæsar's authority.* 6. *In height your mountains are not equal to ours.*

1. *dūcō.* 2. *Latin, a rampart of ten feet.* 3. *Latin, many thousands of paces.* 4. *Translate the sentence by three Latin words. See § 505.*

## LESSON LXXXVII

Vox clāmantis in dēsertō — The voice of one crying in the wilderness<sup>1</sup>

### PARTICIPLES

565. The nature of the participle has been already discussed (§ 344). Latin has four participles, the present and the future in the active voice, and the past and the future (also called the gerundive) in the passive voice.<sup>2</sup>

|                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>I. <b>Present Active Participle.</b> Present Stem + -ns or -ēns</p>                            | <p><i>vocāns, calling</i><br/> <i>monēns, advising</i><br/> <i>regēns, ruling</i><br/> <i>audiēns, hearing</i></p>                                              |
| <p>II. <b>Future Active Participle.</b> Participial Stem + -ūrus, -a, -um</p>                     | <p><i>vocātūrus, about to call</i><br/> <i>monitūrus, about to advise</i><br/> <i>rēctūrus, about to rule</i><br/> <i>auditūrus, about to hear</i></p>          |
| <p>III. <b>Past Passive Participle.</b> Participial Stem + -us, -a, -um</p>                       | <p><i>vocātus, having been called</i><br/> <i>monitus, having been advised</i><br/> <i>rēctus, having been ruled</i><br/> <i>auditus, having been heard</i></p> |
| <p>IV. <b>Future Passive Participle or Gerundive.</b> Present Stem + -ndus or -endus, -a, -um</p> | <p><i>vocandus, to be called</i><br/> <i>monendus, to be advised</i><br/> <i>regendus, to be ruled</i><br/> <i>audiendus, to be heard</i></p>                   |

566. **Declension of Participles.** All participles ending in -us are declined like **bonus** (§ 120). Present participles are declined like adjectives of one ending; see the declension of **vocāns**, § 817.

<sup>1</sup> Motto of Dartmouth College. From the Latin translation of the Bible.

<sup>2</sup> It is to be noted that Latin, unlike English, has no past active participle (*having called*) or present passive participle (*being called*).

**567. Past and Future Participles.** We have made frequent use of the past passive participle as the last of the principal parts (§ 299), and in the formation of the perfect passive system (*vocātus sum*, etc.). We have also used it frequently in agreement with a noun in the ablative absolute (§ 400): as,

*Gallīs superātis, Caesar in Italiā contendit, after the Gauls had been overcome, Caesar hastened into Italy*

The future active participle with *esse* makes the future active infinitive (§ 356): as, *vocātūrus esse, to be about to call*.

**568. Present Active Participle.** The present active participle, as well as the past passive, is often used with a noun or pronoun in the ablative absolute.

*Caesare dūcente, nihil timēmus, Caesar leading (or when Caesar leads), we fear nothing*

**569. Participles of Deponent Verbs.** Deponent verbs have four participles, of the same form as those of other verbs: as,

*hortāns, urging*  
*hortātūrus, about to urge*  
*hortātus, having urged*  
*hortandus, to be urged*<sup>1</sup>

But note that the past participle of deponents is *active* in meaning, and that only deponent verbs have an *active* past participle. Compare

*hortātus, having urged (active), from hortor, deponent*  
*vocātus, having been called (passive), from voco, not deponent*

**570. Give the participles of the following verbs:**

|              |              |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>portō</i> | <i>mittō</i> | <i>mūnīō</i> | <i>vereor</i> |
| <i>iaciō</i> | <i>dūcō</i>  | <i>moveō</i> | <i>patior</i> |

<sup>1</sup> The future passive participle, or gerundive, of deponent verbs is passive in meaning as well as in form.

## EXERCISES

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571. 1. Caesar sequēns barbarōs nec nocte nec diē iter intermisit. 2. Magnam multitudinem hostium fugientium interfēcit et grave supplicium dē captivīs sūmpsit. 3. Magnitudine et altitudine illud flūmen omnia alia superat. 4. In <sup>1</sup> eō flūmine imperātor pontem mille pedum fēcit. 5. His bellis cōfectis, imperātor librum dē rē militārī scripsit. 6. Ubi Lesbiam vidisti? Lesbiam sedentem ante casam Galbae vīdi. 7. Tertiā hōrā explorātōrēs, quī praemissī erant, locum idōneum castris dēlēgērunt. 8. Illō imperātōre dūcente, certissima esse victōria dēbet. 9. Dux tuus est celerior corpore quam animō. 10. Veritī fortūnam pessimam, grātiās deīs iam ēgimus quod cōservātī erāmus.

1. Where we say "build a bridge *over*," the Romans said "build a bridge *in*," because bridges were often built of boats.

572. 1. When our country calls,<sup>1</sup> we ought to take up arms. 2. The king, fearing the multitude, did not dare to send ahead spies. 3. After suffering<sup>2</sup> wrongs for many years, the allies were eager for war. 4. At the fourth hour suitable scouts were chosen and sent forward. 5. Cæsar inflicted punishment on that king. 6. Many books have been written concerning the size of Rome. 7. After drawing up<sup>3</sup> the line of battle, the commander waited for two hours.

1. Express by the present participle in the ablative absolute. 2. Past participle. 3. Express by the past participle in the ablative absolute, and note that, as this participle is regularly passive in Latin, the voice of the English verb must be changed, and thus the English becomes *after the line of battle had been drawn up*. Never fail to change an English past participle from the active to the passive before translating, unless the Latin verb is deponent (cf. § 569).



## LESSON LXXXVIII

Scientia sōl mentis—Knowledge the sun of the mind<sup>1</sup>

### WORD FORMATION

**573. Spelling of English Words in *-ant* and *-ent*.** Many English nouns and adjectives ending in *-ant* and *-ent* are derived from the Latin present participle, and have the same form as its base. Thus:

| LATIN VERB | PRESENT PARTICIPLE | ENGLISH WORD     |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| occupō     | occupāns, -antis   | <i>occupant</i>  |
| servō      | servāns, -antis    | <i>servant</i>   |
| importō    | importāns, -antis  | <i>important</i> |
| studeō     | studēns, -entis    | <i>student</i>   |
| agō        | agēns, -entis      | <i>agent</i>     |
| contineō   | continēns, -entis  | <i>continent</i> |

English words of this kind derived from Latin verbs of the first conjugation end in *-ant*; from verbs of other conjugations, in *-ent*.

*a.* Exceptions to this rule are words of Latin origin that have come into English through the medium of Norman French, where the present participle of verbs of all conjugations ends regularly in *-ant*. Thus, from *teneō* (present participle *tenēns*) the English derivative is not *tenent*, as we should expect, but *tenant* (cf. French *tenant*).

**574. Nouns in *-or* denoting the Agent or Doer.** Many Latin nouns denoting the *agent* or *doer* are formed from Latin verbs by changing *-us* of the past participle to *-or*. These nouns have generally passed into English with no change of form. Thus:

<sup>1</sup> Motto of Delaware College.

| VERB    | PAST PARTICIPLE | LATIN NOUN | ENGLISH NOUN     |
|---------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| agō     | āctus           | āctor      | <i>actor</i>     |
| audiō   | auditus         | auditor    | <i>auditor</i>   |
| capio   | captus          | captor     | <i>captor</i>    |
| inveniō | inventus        | inventor   | <i>inventor</i>  |
| liberō  | liberātus       | liberātor  | <i>liberator</i> |
| moneō   | monitus         | monitor    | <i>monitor</i>   |
| narrō   | narrātus        | narrātor   | <i>narrator</i>  |
| navigō  | navigātus       | navigātor  | <i>navigator</i> |
| spectō  | spectātus       | spectātor  | <i>spectator</i> |
| vincō   | victus          | victor     | <i>victor</i>    |

The number of these nouns, both in Latin and English, is very great. Some of the Latin nouns have a feminine form in **-trix**: as, **administrātrix**, **victrix**, etc. The same suffix is used in English: as, *administrator*, M.; *administratrix*, F.

### EXERCISES

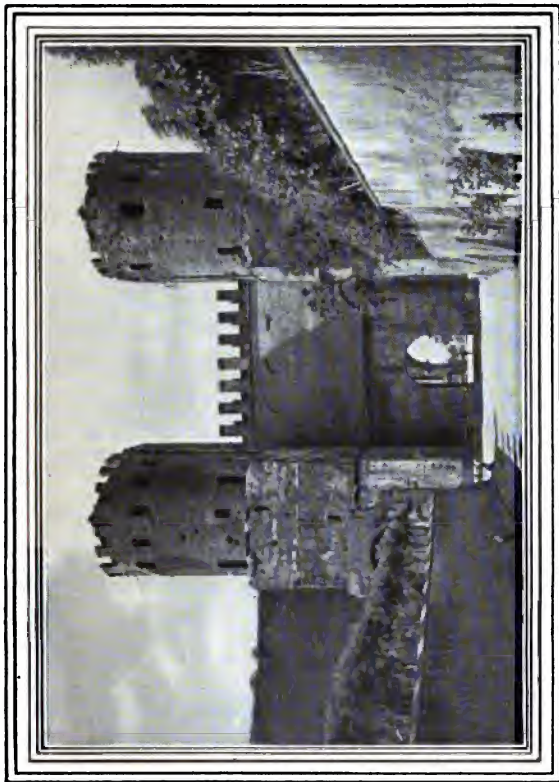
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**575.** 1. Rōmānī bellum cum Albānīs gerentēs omnēs nōn pugnāvērunt. 2. Nam imperātōrēs melius cōsiliū docēbant. 3. Trēs frātrēs, virtūtis magnae et rei militāris peritī, utrimque (*from each side*) dēlēctī sunt. 4. Apud duōs exercitūs ācerrimē pugnātum est. 5. Curiātiis interfectis, civitās Rōmāna maiōrem potestātem habuit. 6. Albānī vērō dolōrem magnum passi sunt.

**576. Derivation.** Using prefixes previously studied (§ 497) and such suffixes as appear in § 426, and any others you know, make a list of at least twenty English derivatives from the verbs *scribō*, *sūmō*, *iaciō*, *audiō*, *pōnō*.



**Eleventh Review. Lessons LXXXII-LXXXVIII, §§ 788-792**



THE GATE OF ST. SEBASTIAN

Rome is still a walled town. The wall built about 600 B. C. by King Servius Tullius sufficed for nine hundred years, though the city had spread far beyond it on every side. But about A. D. 300 the danger of barbarian invasion became so great that the present wall was constructed. It is nearly twelve miles in circuit and has fifteen gates. The gate in the picture is the Porta Appia, now called the Gate of St. Sebastian, through which passes the Appian Way



## LESSON LXXXIX

Scientia crēscat, vīta colātur—Let knowledge grow, let  
life be enriched<sup>1</sup>

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD · PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS · THE INDICATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE COMPARED

**577. Subjunctive Mood.** Besides the indicative and imperative, Latin has a third mood, called the subjunctive.

**578. Tenses of Subjunctive.** The subjunctive has four tenses : present, past, perfect, and past perfect.

The personal endings, active and passive, are the same as in the indicative.

*a.* The meaning of the subjunctive varies in different constructions to such a degree that it is not practical to translate the subjunctive forms in the paradigms.

**579. Present Subjunctive of First Conjugation.** The sign of the present subjunctive in the first conjugation is **-ē**, which takes the place of **-ā**, the final vowel of the present stem : *as*,

| ACTIVE                                             | PASSIVE                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| $\text{voc}(\bar{a}) + \bar{e} + m = \text{vocem}$ | $\text{voc}(\bar{a}) + \bar{e} + r = \text{vocer}$ |

**580.** In the subjunctive, as elsewhere, a long vowel is shortened before **nt** and final **-m**, **-t**, or **-r** (see § 194). The present subjunctive is inflected as follows :

| ACTIVE VOICE     |                 | PASSIVE VOICE         |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>vo'cem</i> | <i>vocē'mus</i> | <i>vo'cer</i>         | <i>vocē'mur</i>  |
| 2. <i>vo'cēs</i> | <i>vocē'tis</i> | <i>vocē'ris (-re)</i> | <i>vocē'mini</i> |
| 3. <i>vo'cet</i> | <i>vo'cent</i>  | <i>vocē'tur</i>       | <i>vocen'tur</i> |

<sup>1</sup> Motto of The University of Chicago.

**581. Present Subjunctive of Second Conjugation.** The sign of the present subjunctive in the second conjugation is *-ā-*, which is added to the present stem and is followed by the personal endings: as,

ACTIVE *monē + ā + m = moneam* PASSIVE *monē + ā + r = monear*

Long vowels are shortened in the usual places (§ 194).

| ACTIVE VOICE      |                  | PASSIVE VOICE          |                   |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>mo'neam</i> | <i>moneā'mus</i> | <i>mo'near</i>         | <i>moneā'mur</i>  |
| 2. <i>mo'neās</i> | <i>moneā'tis</i> | <i>moneā'ris (-re)</i> | <i>moneā'mini</i> |
| 3. <i>mo'neat</i> | <i>mo'neant</i>  | <i>moneā'tur</i>       | <i>monean'tur</i> |

**582. Indicative and Subjunctive Compared.** The indicative mood asserts facts or inquires after facts. The subjunctive, on the other hand, expresses *desires, wishes, purposes, possibilities, expectations*, and the like. The following sentences illustrate the difference between indicative and subjunctive ideas.

| INDICATIVE IDEAS                                                                                        | SUBJUNCTIVE IDEAS                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>We call him</i><br><i>Eum vocāmus</i>                                                             | 1. <i>Let us call him</i><br><i>Eum vocēmus</i> (desire)                                                                   |
| 2. <i>You see the city</i><br><i>Urbem vidēs</i>                                                        | 2. <i>May you see the city</i><br><i>Urbem videās</i> (wish)                                                               |
| 3. <i>Scouts come who warn you</i><br><i>Explōrātōrēs veniunt quī tē monent</i>                         | 3. <i>Scouts come to warn (or who are to warn) you</i><br><i>Explōrātōrēs veniunt quī tē moneant</i> (purpose)             |
| 4. <i>They fight bravely</i><br><i>Fortiter pugnant</i>                                                 | 4. <i>They would fight bravely</i><br><i>Fortiter pugnent</i> (possibility)                                                |
| 5. <i>He waits at Rome until the enemy are overcome</i><br><i>Rōmae exspectat dum hostēs superantur</i> | 5. <i>He waits at Rome until the enemy shall be overcome</i><br><i>Rōmae exspectat dum hostēs superentur</i> (expectation) |

## EXERCISE

583. Which verbs in the following paragraph would be in the indicative, and which in the subjunctive, in a Latin translation?

And we won't come back till it's over over there.

How splendidly our soldiers made good the words of their song. Who would have expected so speedy and so glorious a victory? They were young. They were fine. They were brave. But they had not been tested. "Let us hope, let us have confidence," was the best one could say. The crisis was at hand. At Paris, less than forty miles away, one might hear the thunder of the guns. And still the enemy pressed on and the brave French were forced back. American forces were rushed to the front. The French urged retreat to a stronger position. "We came to fight, not to retreat," said the Yanks. Then in plunged the Marines. May their glory ever shine! And what they did thrilled the world. From that day onward the Stars and Stripes blazed the victorious trail.

'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

584. Inflect the present subjunctive, active and passive, of *vāstō*, *moveō*, *servō*, *iubeō*.



GREEK VASES

## LESSON XC

Scūtō bonae voluntātis tuae corōnāstī nōs—Thou hast  
encompassed us by the shield of Thy loving-kindness<sup>1</sup>

### PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE, THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS · SUBJUNCTIVE OF PURPOSE

**585. Present Subjunctive of Third Conjugation.** The sign of the present subjunctive of the third conjugation is **-ā-**. This **-ā-** takes the place of **-e**, the final vowel of the present stem, and is followed by the personal endings :

ACTIVE **reg(e) + ā + m = regam**      PASSIVE **reg(e) + ā + r = regar**

#### ACTIVE VOICE

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. re'gam | regā'mus |
| 2. re'gās | regā'tis |
| 3. re'gat | re'gant  |

#### PASSIVE VOICE

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| re'gar         | regā'mur  |
| regā'ris (-re) | regā'mini |
| regā'tur       | regā'tur  |

**a.** In like manner inflect **capiam**, the present subjunctive of **caplō**, and other **-iō** verbs of the third conjugation (see § 836).

**586. Present Subjunctive of Fourth Conjugation.** The sign of the present subjunctive of the fourth conjugation is **-ā-**. This is added to the present stem and is followed by the personal endings :

ACTIVE **audī + ā + m = audiam**      PASSIVE **audī + ā + r = audiar**

#### ACTIVE VOICE

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. au'diam | audiā'mus |
| 2. au'diās | audiā'tis |
| 3. au'diat | au'diant  |

#### PASSIVE VOICE

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| au'diar         | audiā'mur  |
| audiā'ris (-re) | audiā'mini |
| audiā'tur       | audian'tur |

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the state of Maryland. From the Latin translation of the Bible.



**587. Subjunctive of Purpose.** Observe the following sentence:

**Explōrātōrēs veniunt quī tē moneant,** *scouts come to warn you.*

The verb **moneant** in the dependent clause is in the subjunctive because it expresses the scouts' purpose. This use of the subjunctive is called the *subjunctive of purpose*. In English the purpose is often expressed, as here, by the infinitive. *It is never so expressed in good Latin prose.*

**588. Rule for Subjunctive of Purpose.** *A clause expressing purpose takes the subjunctive.*

**589.** A clause of purpose is introduced by the relative pronoun **quī** (as above), or by **ut**, *in order that, that*; or, if negative, by **nē**, *in order that not, that not, lest*.

**Caesar mittit milītēs qui agrōs vāstent,** *Caesar sends soldiers to lay waste (literally, who should lay waste) the fields*

**Milītēs veniunt ut agrōs vāstent,** *soldiers come to lay waste (literally, in order that they may lay waste) the fields*

**Agricolae pugnant nē agrī vāstentur,** *the farmers fight that their fields may not be laid waste*

### EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 379

**590.** 1. Dux, vir summae virtūtis, praemittit explōrātōrēs qui locum idōneum castris dēligant. 2. Iubet eōs celerrimē properāre nē tempus āmittant. 3. Interim quidam princeps, vir summā potestāte apud Gallōs, ducem quaerit ut condiciōnēs pācis petat. 4. Sed dux eum rapit ut dē eō supplicium sūmat. 5. Tum vērō suōs (*his men*) convocat ut ratiōnem proeli doceat.

**591.** 1. The soldier asks for better arms that he may not lose his life. 2. The king sends his son to hear the conditions of peace. 3. He follows this plan lest he lose the supreme power. 4. An army is hastening to inflict punishment on him.

## LESSON XCI

Et docēre et rērum exquirere causās — Both to teach and to search  
out the reasons of things<sup>1</sup>

### PAST SUBJUNCTIVE, FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS SEQUENCE OF TENSES

**592. Inflection of Past Subjunctive.** The past subjunctive of any verb may be formed by adding the personal endings to the present infinitive active. The past subjunctive of **vocō** and **moneō** is inflected as follows :

#### ACTIVE VOICE

|             |            |          |            |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. vocā'rem | vocārē'mus | monē'rem | monērē'mus |
| 2. vocā'rēs | vocārē'tis | monē'rēs | monērē'tis |
| 3. vocā'ret | vocārē'nt  | monē'ret | monērē'nt  |

#### PASSIVE VOICE

|                     |             |                  |             |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. vocā'rer         | vocārē'mur  | monē'rer         | monērē'mur  |
| 2. vocārē'ris (-re) | vocārē'mini | monērē'ris (-re) | monērē'mini |
| 3. vocārē'tur       | vocārē'ntur | monērē'tur       | monērē'ntur |

**593. Sequence of Tenses Defined.** Tenses referring to present or future time are called *primary* tenses. Tenses referring to past time are called *secondary* tenses. As a rule, the tenses of the verbs used in the principal and the dependent clause of a complex sentence harmonize ; that is, all are primary or all are secondary. For example, in *He says that he is coming* both of the verbs are present and in a primary tense ; but if we change *He says* to *He said*, a corresponding change takes place in the verb in the dependent clause, and we say *He said that he was coming*, both of the verbs being in a secondary tense. This harmony between the tenses is called the *sequence of tenses*.

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the University of Georgia.

**594. Primary and Secondary Tenses.** In the following table the primary tenses are marked (1) and the secondary tenses (2):

| INDICATIVE         | SUBJUNCTIVE      |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) Present        | (1) Present      |
| (2) Past           | (2) Past         |
| (1) Future         | (1) Perfect      |
| (2) Perfect        | (2) Past Perfect |
| (2) Past Perfect   |                  |
| (1) Future Perfect |                  |

When indicatives and subjunctives are used in the same sentence, the tenses generally harmonize.

**595. Rule for Sequence of Tenses.** *In a complex sentence a primary tense of the indicative in the principal clause is followed by a primary tense of the subjunctive in the dependent clause, and a secondary by a secondary.*

**596.**

**EXAMPLES**

I. Primary tenses in principal and dependent clauses:

|            |                       |   |                                                                                                          |
|------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present    | <b>Mittit</b>         | } | <b>hostēs ut agrōs vāstent</b> (Pres. Subjv.)                                                            |
| Future     | <b>Mittet</b>         |   |                                                                                                          |
| Fut. Perf. | <b>Miserit</b>        |   |                                                                                                          |
| He         | <i>sends</i>          | } | <i>foes</i> { <i>that they may,</i><br><i>in order to, or</i><br><i>to</i> } <i>lay waste the fields</i> |
|            | <i>will send</i>      |   |                                                                                                          |
|            | <i>will have sent</i> |   |                                                                                                          |

II. Secondary tenses in principal and dependent clauses:

|            |                         |   |                                                                                                            |
|------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Past       | <b>Mittēbat</b>         | } | <b>hostēs ut agrōs vāstārent</b> (Past Subjv.)                                                             |
| Perfect    | <b>Misit</b>            |   |                                                                                                            |
| Past Perf. | <b>Miserat</b>          |   |                                                                                                            |
| He         | <i>was sending</i>      | } | <i>foes</i> { <i>that they might,</i><br><i>in order to, or</i><br><i>to</i> } <i>lay waste the fields</i> |
|            | <i>sent or has sent</i> |   |                                                                                                            |
|            | <i>had sent</i>         |   |                                                                                                            |

## EXERCISES

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**597.** 1. Partem impedimentōrum relinquit ut ad illud oppidum celeriter perveniat. 2. Interim imperātor trēs legiōnēs remiserat quae illōs finēs statim pācārent. 3. Propter nātūrā eius loci nēmō excēdere potuit quī fortūnam miseram nostram nūntiāret. 4. Hostēs vāllum decem milia passuum longum et fossam octō pedum perdūxerant ut itinere nostrōs prohibērent. 5. Hōc proeliō nūntiātō; multī peritī rei militāris domum contendērunt ut prō rē publicā pugnārent. 6. Ampliōrēs cōpiās expectābimus nē hostēs summum montem<sup>1</sup> obtineant. 7. Propter vulnera imperātor in castris manēre dēbet atque mittere aliquem quī animōs militum hortētur. 8. Quidam vir laudis cupidissimus librum dē suis victōriis scripsit. 9. Quidam vērō cīvēs, timōre summō permōti, Caesarem quaerunt ut eum dē ratiōne belli cōnsulant.

1. *summum montem, the top of the mountain.*

**598.** 1. Cæsar forbade the Germans to advance farther, lest they should settle in Gaul. 2. After all things<sup>1</sup> had been prepared, he climbed to the top of the mountain to storm the camp. 3. I shall arrive at Rome<sup>2</sup> at daybreak<sup>3</sup> that I may undertake this serious business of the republic immediately. 4. Scævola came to put<sup>4</sup> the king to death. 5. Because of his supreme valor no one inflicted punishment on him.

1. Ablative absolute. 2. Accusative without a preposition. 3. Latin, *first light*, ablative of time. 4. Latin, *give the king to death*.

## LESSON XCII

Artēs, scientia, vērītās — The arts, knowledge, truth<sup>1</sup>

### PAST SUBJUNCTIVE, THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS NOUN CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

599. Inflection of Past Subjunctive. The past subjunctive of *regō* and *audiō* is inflected as follows :

#### ACTIVE VOICE

|             |            |          |            |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. re'gerem | regerē'mus | audi'rem | audirē'mus |
| 2. re'gerēs | regerē'tis | audi'rēs | audirē'tis |
| 3. re'geret | re'gerent  | audi'ret | audir'ent  |

#### PASSIVE VOICE

|                     |             |                  |             |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. re'gerer         | regerē'mur  | audi'rer         | audirē'mur  |
| 2. regere'ris (-re) | regerē'mini | audirē'ris (-re) | audirē'mini |
| 3. regere'tur       | regeren'tur | audirē'tur       | audiren'tur |

a. Like *regerem* inflect *caperem*, the past subjunctive of *capīō*, and other *-iō* verbs of the third conjugation (see § 836).

600. Noun Clause Defined. A clause is often used as a part of speech, and is then named after the part of speech to which it is equivalent (cf. § 385). Thus we saw in § 386 that a relative clause has the force of an adjective and hence is called an adjective clause. A clause may modify a verb like an adverb, and is then called an adverbial clause : as, *vēnērunt ut pācem peterent*, *they came to seek peace* (adverbial clause of purpose). Similarly, a clause that is used as a noun is called a *noun* clause. Such a clause is often the subject or object of a verb : as,

*That we should agree seems impossible* (clause used as subject)

*Cæsar commanded that the captives should be let go* (clause used as object)

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the University of Michigan.

**601. Noun Clauses of Purpose.** In English, verbs of *asking, commanding, urging*, etc. are usually followed by an infinitive clause as object: as,

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>They asked</i>     | } <i>me to come</i> |
| <i>They commanded</i> |                     |
| <i>They urged</i>     |                     |

Verbs of this kind denote a purpose or desire that something be done, and the infinitive expresses what that something is. But in Latin, as we have learned (§ 582), a purpose or desire is not expressed by the infinitive, but by the subjunctive. Compare the following English and Latin sentences:

*They urged me to come*

*Hortābantur mē ut venirem* (lit. *that I should come*)

**602. Rule for Noun Clauses of Purpose.** *Verbs denoting a purpose or desire that something be done are followed by a subjunctive clause as object, introduced by ut or nē.*

**603.** The following common verbs are regularly followed by a noun clause with *ut* or *nē* and the subjunctive:

*hortor, urge*

*imperō, order* (with the dative of the *person* ordered and a subjunctive clause of the *thing* ordered)

*moneō, advise*

*persuādeō, persuade* (with the same construction as *imperō*)

*petō, rogō, beg, ask*

*postulō, demand, require*

a. Remember that *iubeō, order*, takes the infinitive as in English (§ 367). Compare the following sentences:

*Iubeō eum venīre, I order him to come*

*Imperō ei ut veniat, I give orders to him that he come*

## EXERCISES

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**604.** 1. Maximē lēgātōs hortātus est ut dē rē frūmentāriā prōvidērent. 2. Imperātor rēgī imperat nē sociis populī Rōmānī noceat. 3. Gallī, timōre servitūtis permōti, postulāvērunt ut exercitus rei pūblicae ex finibus suis excēderet. 4. Plūrimis vulneribus acceptis, quidam nōbis persuāsit ut fugam temptārēmus. 5. Propter inopiam rei frūmentāriae imperātor monuit ut castra in alium locum movērentur. 6. Petimus et hortāmur ut nōs ab iniūriis dēfendās. 7. Ad urbem tertiā hōrā pervēni, sed nēmō mē rogāvit ut ūnum (*even one*) diem manērem. 8. Proximō diē magna multitūdō vēnit ut mē cōsuleret et dē condiōnibus pācis quaereret. 9. His rēbus gestis, lēgātus cum tribus legiōnibus relictus est ut dē rē frūmentāriā prōvidēret.

**605.** 1. Because of <sup>1</sup> your wounds I urge you not to try<sup>2</sup> that long journey. 2. You asked him to look out<sup>2</sup> for<sup>3</sup> the grain supply, didn't you<sup>4</sup>? Not at all. 3. Seek for the general and demand that he lead his forces out of my territory. 4. He ordered<sup>5</sup> the 'captives not to attempt<sup>2</sup> flight. 5. The woman demanded that the money be found.

1. The ablative of cause might be used, but the accusative with **propter** is more common. 2. Not infinitive. 3. dē. 4. On this form of question, review § 251. 5. What construction follows **iubeō**? What **imperō**?



GLADIATORS' HELMETS

## LESSON XCIII

Dei sub nūmine viget—She flourishes under the will of God<sup>1</sup>

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF *SUM* AND *POSSUM*

**606. Subjunctive of *sum*.** The subjunctive of *sum* is inflected as follows:

| PRESENT           |                  | PAST            |                    |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. <i>sim</i>     | <i>simus</i>     | <i>essem</i>    | <i>essē'mus</i>    |
| 2. <i>sis</i>     | <i>sitis</i>     | <i>essēs</i>    | <i>essē'tis</i>    |
| 3. <i>sit</i>     | <i>sint</i>      | <i>esset</i>    | <i>essent</i>      |
| PERFECT           |                  | PAST PERFECT    |                    |
| 1. <i>fu'erim</i> | <i>fue'rimus</i> | <i>fuis'sem</i> | <i>fuissē'mus</i>  |
| 2. <i>fu'eris</i> | <i>fue'ritis</i> | <i>fuis'sēs</i> | <i>fuissē'tis</i>  |
| 3. <i>fu'erit</i> | <i>fu'erint</i>  | <i>fuis'set</i> | <i>fuissē'sent</i> |

**607. Subjunctive of *possum*.** The subjunctive of *possum* is inflected as follows:

| PRESENT             |                    | PAST              |                      |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>possim</i>    | <i>possī'mus</i>   | <i>possem</i>     | <i>possē'mus</i>     |
| 2. <i>possis</i>    | <i>possī'tis</i>   | <i>possēs</i>     | <i>possē'tis</i>     |
| 3. <i>possit</i>    | <i>possint</i>     | <i>posset</i>     | <i>possent</i>       |
| PERFECT             |                    | PAST PERFECT      |                      |
| 1. <i>potu'erim</i> | <i>potue'rimus</i> | <i>potuis'sem</i> | <i>potuissē'mus</i>  |
| 2. <i>potu'eris</i> | <i>potue'ritis</i> | <i>potuis'sēs</i> | <i>potuissē'tis</i>  |
| 3. <i>potu'erit</i> | <i>potu'erint</i>  | <i>potuis'set</i> | <i>potuissē'sent</i> |

*a.* Compare the perfect subjunctive with the future perfect indicative. Note that the past subjunctive may be formed by adding **m** to the present active infinitive (*posse* + **m**), and the past perfect subjunctive by adding **m** to the perfect active infinitive (*potuisse* + **m**).

<sup>1</sup> Motto of Princeton University.



## EXERCISES

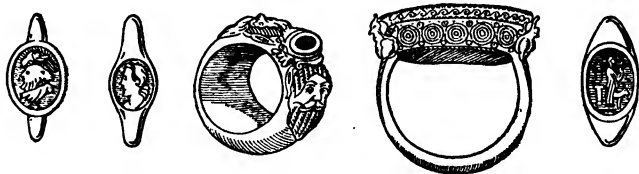
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**608.** 1. Si exercitus vester finibus nostris appropinquābit, magnam multitudinem mittēmus quae iter vestrum vī et armīs impediāt. 2. Imperātor reliquās cōpiās prōdūxit nē rē frūmentāriā interclūderētur. 3. Hāc ōrātiōne<sup>1</sup> habitā,<sup>2</sup> nē tardissimī quidem rogant ut inīquae condiciōnēs pācis accipiantur. 4. Caesar quidem trēs legiōnēs cōscripserat ac pōstulāverat ut iter hostium maximē impeditrētur. 5. Antea nē eius quidem ōrātiō civibus persuādere potuerat ut rem pūblicam cōservāre dēberent. 6. Nunc vērō nēmō ausus est rogāre nē legiōnēs novae cōscriberentur. 7. Caesar vāllum ad flūmen perdūxit nē aquā ab hostibus interclūderētur. 8. Tum suōs,<sup>3</sup> gravibus vultuibus impeditōs, hortātus est ut sēsē in castris continērent.

1. Ablative absolute. 2. ōrātiōnem habēre = *deliver an oration*.  
3. Possessive adjective used as a noun, *his men*.

**609.** 1. As winter<sup>1</sup> was approaching, he ordered<sup>2</sup> two cohorts to look out for a grain supply. 2. Someone urged the chief to make<sup>3</sup> a speech. 3. He asked the citizens to hinder<sup>3</sup> the march of the enemy. 4. He demanded of them (*ab eis*) that they shut the enemy off from the river. 5. Yet not even he could persuade the timid citizens to enroll<sup>3</sup> new legions.

1. Ablative absolute with present participle. 2. Write with both *iubeō* and *imperō*. 3. Not infinitive.



FINGER RINGS WITH ENGRAVED SETTINGS

## LESSON XCIV

Lūx sit—Let there be light<sup>1</sup>

### THE PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE OF *VOCŌ, MONEŌ, REGŌ, AND AUDIŌ*

**610. Inflection of Perfect Subjunctive.** Learn the inflection of the following perfect subjunctives:

|           | ACTIVE            | PASSIVE                               |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| CONJ. I   | <b>vocā'verim</b> | <b>vocā'tus (-a, -um) sim</b> (§ 832) |
| CONJ. II  | <b>monu'erim</b>  | <b>mo'nitus (-a, -um) sim</b> (§ 833) |
| CONJ. III | <b>rē'xerim</b>   | <b>rēc'tus (-a, -um) sim</b> (§ 834)  |
| CONJ. IV  | <b>audi'verim</b> | <b>audi'tus (-a, -um) sim</b> (§ 835) |

**611. Inflection of Past Perfect Subjunctive.** Learn the inflection of the following past perfect subjunctives:

|           | ACTIVE             | PASSIVE                                 |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| CONJ. I   | <b>vocāvis'sem</b> | <b>vocā'tus (-a, -um) essem</b> (§ 832) |
| CONJ. II  | <b>monuis'sem</b>  | <b>mo'nitus (-a, -um) essem</b> (§ 833) |
| CONJ. III | <b>rēxis'sem</b>   | <b>rēc'tus (-a, -um) essem</b> (§ 834)  |
| CONJ. IV  | <b>audivis'sem</b> | <b>audi'tus (-a, -um) essem</b> (§ 835) |

*a.* Note that the formation and inflection of the perfect and past perfect subjunctive active are like **fuerim** and **fuissem**, the corresponding tenses of **sum**; and that in the passive **sim** and **essem** take the place of **sum** and **eram** of the indicative passive.

### EXERCISES

**612.** Inflect the complete subjunctive, active and passive, of **pācō, moveō, rapiō, mittō, mūniō**.

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the University of Washington. Compare the following verse in the Latin Bible: "Dixitque Deus: Fiat lūx. Et facta est lūx."

HĒRŌ ET LĒANDER

The story of Hero and Leander has been the subject of many poems, both ancient and modern. See Leigh Hunt, Tom Hood, Moore, Tennyson.

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**613.** Iūdicīō multōrum poētārum nēmō apud puellās Graecās<sup>1</sup> erat pulchrior quam Hērō, sacerdōs<sup>2</sup> templi<sup>3</sup> quod Sēsti<sup>4</sup> positum est. Eam Lēander, adulēscēns<sup>5</sup> nōbilissimus, tōtō animō amāvit et in mātīmōnium dūcere cupivit, sed lēgēs vetuērunt. Lēander autem nec lēgēs sacrās nec deōs<sup>6</sup> iniquōs veritus est. Tamen ut amor<sup>7</sup> eius cēlārētur,<sup>8</sup> Lēander numquam diē sed tantum<sup>9</sup> nocte vēnit ut eam vidēret. Nec sine summā difficultāte erat hoc iter, nam mare angustum,<sup>10</sup> Hellēspontus nōmine,<sup>11</sup> inter Sēstum et Abūdum, urbem Lēandri, interfuit.<sup>12</sup> Sed nē mare quidem eum interclūdere<sup>13</sup> poterat. Omni<sup>14</sup> nocte Lēander Hellēspontum trānābat<sup>15</sup>; omni nocte Hērō in summā turrī diligenter locābat lucernam<sup>16</sup> quae adulēscēntē per aquās perdūceret.

1. *Graecus, -a, -um, Greek.* 2. *sacerdōs, -ōtis, M. and F., priest or priestess.* 3. *templum, -i, N., temple.* 4. *Sēstus, -i, F., Sestos, a city on the Hellespont at its narrowest point, opposite Aby'dos. The form Sēsti is locative; see § 485.* 5. *adulēscēns, -entis, M., youth.* 6. *amor, -ōris, M., love.* 7. *cēlō, -āre, conceal.* 8. *Only.* 9. *angustus, -a, -um, narrow.* 10. *Ab-lative of respect, § 552.* 11. *interfluō, -ere, flow between.* 12. *omnis in the singular often means every.* 13. *trānō, -āre, swim across.* The Hellespont at this point is about a mile wide, but there is a dangerous current. Byron's successful attempt to swim across is well known. 14. *lucerna, -ae, F., lamp.*

**614.** 1. Many reasons urged Leander not to expose<sup>1</sup> himself to death. 2. Not even Hero could persuade him<sup>2</sup> not to attempt<sup>3</sup> that journey. 3. He asked her to put<sup>3</sup> a lamp on top of the tower. 4. She listened<sup>4</sup> attentively that she might save his life. 5. She ought to advise him to remain<sup>5</sup> at home.

1. *committō.* Not infinitive. 2. *Dative.* 3. *Not infinitive.* 4. *audiō.*

## LESSON XCV

Vēritās vōs liberābit—The truth will set you free<sup>1</sup>

### SUBJUNCTIVE OF RESULT

615. Observe the following sentence :

*The danger was so great that all fled, periculum erat tantum ut omnēs fugerent*

The principal clause names a cause, and the dependent clause states the result of this cause. In English the verb *fled* in the dependent clause is indicative, but in Latin this clause is introduced by *ut* (*so that*), and *fugerent* is subjunctive. This construction is called the *subjunctive of result*.

**616. Rule for Subjunctive of Result.** *Clauses of result are introduced by ut (negative ut nōn) and have the verb in the subjunctive.*

617. Result is sometimes expressed by a noun clause used as object : as,

*Periculum fēcit ut omnēs fugerent, the danger caused all to flee*  
(literally, *made so that all fled*)

**618. Rule for Object Clauses of Result.** *Object clauses of result introduced by ut (negative ut nōn) are used after verbs of effecting or bringing about.*

619. Purpose and Result Clauses Compared. Affirmative clauses of purpose and result are similar ; but a negative purpose clause is introduced by *nē*, while a negative result clause has *ut nōn*.

<sup>1</sup> Motto of Johns Hopkins University. From the Latin Bible.



HERO AND LEANDER

Leander! Leander! Speak to me!  
Speak to me! Leander! Leander!

MARTIN SCHÜTZE — Hero and Leander

a. When *tam*, *ita*, *sic* (all meaning *so*), *tālis* (*such*), or *tantus* (*so great*) appears in the main clause, the dependent clause denotes result.

b. Do the following sentences denote purpose or result?

*Celeriter fugit nē caperētur*, *he fled swiftly that he might not be taken*

*Tam celeriter fugit ut servārētur*, *he fled so swiftly that he was saved*

*Celeriter fugit ut servārētur*, *he fled swiftly that he might be saved*

*Tam celeriter fugit ut nōn caperētur*, *he fled so swiftly that he was not taken*

### HĒRŌ ET LĒANDER (CONCLUDED)

First learn the special vocabulary, page 380

620. Hāc in condiōne rēs diū permanēbant. Sed nihil est certum hominī,<sup>1</sup> nec ūlla fortūna semper aequa. Ōlim tanta tempestās<sup>2</sup> coōrta est<sup>3</sup> ut etiam maximae naves impetum maris sustinēre nōn possent ac summā celeritātē ad ōrās finitimās fugerent. Tamen Lēander suā cōsuētūdine<sup>4</sup> ad 5 ōram primā nocte pervēnit ut iter faceret. Mare quidem erat turbidum,<sup>5</sup> sed is lūcem turris trāns mare vidēre poterat ibique<sup>6</sup> erat Hērō ipsa. Itaque omnī timōre dēpositō adulēscēns<sup>7</sup> nōbilis vitam suam aquis commisit. Statim autem summis difficultātibus ita premēbātur ut vī ipsā maris 10 superārētur.

Interim Hērō eum multās hōrās exspectābat. Tāli timōre commōta est ut mēns cōsistere nōn posset. Primā lūce vērō ad ōram contendit ut eum quaereret. Dēnique diligenter quaerēns corpus eius invēnit. Eō visō<sup>8</sup> sēsē in mare coniēcit. 15 Nam dolor ipse fēcerat<sup>9</sup> ut puella miserrīma mentem suam āmitteret.

1. *Man is sure of nothing.* 2. *tempestās, -ātis, F., storm.* 3. *coōrior, -iri, deponent verb, rise.* 4. *According to his custom.* 5. *turbidus, -a, -um, stormy.* 6. Two words, *ibi + que.* 7. *adulēscēns, -entia, M., youth* 8. Ablative absolute. Translate, *on seeing this.* 9. *Had caused.*

621. 1. So great was the violence of the sea that no one dared to sail. 2. The timid sailors stood on the shore. 3. They warned him not to throw<sup>1</sup> himself into such a sea. 4. Leander was so hard pressed that he abandoned all hope of safety. 5. Hero, according to her custom, was waiting for him. 6. What caused<sup>2</sup> her to lose her mind?

1. Not infinitive. 2. Latin idiom, *made that she lost*.

## LESSON XCVI

Commune vinculum omnibus artibus—The common bond for all the arts<sup>1</sup>

### THE DATIVE WITH COMPOUNDS

622. The dative is the case of the indirect object (§ 58). Many intransitive verbs take an indirect object (§ 222), and some transitive verbs take both a direct object and an indirect object: as, **Mārcus puerō tēlum dedit**, *Marcus gave a spear to the boy*. Whether or not a verb will have an indirect object depends on its meaning. A number of verbs, some transitive and some intransitive, which in their simple form do not take an indirect object, have a meaning, when compounded with certain prepositions, that calls for one. This indirect object is called the *dative with compounds*.

623. Rule for Dative with Compounds. *Some verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, de, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, and super take the dative of the indirect object. Transitive compounds may take both an accusative and a dative.*

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the University of Minnesota.

Potestās rēgi nōn deērat, *power was not lacking to the king*  
 Caesar equitātui lēgātum praefēcit, *Cæsar placed the lieutenant in*  
*command of the cavalry*

α. Many verbs compounded with these prepositions *do not take the dative*, because their meaning forbids: as,

Caesar cōpiās ad montem prōdūxit, *Cæsar led forth the troops to*  
*the mountain*

### EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 381

624. 1. Cōsul optimōs cīvēs ēvocāre incēpit ut eis praemia ampla prōpōneret. 2. Magna multitudō convēnerat nē amplius exercitus imperātōri deēsset. 3. Quem nāvibus senātus prae-ficiet? Senātus virum summae virtūtis dēliget. 4. Barbari ita premēbantur ut oppida reliqua incenderent. 5. Acie instrūctā, imperātōr iussit Mārcum dextrō cornū praeesse. 6. Peditēs tantum numerum tēlōrum coniēcērunt ut pauci in mūrō cōnsistere possent. 7. Cōnsuētūdine populi Rōmāni et iure belli senātus dēbet illi imperātōri imperāre ut civitātēs inimicās pācet. 8. Altitudō vālli fēcit ut pauci vulnerērentur.

625. 1. The senate ordered that the remaining captives be led away into slavery. 2. Heretofore, according to the law of war, the towns had been set on fire. 3. The senate assembled to place<sup>1</sup> someone in command of the infantry forces. 4. These things he set forth that money might not be lacking to the commonwealth. 5. Is not<sup>2</sup> your mind in command of your body<sup>3</sup>? Yes.

1. Express *place in command* by one word. 2. See § 251. 3. Not genitive.





## LESSON XCVII

Civium in mōribus rei pūblicae salūs—In the character of its citizens lies the safety of the commonwealth<sup>1</sup>

### WORD FORMATION

626. Many abstract nouns are formed from adjectives by the suffixes *-ia*, *-tia*, *-tās*, *-tūdō*.

memor-*ia*, *memory*

inop-*ia*, *want*

sapient-*ia*, *wisdom*

amici-*tia*, *friendship*

celeri-*tās*, *swiftness*

liber-*tās*, *freedom*

magni-*tūdō*, *greatness*

alti-*tūdō*, *height*

memor, *mindful*

inops, *poor*

sapiēns, *wise*

amicus, *friendly*

celer, *swift*

liber, *free*

magnus, *great*

altus, *high*

627. Adjectives denoting *quality* or *state* are formed from verbs by the suffix *-idus*.

cup-*idus*, *desirous*

tim-*idus*, *fearful*

cupere, *desire*

timēre, *fear*

628. Adjectives denoting *fullness* are formed from nouns by the suffix *-ōsus* (the English suffix *-ous*).

pericul-*ōsus*, *dangerous*

studi-*ōsus*, *zealous*

periculum, *danger*

studium, *zeal*

629. Adjectives denoting *capability* in a passive sense are formed from verbs by the suffixes *-ilis* and *-ibilis*.

fac-*ilis*, *easy* (able to be done)

crēdi-*ibilis*, *credible* (able to be believed)

amā-*ibilis*, *lovable*

facere, *do*

crēdere, *believe*

amāre, *love*

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the University of Florida.

**630. Hints on Spelling.** When in doubt as to whether an English word should end in *-able* or *-ible*, remember that derivatives from Latin verbs of the first conjugation end in *-able*, those from other conjugations end in *-ible*.

|                   |                  |                  |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>portable</i>   | <i>portāre</i>   | <i>visible</i>   | <i>vidēre</i>   |
| <i>vulnerable</i> | <i>vulnerāre</i> | <i>reducible</i> | <i>reducere</i> |
| <i>comparable</i> | <i>comparāre</i> | <i>audible</i>   | <i>audire</i>   |
| <i>habitable</i>  | <i>habitāre</i>  | <i>possible</i>  | <i>posse</i>    |

A few common words are exceptions: as, *tenable*, *movable*, *capable*, *dependable*.

**631.** Most English words ending in *-tion* or *-sion* are derived from Latin verbs. If the Latin past participle ends in *-tus*, use the suffix *-tion*; if in *-sus*, use *-sion*.

| ENGLISH WORD      | LATIN PARTICIPLE |
|-------------------|------------------|
| <i>exception</i>  | <i>exceptus</i>  |
| <i>contention</i> | <i>contentus</i> |
| <i>monition</i>   | <i>monitus</i>   |
| <i>ascension</i>  | <i>ascensus</i>  |
| <i>admission</i>  | <i>admissus</i>  |
| <i>session</i>    | <i>sessus</i>    |

### EXERCISES

**632. Derivation.** From your knowledge of prefixes what should you judge to be the meaning of the following compounds of *iaciō*, *throw*?

|                |               |               |                |                |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>adiciō</i>  | <i>dēiciō</i> | <i>iniciō</i> | <i>prōiciō</i> | <i>subiciō</i> |
| <i>coniciō</i> | <i>ēiciō</i>  | <i>obiciō</i> | <i>reiciō</i>  | <i>trāiciō</i> |

**633.** See how many English derivatives you can write from *iaciō* and its compounds.

## LESSON XCVIII

Litteris dēdicāta et omnibus artibus — Dedicated to letters and  
all the arts<sup>1</sup>

### THE IRREGULAR VERBS *volō*, *nōlō*, AND *mālō*

**634.** Learn the inflection of *volō*, *wish*; *nōlō*, *be unwilling*; and *mālō*, *prefer* (§ 840), and note that the indicative and subjunctive are inflected like *regō* except in the present indicative and the present and past subjunctive. These verbs have no passive voice.

**635.** Constructions with *volō*, *nōlō*, and *mālō*. In English we say *I wish to write* or *I wish him to write*. In the first sentence *I wish* is followed by the complementary infinitive *to write*, and the subject of the two verbs is the same. In the second, *I wish* is followed by the object clause *him to write*, and the subjects are different.

Similarly, in Latin, *volō*, *nōlō*, and *mālō* are used with the complementary infinitive when the subject remains the same; and with the infinitive with subject accusative when the subjects are different (§§ 367–369).

*Volō scribere, I wish to write*

*Volō eum scribere, I wish him to write*

### EXERCISES

First learn the special vocabulary, page 381

**636.** 1. Potestās Caesarī nōn deērat et mālēbat rē<sup>1</sup> esse rēx quam nōmine. 2. Hostēs, cum primī ōrdinēs sē ostendunt, nē cōsistunt quidem, sed in finēs suōs sē recipiunt. 3. Cōpiaē enim quae praemissae erant ut impetum nostrum prohiberent

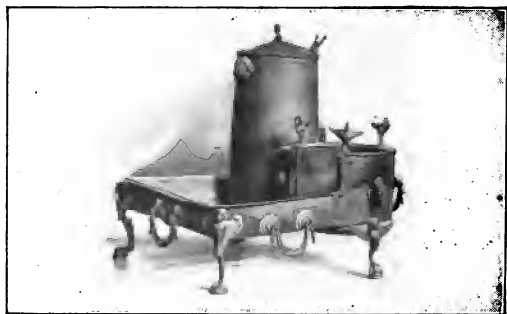
<sup>1</sup> Motto of the University of Nebraska.

satis firmæ nōn erant. 4. Hās rēs lēgātī prōposuerant ut hae cīvitatēs in fidem<sup>2</sup> ac potestātem populi Rōmānī venīre vellent. 5. Oportuit Rōmānōs urbem vāllō fossāque circummūnīre ut fidēs<sup>3</sup> pūblica servārētur. 6. Illa silva, quae ab flūmine ad mare pertinet, multa genera animālium habet quae in aliīs locīs nōn videntur. 7. Nōnne illa legiō cui filius tuus praeerat parāvit omnia quae ad salūtem cīvium pertinent? Parāvit. 8. Tanta multitūdō convēnerat ut cōpia frūmenti satis<sup>4</sup> nōn esset.

1. *rē*, in reality, ablative of respect, § 552. 2. in *fidem*, under the protection. 3. *fidēs pūblica*, the promise given by the state. 4. The word *satis* may be an adverb, as in 3; or an adjective, as in 8; or a noun, as, *satis suppl'ci*, enough (of) punishment; *satis facere*, to give satisfaction; etc.

637. 1. The senate is not willing to give satisfaction<sup>1</sup> to our enemies. 2. We wish war rather than that kind of peace. 3. For it is necessary to keep the faith which we received from our fathers. 4. Display hope, citizens, and not fear. 5. Fortify<sup>2</sup> the city all about with walls and ditches. 6. For the senate does not wish us to withdraw without a battle. 7. But it wishes us to prepare all things that pertain to war.

1. See § 636, note 4. 2. *Fortify all about* is expressed by one word.



A ROMAN STOVE WITH HOT-WATER BOILER

## LESSON XCIX

Vita hominum lūx — Light, the life of men<sup>1</sup>

### VOCABULARY REVIEW · CONSTRUCTIONS WITH CUM

638. Review the word lists in §§ 732, 733, 737, 738.

639. Constructions with *cum*. The conjunction *cum* has three meanings: *when*, *since*, and *although*.

640. Clauses introduced by *cum* are of four kinds: *temporal*, *descriptive*, *causal*, and *concessive*.

641. *Cum* meaning *when* is temporal or descriptive,<sup>2</sup> and is usually followed by the indicative if the tense is present or future, otherwise by the subjunctive.

Veniam cum poterō, *I will come when I can*

Cum Rōmānī sē ostenderent, hostēs fūgerunt, *when the Romans appeared (showed themselves), the enemy fled*

642. *Cum* causal (*since*) and *cum* concessive (*although*) are followed by the subjunctive.

Cum pācem peterent, Caesar in eōs impetum nōn fēcit, *since they were seeking peace, Caesar did not make an attack on them*

Cum primī ōrdinēs fūgissent, tamen reliquī fortiter cōsistēbant, *though the first ranks had fled, yet the rest bravely stood their ground*

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the University of New Mexico.

<sup>2</sup> A descriptive clause describes the circumstances under which the main action took place: as, *The farmer found the money when he was plowing*. It is, furthermore, implied that but for the circumstances stated, the action expressed in the main clause would not have taken place. Thus, in the sentence above, if the farmer had not been plowing, he would not have found the money.

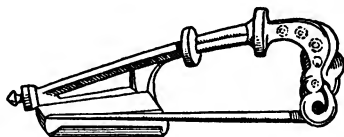
**643.** Rule for Constructions with *cum*. *Cum* means *when, since, or although, and takes the subjunctive except in a temporal or descriptive clause of present or future time.*

### EXERCISES

**644.** 1. Cum rēgina novās grātāsque condiōnēs pācis prōposuisset, nē socii quidem, qui inimici antea fuerant, arma ac frumentum dare nōlēbant. 2. Cum<sup>1</sup> via tam longa sit, tamen oportet puerōs puellāsque iter facere. 3. Cum<sup>2</sup> aqua satis alta esset, nautae sine ullā difficultāte ad insulam parvam nāvigāvērunt. 4. Cum nāvēs omnī genere convocātae essent, rēgina iussit servōs cōpiam frumentī ex agris proximīs ad ōram maris portāre. 5. Cum ōrdinēs nostrī sē ostenderent, hostēs in oppidum sē recipiebant. 6. Cum Rōmānī in finēs Gallōrum venirent, Galli magnopere commōti sunt. 7. Cum imperātor lēgātōs videt, rogat, "Cūr, lēgātī, vēnistis? Quid quaeritis?" 8. Lēgātī respondent, "Volumus in fidem et potestātem populī Rōmāni venire."

1. *cum* = *though*. The concessive use of *cum* is often indicated by the presence of *tamen* in the main clause. 2. *cum* = *since*.

**645.** 1. Since the money is not sufficient, why do you not demand more? 2. Though you prepare all kinds of arms, you cannot overcome my allies. 3. When I was living at Rome, I often heard and saw famous Romans. 4. When you call me, I will hasten. 5. When the enemy appeared, we withdrew.



GOLDEN FIBULA, OR BROOCH

The Romans were familiar with the principle of the modern safety pin

## LESSON C

Mediō tūtissimus Ibis — In the middle course you will go safest<sup>1</sup>

### VOCABULARY REVIEW • THE IRREGULAR VERB *eō*

646. Review the word lists in §§ 743, 744.

647. **Irregular Verb *eō*.** Learn the inflection of the irregular verb *eō*, *go* (§ 842), and the declension of the present participle *iēns*, *going* (§ 817).

### EXERCISES

648. **Derivation.** The irregular verb *eō* has a large number of compounds. Using your knowledge of prefixes, give the meaning of the following common words: *adeō*, *exeō*, *ineō*, *redeō*, *trāseō*.

649. 1. Cum<sup>1</sup> exercitus rē frūmentāriā premerētur, dux ad oppidum ire contendit. 2. Castris positis, nostri equitēs crēbra proelia cum barbaris fēcērunt, sed legiōnēs sēsē in castris continēbant. 3. Germānī cum magnis cōpiis ex finibus suis ierant ut agrōs meliōrēs occupārent. 4. Multi Germānōs ita timēbant ut cum eis pugnāre nōllent et domum ire vellent. 5. Imperātor, cum hanc fāmam audīvisset, dixit, “ Īte domum, sī vultis, atque ego sōlus in hostēs ibō.” 6. Tum tanta virtūs animōs omnium occupāvit ut manēre quam ire mālrent. 7. Cum ad Galliam irēmus, ōram insulae Britanniae vidēre poterāmus. 8. Sine ūllā spē praemī aut victōriae et cum summō periculō pugnāvi, nē amicitiam tuam āmitterem. 9. Puerī miserī, qui per silvam euntēs rapti erant, numquam postea visī sunt.

1. **cum** causal.

<sup>1</sup> From Ovid, a famous poet of the Augustan age. The words are often quoted to urge the value of moderation in all things.

650. 1. The senate persuaded the general<sup>1</sup> not to go<sup>2</sup> to Britain. 2. Though we have toiled many days, yet you wish us to go home without any reward. 3. When you have<sup>2</sup> plenty of money, I advise you to go<sup>3</sup> to Rome. 4. Since you fear frequent wars, why do you not make peace? 5. Go into battle with good arms if you wish to conquer.

1. Not accusative. 2. Use the future. 3. Not infinitive.

## LESSON CI

*Lūx et lēx* — Light and law<sup>1</sup>

### VOCABULARY REVIEW · INDIRECT STATEMENTS

651. Review the word lists in §§ 749, 750.

652. **Indirect Statements in English.** Direct statements are those which the speaker or writer makes himself or which are quoted in his exact language. Indirect statements are those reported in a different form of words from that used by the speaker or writer. Compare the following direct and indirect statements :

|                   |   |                                                                                                      |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Direct statements | { | 1. <i>The Gauls are brave</i><br>2. <i>The Gauls were brave</i><br>3. <i>The Gauls will be brave</i> |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                     |   |                                                                  |
|---------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indirect statements | { | 1. <i>He says that the Gauls are brave</i><br>after a verb in    |
|                     | { | 2. <i>He says that the Gauls were brave</i><br>the present tense |
|                     | { | 3. <i>He says that the Gauls will be brave</i>                   |

|                     |   |                                                                 |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indirect statements | { | 1. <i>He said that the Gauls were brave</i><br>after a verb in  |
|                     | { | 2. <i>He said that the Gauls had been brave</i><br>a past tense |
|                     | { | 3. <i>He said that the Gauls would be brave</i>                 |

When an English direct statement becomes indirect,

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the University of North Dakota.



**a.** The indirect statement becomes a dependent clause introduced by the conjunction *that*.

**b.** The verb remains finite and its subject is in the nominative.

**c.** The tenses of the verbs originally used are changed after the past tense, *He said*.

**653. Indirect Statements in Latin.** In Latin the direct and indirect statements above would be expressed as follows :

|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Direct state-<br>ments   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Galli sunt fortēs, the Gauls are brave</i></li> <li>2. <i>Galli erant fortēs, the Gauls were brave</i></li> <li>3. <i>Galli erunt fortēs, the Gauls will be brave</i></li> </ol>                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Indirect state-<br>ments | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Dicit or Dixit Gallōs esse fortis (he says or he said the Gauls to be brave)</i><sup>1</sup></li> <li>2. <i>Dicit or Dixit Gallōs fuisse fortis (he says or he said the Gauls to have been brave)</i><sup>1</sup></li> <li>3. <i>Dicit or Dixit Gallōs futūrōs esse fortis (he says or he said the Gauls to be about to be brave)</i><sup>1</sup></li> </ol> |

Comparing these Latin indirect statements with the English in the preceding section, we observe three marked differences :

**a.** There is no conjunction corresponding to *that*.

**b.** The verb is in the infinitive and its subject is in the accusative.

**c.** The tenses of the infinitive are not changed after a past tense of the principal verb.

**654. Rule for Indirect Statements.** *When a direct statement becomes indirect, the principal verb is changed to the infinitive and its subject nominative becomes subject accusative of the infinitive.*

**655. Tenses of Infinitive.** When the sentences in §653 were changed from the direct to the indirect form of statement, *sunt* became *esse*, *erant* became *fuisse*, and *erunt* became *futūrōs esse*.

<sup>1</sup> These parenthetical renderings are not inserted as translations, but merely to show the literal meaning of the Latin.

**656. Rule for Tenses of Infinitive in Indirect Statements.**

*A present indicative of a direct statement becomes present infinitive of the indirect, a past indicative becomes perfect infinitive, and a future indicative becomes future infinitive.*

**657. Rule for Verbs followed by Indirect Statements.**

*The accusative-with-infinitive construction in indirect statements is found after verbs of saying, telling, knowing, thinking, and perceiving.*

**658.** Verbs regularly followed by indirect statements are

**a.** Verbs of saying and telling :

*dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus, say, tell*

*negō, negāre, negāvī, negātus, deny, say not*

*nūntiō, nūntiāre, nūntiāvī, nūntiātus, announce*

*respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus, reply*

**b.** Verbs of knowing :

*cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus, learn, (in the perfect) know*

*sciō, scire, scīvī, scitus, know*

**c.** Verbs of thinking :

*existimō, existimāre, existimāvī, existimātus, think, believe*

*iūdicō, iūdicāre, iūdicāvī, iūdicātus, judge, decide*

*putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus, reckon, think*

*spērō, spērāre, spērāvī, spērātus, hope*

**d.** Verbs of perceiving :

*audiō, audire, audīvī, auditus, hear*

*sentiō, sentire, sēnsī, sēnsus, feel, perceive*

*videō, vidēre, vīdī, visus, see*

*intellegō, intellegere, intellēxī, intellēctus, understand, perceive*

Most of these verbs you know. Learn the new ones, and use the list for reference.

## EXERCISES

659. 1. Caesar per explorātōrēs cognōverat hostēs inopiā frūmentī premi. 2. Rōmānī audivērunt Helvētiōs proximā aestāte ex finibus suis excessūrōs esse. 3. Lēgātī cum pervēnissent, responderunt frātre[m] rēgis exercitui praefutūrum esse. 4. Principēs Gallōrum negābant sē oppida sua incendisse. 5. Rēx respondit pecūniam esse rēgīnae.<sup>1</sup> 6. Poētae existimābant potestātem deōrum esse maiōrem quam deārum. 7. His rēbus<sup>2</sup> cognitis, spērāvimus aliquem missūrum esse nāvīgium quod nōs servāret.<sup>3</sup> 8. Cum urbi appropinquārēmus, intellēximus mediam partem altis et lātis mūrīs mūnitam esse. 9. Hāc ōrātiōne<sup>2</sup> habitā, sēnsimus animum finitimōrum esse nōbis inimicum.

1. *rēgīnae*, predicate genitive of possessor (§ 150). 2. Ablative absolute (§ 400). 3. Subjunctive in a relative clause of purpose (§ 589).

660. Using five of the verbs in § 658, write five Latin sentences, each one containing an indirect statement.



A STREET IN POMPEII

The street is paved with blocks of lava. Note the stepping-stones for crossing the street in wet weather. Vesuvius looms in the distance

## LESSON CII

Quī trānstulit sustinet — He who transplanted sustains<sup>1</sup>

### VOCABULARY REVIEW · THE IRREGULAR VERB *FERŌ*

661. Review the word lists in §§ 755, 756.

662. Irregular Verb *ferō*. Learn the inflection of *ferō*, *bear* (§ 841). Its principal parts are very irregular, but the different tenses are formed on the three stems as usual.

a. The verb *ferō* has many compounds. One of these is *inferō* in the idiom *bellum inferō*, *I make war on*, with the dative. Learn also the idiom *graviter* or *molestē ferō*, *I am annoyed*, followed by the accusative and infinitive.

### EXERCISES

663. Derivation. Note the prefixes and give the meanings of the following compounds: *ad'ferō*, *cōn'ferō*, *dē'ferō*, *in'ferō*, *trāns'ferō*. Name ten English derivatives from these words.

664. I. 1. *Māvis, nōn vultis, vīs, nōlumus*. 2. *Ut nōlit, nē vellēmus, nōlite, māvultis*. 3. *It, imus, ut eant, eunt*. 4. *Fer*,<sup>1</sup> *tulisse, ferent, tulerant*. 5. *Ut ferrent, lātus esse, nē ferant*.

1. *Dīc, dūc, fac, and fer* are the four short imperatives. Cf. p. 100, footnote.

II. 1. *Rōmānī molestē ferēbant illam civitātem sociis bellum inferre*. 2. *Explōrātōrēs nūtiāvērunt summum montem circummūnitum esse et firmō praesidiō tenērī*. 3. *Caesar respondit senātum graviter ferre magnam multitudinem Germānōrum in optimis partibus Galliae sedēre*. 4. *Nōs iūdicāmus vōs nōbis bellum inferre nōn oportēre*. 5. *Rēx dixit memoriā patrum*

<sup>1</sup> Motto of the state of Connecticut.

Helvētiōs proelium cum Rōmānis commisisse et eōs<sup>1</sup> magnā caede in fugam dedisse. 6. Cum impedimenta rapta essent, barbari impetum nostrōrum diūtius ferre nōn poterant.

1. *eōs* refers to the Romans and is the object of *dedisse*.

665. 1. We are annoyed that the Gauls are making war on our allies. 2. The king denied that his son had gone. 3. The captives hastened to go that they might observe<sup>1</sup> the battle. 4. When the towers had been moved<sup>2</sup> to the walls, all who bore arms were led out.

1. *spectō*, -āre. 2. *agō*, -ere, *ēgi*, *actus*.

## LESSON CIII

*Virtūs omnibus rēbus anteit*—Virtue surpasses all things<sup>1</sup>

### VOCABULARY REVIEW · THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDIRECT QUESTIONS

666. Review the word lists in §§ 762, 763.

667. **Indirect Question Defined.** When we report a question instead of asking it directly, we have an indirect question.

DIRECT QUESTION

INDIRECT QUESTION

*Who conquered the Gauls?*    *He asked who conquered the Gauls*

An indirect question is a noun clause and is usually the object of a verb of *asking*, *saying*, *knowing*, or *feeling*.

668. **Moods in Questions.** In English, as the example shows, the indicative is used in both direct and indirect questions.

<sup>1</sup> From Plautus, a dramatic poet.

**669.** In Latin, verbs in direct questions are in the indicative ; verbs in indirect questions are in the subjunctive.

## DIRECT QUESTION

**Quis Gallōs vicit ?**  
*Who conquered the Gauls ?*  
**Ubi est Rōma ?**  
*Where is Rome ?*

## INDIRECT QUESTION

**Rogāvit quis Gallōs vinceret**  
*He asked who conquered the Gauls*  
**Rogat ubi sit Rōma**  
*He asks where Rome is*

**a.** Compare indirect *questions* and indirect *statements*. An indirect question is interrogative in form and has its verb in the subjunctive, as shown above. An indirect statement is introduced in English by the conjunction *that*, and its verb in Latin is in the infinitive: as, *He says that Cæsar conquered the Gauls, dicit Cæsarem Gallōs vicisse.*

**670.** Indirect questions are introduced by the same interrogative words as direct questions. *Whether* is usually rendered by *num*.

**671. Rule for Indirect Questions.** *In an indirect question the verb is in the subjunctive, and its tense is determined by the rule for the sequence of tenses (§ 595).*

**672.****IDIOMS**

**memoriā tenēre**, *to remember* (literally, *to hold by-memory*)  
**novis rēbus studēre**, *to be eager for a revolution* (literally, *new things*)  
**in reliquum tempus**, *for the future*

**EXERCISES**

**673. 1.** Rēx rogāvit cūr lēgātī excessissent atque cūr ad sē nōn vēnissent. **2.** Imperātor, vir ēgregiæ virtūtis, amplās et integrās cōpiās misit quæ oppidum dēfenderent et cognōscerent quæ esset nātūra locī. **3.** Galli, qui semper novis rēbus<sup>1</sup> studēbant, quaesivērunt quid Rōmāni armis facere possent. **4.** Moneō tē nē in reliquum tempus petās quid agam. **5.** Tenētisne memoriā

quae sint pūblica officia cōsulis? 6. Omnibus rēbus comparātis, dux expectāvit<sup>2</sup> quid hostēs facerent. 7. Hī militēs erant tam timidī ut imperiō<sup>1</sup> ducis pārere nōn audērent.<sup>3</sup>

1. Why dative? See § 224. 2. *Waited to see.* 3. Why subjunctive? See § 616.

674. 1. How far distant is the villa? 2. He asks how far distant the villa is. 3. Do you remember the story about Brutus? 4. They asked whether he remembered the story about Brutus. 5. Whither do you wish to go? 6. Do you know whither you wish to go?

~~~~~

Thirteenth Review. Lessons XCVII-CIII, §§ 798-803



A MUSICAL RECITAL

The woman at the left is reciting a poem to the accompaniment of a lyre and two pipes. The pipes are fitted into a band across the piper's mouth, enabling him to blow on both pipes at the same time

LESSON CIV

Mēns agitat mōlem — Mind moves the mass¹

VOCABULARY REVIEW • THE IRREGULAR VERB *fīō*

675. Review the word lists in §§ 768, 769.

676. Irregular Verb *fīō*. Learn the inflection of *fīō*, *be made*, *happen* (§ 843). In the present system this verb serves as the passive of *faciō*. The rest of the passive of *faciō* is regular.

677.

IDIOMS

Aliquem certiōrem faciō, *I inform someone* (literally, *I make someone more certain*), followed by an infinitive with subject accusative or by an indirect question.

Certior fiō, *I am informed* (literally, *I am made more certain*), followed by the same construction as above.

Helvētliis in animō est, *the Helvetii intend* (literally, *it is in mind to the Helvetii*), followed by the complementary infinitive.

EXERCISES

678. 1. Tuā linguā intellegō tē esse Gallum, et certior factus sum tibi in animō esse ratiōnem nostram belli hostibus nūntiāre. 2. Quā dē causā tē rapī iubēbō ut supplicium pūblicum dē tē sūmam. 3. Multa beneficia ā populō Rōmānō antēā accēpisti, itaque tē rogō cūr tē gravissimam poenam dare nōn oporteat. 4. Iūre¹ belli tē ad mortem dūci statim oportet. 5. Magnā parte impedimentōrum relictā, hostēs alii aliam in partem fūgērunt. 6. Sciēbant nec quō irent nec quid facerent. 7. Explōrātor lēgātum certiōrem fēcit quae² cōpiaē castra obtinērent.

1. In accordance with the law. 2. What forces, introducing an indirect question.

¹ Motto of the University of Oregon.

679. 1. Don't you know why I am unwilling to undertake this business? 2. He asked why they were terrified. 3. He perceived why the camp had been moved. 4. Someone informed the senate that the town could not be taken. 5. We think that you will receive this state under¹ your protection. 6. He had been informed that the army had been led forward. 7. Do you know what the Helvetii intend to do?

1. in with the accusative.

LESSON CV

Litterae sine mōribus vānae — Letters without morals are vain¹

VOCABULARY REVIEW • PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE DATIVE OF PURPOSE

680. Review the word lists in §§ 774, 775.

681. **Predicate Accusative.** In English, verbs of *making*, *choosing*, *calling*, *naming*, and the like may take two objects referring to the same person or thing. The first of these is the direct object, and the second completes the sense of the predicate, and is called the predicate objective or the objective attribute.

The Romans made him consul

The senate called the king friend

682. Similarly, in Latin, *faciō*, *make*; *dēligō*, *choose*; *vocō* and *appellō*, *call*, and the like may take two accusatives: the first, the direct object; the second, referring to the same person or thing, known as the predicate accusative.

Rōmānī eum cōsulem fēcērunt, the Romans made him consul

Senātus rēgem amicum appellāvit, the senate called the king friend

¹ Motto of the University of Pennsylvania.

683. When the verb is changed to the passive, both the accusatives become nominatives; the direct object becoming the subject, and the predicate accusative the predicate nominative.

Rēx amicus ā senātū appellātus est, the king was called friend by the senate

a. Note that *senātus*, the subject of the active verb, becomes *ā senātū*, ablative of agent, when the verb is changed to the passive.

684. Rule for Predicate Accusative. *Verbs of making, choosing, calling, and the like may take a predicate accusative along with the direct object. With the passive voice the two accusatives become nominatives.*

685. Dative of Purpose. Observe the following sentence:

Explōrātōrēs locum castris dēlēgērunt, the scouts chose a place for a camp

Note that the dative *castris* expresses the purpose for which the place was intended. Such a dative is called the *dative of purpose* or *end for which*. It is often followed by a second dative denoting the person or thing affected: as,

Hoc erat magnō impedimentō Gallis, this was (for) a great hindrance to the Gauls

686. Rule for Dative of Purpose. *The dative is used to denote the purpose or end for which, often with another dative denoting the person or thing affected.*

687.

IDIOMS

iniūriās alicui inferre, to inflict injuries upon someone

nihil posse, to have no power

praesidiō civitatī esse, to be a defense to the state

688. 1. Omnibus temporibus exercitus erat firmissimō prae-sidiō civitatī. 2. Lēgātus nōs certiōrēs fēcīt tē cōsulem appellātum esse. 3. Rogāvi cūr senātus mihi iniūriās intulisset. 4. Rēx voluit vōbīs auxiliō esse, sed nihil poterat. 5. Certior factus eram tibi in animō esse domum sine mē contendere. 6. Magnō impedimentō hostibus erit si hunc locum castris dēligēmus. 7. Scisne cūr Rōmānī urbem Rōmam appellāverint?

EXERCISE

689. 1. Men like you are a great defense to the common-wealth. 2. The consul called the woman's sister queen of the island. 3. The new city was called Rome by Romulus. 4. It will be a great hindrance¹ to your safety if the citizens make² you king. 5. The chiefs dared to inflict injuries upon the king because he had no power. 6. He asked where the horseman had left his spurs.

1. Latin, *for a great hindrance*. 2. Use the future perfect.

LESSON CVI

Crēscit eundō — She grows as she goes¹

VOCABULARY REVIEW • THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

690. Review the word lists in §§ 778, 779.

691. Gerund. A verbal noun is the name of an action: as, *Talking is useless*.

692. English has many verbal nouns ending in *-ing*. When these are in the nominative case, they are expressed in Latin by the infinitive: as,

Seeing is believing, vidēre est crēdere

693. When the English verbal noun is not a nominative, it is expressed in Latin by a verbal noun called a *gerund*.

¹ Motto of the state of New Mexico. Literally, *She grows by going*.

694. The Latin gerund is used only in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular, and is formed by adding **-ndi**, **-ndō**, **-ndum**, **-ndō** to the present stem : as,

| | |
|------|-----------------------------|
| GEN. | vocandi, <i>of calling</i> |
| DAT. | vocandō, <i>for calling</i> |
| ACC. | vocandum, <i>calling</i> |
| ABL. | vocandō, <i>by calling</i> |

Learn the gerunds of the other model verbs, **moneō**, **regō**, **capīō**, **audiō** (§§ 833-836). Deponent verbs have the gerund of the active voice.

695. Uses of Gerund. The gerund has the construction of a noun ; but, being verbal in character, it may have an object : as,

gerendō bellum, *by waging war*

Here **gerendō** is ablative of means and **bellum** is its direct object.

696. Gerund denoting Purpose. The accusative of the gerund with **ad**, or the genitive of the gerund followed by **causā** (*for the sake of*), is often used to express purpose.

Hominēs ad videndum vēnērunt, *the men came for the purpose of seeing, to see* (literally, *for seeing*)

Hominēs videndi causā vēnērunt, *the men came for the sake of seeing, to see*

697. Gerundive. The future passive participle (§ 565) is called the *gerundive* when it takes the place of the gerund. The gerund, being a noun, may be used either alone or with an object ; but the gerundive, being an adjective, must agree with a noun. Observe the following sentences :

1. **Urbem videndi causā vēnērunt**, *they came to see the town*

2. **Urbis videndae causā vēnērunt**, *they came to see the town* (literally, *they came for the sake of the town to be seen*)

In sentence 1, we have the gerund **videndi** and its direct object **urbem**. In 2, we have the gerundive **videndae** in agreement with **urbis**.

Note that the sentences are translated alike. *The gerund with a direct object must not be used except in the genitive or in the ablative without a preposition.* Even then the gerundive construction is more common.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT POINTS

1. The gerund is a noun. The gerundive is an adjective.
2. The gerund may stand alone or with an object.
3. The gerundive construction is more frequently used than the gerund with an object.
4. The gerund with an object may be used only in the genitive or in the ablative without a preposition.
5. The accusative of the gerund or gerundive after *ad*, or the genitive preceding *causā*, may be used to denote purpose.

EXERCISES

698. 1. *Omnēs mulierēs orātiōnem audiendi¹ causā mānsērunt.* 2. *Omnēs mulierēs ad orātiōnem audiendam¹ mānsērunt.* 3. *Fuga erat tam celeris ut nūllum spatium ad novās cōpiās cōgendās darētur.* 4. *Multis vulnerātis, reliquī adventum ducis exspectāvērunt, minimē diūtius resistendī causā sed pācis petendae causā.* 5. *Spatium neque arma capiendī neque auxili petendī datum est.* 6. *Haec civitās, auctōritāte et grātiā rēgis adducta, cōpiās pedestrēs ad iter nostrum prohibendum miserat.* 7. *Maximae rēs nōn exspectandō sed agendō cōnficiuntur.*

1. Which of these expressions is gerund and which gerundive?

699. 1. You will make your death more certain by remaining among the Gauls. 2. He made the journey much¹ shorter by building² a bridge. 3. They sent ambassadors to seek³ peace. 4. The cavalry battle was very severe, since⁴ the place was unfavorable for fighting. 5. Cæsar learned, by inquiring, what⁵ the nature of the island was.

1. Latin, *by much*, ablative of measure of difference, § 452. 2. Use both the gerund and the gerundive construction. 3. Use the genitive with *causā*. 4. *cum* causal, § 642. 5. What kind of question? See § 671.

LESSON CVII

Disciplina praesidium civitatis — Training, the defense of the state¹

VOCABULARY REVIEW · REVIEW OF AGREEMENT AND OF THE GENITIVE AND DATIVE

700. Review the word lists in §§ 783, 784.

701. The Four Agreements.

1. Agreement of the predicate noun and appositive (§§ 61, 104).
2. Agreement of the adjective, adjective pronoun, and participle (§§ 91, 134).
3. Agreement of the verb with its subject (§ 48).
4. Agreement of the relative pronoun with its antecedent (§ 390).

702. The Genitive Case.

1. Genitive of the Possessor { *a.* As attributive (§ 34).
 b. As predicate (§ 150).
2. Genitive of the Whole, or Partitive Genitive (§ 541).
3. Genitive with Adjectives (§ 554).
4. Genitive of Description (§ 562).

703. The Dative Case.

1. The Indirect Object { *a.* With intransitive verbs, and with transitive verbs in connection with a direct object in the accusative (§ 58).
 b. With special intransitive verbs (§ 224).
 c. With verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *dē*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *prae*, *prō*, *sub*, and *super* (§ 623).
2. Dative with Adjectives (§ 130).
3. Dative of Purpose (§ 686).

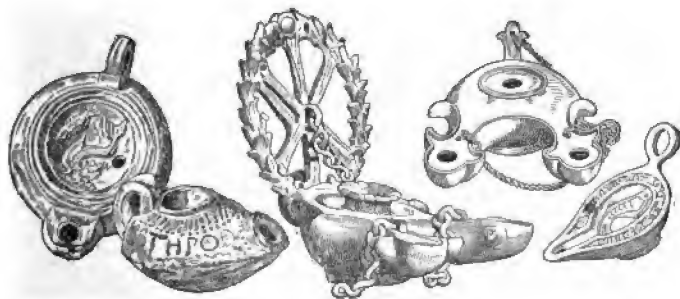
¹ Motto of the University of Texas.

EXERCISES

704. 1. Fortissimi militum quōs vidimus existimāvērunt imperium belli esse Caesaris imperātōris. 2. Socii, timōre commōti, quendam rei militāris peritissimum exercitū praefēcerant. 3. Num senātus memoriam iniūriarū quās nōbis intulisti dēpōnere dēbet? 4. Nōn virtūs sed sapientia rēgi deērat. 5. Militēs cum diūtius impetum sustinēre nōn possent, aliā aliam in partem fūgērunt. 6. Acie instrūctā, imperātor proelium ā dextrō cornū commisit. 7. Cum Rōmae essem, aliquis dēmōnstrāvit domum ubi ille incolēbat. 8. Magna pars equitātūs, hostēs sequendi cupida, summā celeritāte contendit. 9. Decima legiō erat maximae virtūtis. Quā dē causā Caesar huic legiōni maximē favēbat.

705. 1. Marcus is not desirous of living¹ in the city. 2. Which of you is a Roman citizen? Neither of us. 3. You alone could persuade me to hold² back the army. 4. Whom did the general place in command of the left wing? 5. A wall of great height was a strong defense³ to the town. 6. A certain man inflicted these injuries on me. 7. He was desirous of your friendship.

1. Genitive of the gerund. 2. Not infinitive. 3. Dative of purpose.



ROMAN LAMPS

LESSON CVIII

Studiis et rebus honestis — To pursuits and deeds that are honorable¹

VOCABULARY REVIEW • REVIEW OF THE ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE

706. Review the word lists in §§ 788, 789.

707. The Accusative Case.

1. The Accusative as Direct Object (§ 35).
2. The Predicate Accusative (§ 684).
3. The Accusative as Subject of an Infinitive (§ 368).
4. The Accusative of Duration or Extent (§ 547).
5. The Accusative denoting the Place to Which (§ 481).

708. The Ablative Case.

I. Ablative rendered *with* (or *by*):

1. Cause (§ 165).
2. Means (§ 166).
3. Accompaniment (§ 167).
4. Manner (§ 168).
5. Measure of Difference (§ 452).
6. Ablative Absolute (§ 400).
7. Description (§ 562).
8. Respect (§ 552).

II. Ablative rendered *from* (or *by*):

1. Place from Which (§§ 295, 482).
2. Separation (§ 296).
3. Personal Agent with a Passive Verb (§ 261).

III. Ablative rendered *in* (or *at*):

1. Place at or in Which (§ 483).
2. Time When or within Which (§ 493).

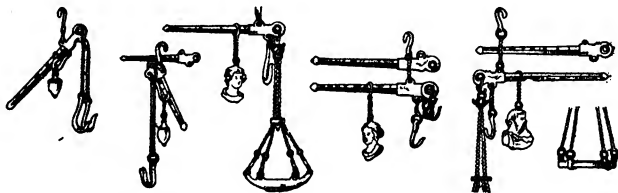
¹ Motto of the University of Vermont.

EXERCISES

709. 1. Dux trēs cohortēs praemisit quae vāllum fossamque duo milia passuum per eōrum finis perdūcerent. 2. Aliquae civitatēs scripsērunt sē malle in fidē populi Rōmāni permanēre. 3. Paucīs praesidiō castris relictis, barbari tertiā hōrā aciem instruere incēpērunt. 4. Plūrēs diēs iter intermissum est ut militēs oppida hostium expugnārent. 5. Plūrimum vērō apud Gallōs haec civitās et virtūte et hominum numerō poterat. 6. Illa victōria nōbis erat grātior quam omnēs aliae. 7. Imperātor captivum rogāvit quā dē causā salūtem fugā petisset. 8. Hōc proeliō cōfectō, lēgātus suis laudem idōneam dedit quod summā virtūte pugnāverant. 9. Rēx cum ā senātū amicus appellātus esset, tamen erat animō inimicō.

710. 1. The Gauls, meanwhile, seize the bridge that they may prevent¹ our march. 2. On hearing this,² Cæsar hastened from Rome into Gaul with three legions. 3. The citizens informed³ me that a certain man had called Cæsar king. 4. Because of the greatness of the crowd no one could hear the oration. 5. Some towns are much larger than others. 6. The next day he went home to see⁴ his son.

1. Latin, *keep us from the march*. 2. Latin, *these things having been heard*, ablative absolute. 3. Latin, *made more certain*. 4. Why not infinitive?



STEELYARDS FROM POMPEII

These seem to have been a Roman invention. Nearly all the scales found at Pompeii are of this pattern

LESSON CIX

Ecce quam bonum — Behold how good¹

VOCABULARY REVIEW · REVIEW OF THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE, THE INFINITIVE, AND THE SUBJUNCTIVE

711. Review the word lists in §§ 793, 794.

712. The Gerund and Gerundive.

1. The Gerund and its Construction (§§ 691–696).
2. The Gerundive and its Construction (§ 697).

713. Constructions of the Infinitive.

I. The Infinitive used as in English :

1. As Subject or Predicate Nominative (§ 370).
2. As Object with Subject Accusative (§ 367).
3. Complementary Infinitive (§ 369).

II. The Infinitive in Indirect Statements (§§ 654, 656, 657).

714. Constructions of the Subjunctive.

1. The Subjunctive of Purpose (§§ 588, 602).
2. The Subjunctive of Result (§§ 616, 618).
3. The Subjunctive with *cum* (§ 643).
4. The Subjunctive in Indirect Questions (§ 671).

EXERCISES

715. 1. Caesar ab exploratōribus certior factus est Gallōs novis rēbus studēre. 2. Lēgātī cum pervēnissent, petēbant nē Rōmānī oppidum suum incenderent. 3. Dux mihi imperāvit ut cognōscerem quae ratiō belli esset. 4. Nōs quidem molestē ferimus sociōs nostrōs dē rē frūmentāriā nōn prōvidisse. 5. Propter multitudinem tēlōrum erat difficillimum in vāllō cōsistere. 6. Tam ācritur ab utrāque parte pugnābātur ut

¹ Motto of the University of the South.

multa milia hominum vulnerarentur. 7. Nōne cōpiās integrās praemittēmus ad Rōmānōs itinere interclūdendōs? 8. Cum oppidō¹ mediā nocte appropinquārēmus, tamen omnēs civēs nōs exspectābant. 9. Cum pācem iam petātis, hās condiōnēs prōpōnam. 10. Inopia aquae fēcit ut nōs omnēs premerēmur.

1. Dative with **appropinquārēmus**.

716. 1. Such fear seized the hearts of all that not even the bravest were willing to remain. 2. He asked who was in command of the ships.¹ 3. He demanded that² for the future the army should not be led through our territory. 4. Cæsar built a bridge for the purpose³ of terrifying the Germans. 5. Someone said that you had been placed in command of the army.¹

1. Not genitive. See § 623. 2. *That . . . not*, **nē**. 3. Use **causā** with the genitive of the gerund or gerundive. See § 696.

LESSON CX

Iamque opus exēgī—And now I have finished my work¹

VOCABULARY REVIEW · REVIEW OF WORD FORMATION

717. Review the word lists in §§ 798, 799.

718. Review of Prefixes.

1. Illustrate the force of each of the following prefixes by a Latin word (§§ 341, 497):

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------|-------|-----|-------|
| ā (ab) | dē | inter | prō | sub |
| ad | ē (ex) | per | re- | trāns |
| con- (com-, co-) | in | prae | | |

2. What is meant by assimilation? (§ 375.)

3. What changes in spelling occur in compounds of words like **capiō**, **faciō**, etc.? (§ 376.)

¹ From the closing lines of Ovid's great poem, the "Metamorphoses."

4. What is the force of **in-** (**im-**) when prefixed to an adjective or adverb? Illustrate. (§ 374.)

719. Review of Suffixes.

1. What can you say in general about the use of suffixes in Latin and in English? (§§ 425, 426.)

2. How are Latin nouns like **rēctor**, **victor**, etc. formed, and how are the corresponding English words derived? (§ 574.)

3. By means of what suffixes are abstract nouns formed from adjectives? Illustrate. (§ 626.)

4. Explain the force of the suffix in the following adjectives: **cupidus**, **periculōsus**, **facilis**, **crēdibilis**. (§§ 627-629.)

720. Hints on Spelling.

1. What generally determines whether an English word should end in **-ant** or **-ent**? Illustrate. (§ 573.)

2. What is the rule for the spelling of English words in **-able** or **-ible**? in **-tion** or **-sion**? Illustrate. (§§ 630, 631.)



THE GAULS IN SIGHT OF ROME

OPTIONAL LESSONS

OPTIONAL LESSON A

Ēmollit mōrēs nec sinit esse ferōs — She refines character and
does not allow it to be untrained ¹

THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC OR DESCRIPTION

721. A relative clause with its verb in the indicative states a fact concerning the antecedent: as,

*Caesar erat imperātor quī Gallōs superāvit, Caesar was the general
who overcame the Gauls*

722. A relative clause with its verb in the subjunctive is often used to *describe* an antecedent. Such a clause is called a relative clause of characteristic or description: as,

*Quondam erat imperātor quī Gallōs superāret, once there was a
general who overcame the Gauls*

a. A relative clause is descriptive when the antecedent is indefinite or general and the relative may be translated by the words *of such a character that*, as in the following expressions:

sunt quī sciāt, there are some who know (i.e. of such a character
that they know)

quis est quī sciāt, who is there who knows?

nēmō est quī sciāt, there is no one who knows

ūnus est quī sciāt, he is the only one who knows

723. Rule for Subjunctive of Characteristic. *A relative clause with the subjunctive may be used to describe an antecedent. This is called the subjunctive of characteristic or description.*

¹ From Ovid. Motto of the University of South Carolina.

EXERCISES

724. 1. Erant duo itinera quibus Helvētīi domō discēdere possent. 2. Erat nūllum oppidum quod sē armīs dēfendere vellet. 3. Quis est quī viam meliōrem nobīs ostendere possit? 4. Ille est ūnus quī sciat nātūrā illius loci. 5. Cum Rōmāni oppidum rē frūmentāriā interclūserint, nihil habēmus quō diūtius sustinēre possimus. 6. Alii Gallōrum pācis petendae cupidī erant. 7. Erant aliī quī novīs rēbus studērent. 8. Erant quī molestē ferrent novās legiōnēs in nostris finibus cōscribi. 9. Nēmō est quī neget rem pūblicā cōservārī dēbere. 10. Dentātus cum imperium summum tenēret, tamen rūri vivere mālēbat. 11. Quis est quī nōn audiverit Rōmulum urbem suam Rōmam appellāvisse?

725. 1. Once there was a consul who inflicted the severest punishment on his own sons. 2. Who is there that does not remember that man's name? 3. There were some who said that the consul's sons had made war upon their country. 4. It is the business¹ of the consul to look out for the safety² of the commonwealth. 5. He is the only one who has sufficient authority.³

1. Omit. 2. Not dative. 3. Latin, *sufficient of authority*, partitive genitive.



ROMAN CAESTUS, OR BOXING GLOVE

This consisted of thongs of leather bound around the hand and forearm. It was often loaded with lead and was a terrible weapon

OPTIONAL LESSON B

Dē gustibus nōn est disputandum — There is no disputing
about tastes¹

THE PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS AND THE
DATIVE OF AGENT

726. The future active participle in **-ūrus** is often combined with the forms of **sum** to denote future or intended action: as,

vocātūrus sum, *I am about to call, I intend to call*
auditūrus eram, *I was about to hear, I intended to hear*

This is known as the *active periphrastic conjugation*.

727. The future passive participle (gerundive) in **-ndus** is similarly combined with the forms of **sum** to denote obligation or necessity in the passive voice: as,

vocandus sum, *I ought to be called, I must be called*
audiendus sum, *I ought to be heard, I must be heard*

This is known as the *passive periphrastic conjugation*.

728. The personal agent is regularly expressed by the ablative with **ā** or **ab** (§ 261): as, **castra ā militibus mūnīta sunt**, *the camp was fortified by the soldiers*; but with a passive periphrastic form the person by whom something ought to be done or must be done is expressed by the *dative*. This is called the *dative of agent*: as,

Castra militibus mūnienda sunt, *the camp must be fortified by the soldiers*

729. Rule for Dative of Agent. *With the passive periphrastic conjugation agency is expressed by the dative.*

¹ Or *Everyone to his own taste*. Both of these translations are free. Literally, *It ought not to be disputed about tastes*, **disputandum est** being an impersonal passive periphrastic form.

EXERCISES

730. 1. Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda. 2. Signum proeli imperātōrī dandum erat. 3. Militēs qui aberant ducibus convocandī erant. 4. Legiōnēs quae pugnātūrae erant Caesarī hortandae erant. 5. His omnibus rēbus cōfectis, aciēs erat instruenda. 6. Sed tam breve erat tempus et tantus erat impetus hostium ut magna pars hārum rērum eis intermittenda esset. 7. Eō diē erant qui putārent Rōmānōs nōn victūrōs esse. 8. Quis est qui crēdat illud proelium nōn faciendum fuisse? 9. Mox auditūri sumus dē aliīs bellis quae ā Rōmānis gesta sunt. 10. Longa itinera magnō impedimentō Rōmānis futūra sunt.

731. 1. Many things had to be done by Theseus to save¹ the boys and girls of Greece. 2. That famous man intended to kill the Minotaur. 3. First a long journey to Crete had to be made by him. 4. Then help had to be given by someone. 5. When he had arrived at² Crete, he told the king's daughter what³ he intended to do. 6. Without any difficulty he persuaded her to give⁴ him⁵ aid.

1. Not infinitive (§ 588). 2. ad. 3. An indirect question (§ 671). 4. Not infinitive (§ 602). 5. sibi.



THE ROMANS STORM THE ENEMY'S STRONGHOLD

ORIGINAL STORIES

Study each of the following pictures. Where is the scene laid? What objects do you see? What characters are present? What are they doing? Attention to these details will give you the material for writing a short Latin story or, at least, for composing some disconnected sentences. The vocabulary below each picture will help you.



I. In times ancient as well as modern, women by their patriotic service have saved the state when men were ready to despair.

argentum, -i, *n.*, silver
aurum, -i, *n.*, gold
computō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, compute
dēsum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus, be
 lacking, *w. dat.*
dōnum, -i, *n.*, gift
mātrōna, -ae, *f.*, matron, lady
mēnsa, -ae, *f.*, table
ornāmentum, -i, *n.*, jewel

patria, -ae, *f.*, country, native land
pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, money
periculum, -i, *n.*, danger
scriba, -ae, *m.*, clerk
sedeō, -ēre, sēdī, sessūrus, sit; *ante*
mēnsam sedēre, sit before a table
sine, prep. w. abl., without
summa, -ae, *f.*, sum total
tabula, -ae, *f.*, writing tablet



II. Roman women were famous for their devotion to their children, whom they valued far above beauty or personal adornment.

ancilla, -ae, *f.*, maidservant

ānulus, -ī, *m.*, ring

arcula, -ae, *f.*, jewel casket

armilla, -ae, *f.*, bracelet

aurum, -ī, *n.*, gold

Cornēlia, -ae, *f.*, Cornelia, *the woman on the left*

ēducō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, train, bring up

fōrma, -ae, *f.*, beauty

Gāius, **Gāi**, *m.*, Gaius, *the younger son of Cornelia*

gemma, -ae, *f.*, gem, jewel

laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, praise

liberī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, children

margarīta, -ae, *f.*, pearl

mātrōna, -ae, *f.*, matron

maximē, *adv.*, most of all, especially

mēnsa, -ae, *f.*, table

optimus, -a, -um, best

ōrnāmentum, -ī, *n.*, ornament, jewel

ostentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, display, show off

pretiōsus, -a, -um, expensive, fine

rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, ask

splendidus, -a, -um, glittering

superbus, -a, -um, proud

Tiberius, **Tibe'rī**, *m.*, Tiberius, *the older son of Cornelia*

vicīna, -ae, *f.*, neighbor

visitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, call on, go to see

III. This picture is clearly of a religious character. The Romans were very faithful in their worship. The household gods comprised the Lares (the spirits of the ancestors), the Penates (the gods guarding the family stores), and the Genius (the guardian spirit of the master of the house). The family shrine was often a niche, containing images of the gods, with an altar before it. In the picture the niche is closed by a metal screen. The serpents painted on the wall are a symbol of the protecting divinities. Incense was burned to the gods; and wine, oil, and food were offered. Family worship was usually conducted by the father. He is not present in this case. Perhaps he is fighting with the Gauls, and is in danger of his life.



absum, **abesse**, **āfui**, **āfutūrus**, be away, be absent

adorō, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātus**, worship

ampulla, **-ae**, **f.**, bottle

ante, *prep. w. acc.*, before

āra, **-ae**, **f.**, altar

cotidiē, *adv.*, daily

cremō, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātus**, burn

dōnum, **-ī**, **n.**, gift, offering

ēducō, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātus**, train, educate

fūmō, **-āre**, —, —, smoke

invocō, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātus**, invoke, call upon

larārium, **-ī**, **n.**, household shrine

Larēs, **-um**, *m. pl.*, the Lares

mātrōna, **-ae**, **f.**, matron, wife

oleum, **-ī**, **n.**, oil

optō, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātus**, wish for, pray for

pavimentum, **-ī**, **n.**, pavement, floor

Penātēs, **-ium**, *m. pl.*, the Penates

peristylum, **-ī**, **n.**, the peristyle, the inner court of a Roman house

sacrificō, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātus**, offer sacrifice

sellula, **-ae**, **f.**, low stool

stō, **-āre**, **steti**, **stātūrus**, stand

trochus, **-ī**, *m.*, hoop

tūs, **tūris**, *n.*, incense



IV. Among the Greek heroes none was more famous than Hercules. He went about destroying the huge and fierce monsters that laid waste the land. One of the most dangerous of these was an immense hydra, or water serpent, with seven heads.

cauda, -ae, *f.*, tail
 clāva, -ae, *f.*, club
 cupiō, -ere, -ivī, -ītus, desire, wish
 exspirō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, breathe
 out
 feriō, -ire, —, —, strike, hit
 flamma, -ae, *f.*, flame, fire
 fortissimus, -a, -um, bravest
 fūmus, -i, *m.*, smoke
 Herculēs, -is, *m.*, Hercules
 hērōs, -ōis, *acc.* hērōa (*a Greek
 noun*), *m.*, hero, demigod

hydra, -ae, *f.*, hydra, water serpent
 mōnstrum, -i, *n.*, monster
 necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, kill
 petō, -ere, -ii, -ītus, seek, attack
 rapiō, -ere, -ui, -tus, seize
 saevus, -a, -um, savage
 timeō, -ēre, -ui, —, fear
 validissimus, -a, -um, strongest
 vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, lay waste,
 destroy
 vāstus, -a, -um, huge, immense
 vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, wound



V. Among the most beautiful surviving works of ancient art are the Greek vases. Besides their grace of form, they are adorned with artistic designs and pictures drawn from legends of gods and heroes. Often, too, there are scenes from the classic drama. The colors used are chiefly black, red, and white. How absorbed the young Greek is in his painting! Does the girl seem interested? What do you think the artist will do with the vase after he has finished it?

admiror, -āri, -ātus sum, admire
adulēscēns, -entis, *m.*, youth
albus, -a, -um, white
artificium, artificī, *n.*, work of art
āter, ātra, ātrum, black
color, -ōris, *m.*, color
ērudītus, -a, -um, skillful
iānua, -ae, *f.*, door, doorway
lapis, -idis, *m.*, stone
laudō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, praise
mūrus, -i, *m.*, wall

patella, -ae, *f.*, saucer
pēnicillus, -i, *m.*, paint brush
pictor, -ōris, *m.*, artist, painter
pictūra, -ae, *f.*, picture
pingō, -ere, pinxī, pictus, paint
pōcillum, -i, *n.*, little cup
ruber, -bra, -brum, red
spectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, look at
teneō, -ēre, -uī, —, hold the atten-
tion of, interest
vās, vāsis, *n.*, *pl.* vāsa, -ōrum, vase



VI. Many stories are told about Dædalus (*dæd'a-lus*), the Athenian, famed for his skill as an inventor, artist, and builder. Once, accompanied by his son Icarus (*ik'a-rus*), he visited the island of Crète and by his marvelous works won the king's favor. Later the king became angry with him and refused to let him leave the island. All the ships were seized and all the ports guarded. Longing for home, Dædalus and his son seemed without means of escape. But Dædalus had genius and a courage equal to any deed of daring. What did he do?

āla, -ae, *f.*, wing
audāx, -ācis, bold
avis, -is, *f.*, bird
cēra, -ae, *f.*, wax
dēcidō, -ere, *dēcidī*, —, fall down
dēsiderō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, long for
docēō, -ēre, -uī, -tus, teach
fuga, -ae, *f.*, flight
fugiō, -ere, *fūgī*, *fugitūrus*, flee
incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, begin
interclūdō, -ere, -clūsi, -clūsus, shut
 off, cut off
irātus, -a, -um, angry
ligō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, bind, tie
liquefaciō, -ere, —, -factus, melt

mare, -is, *n.*, sea
monitum, -i, *n.*, advice
opus, *operis*, *n.*, work
pāreō, -ēre, -uī, —, obey, *w. dat.*
penna, -ae, *f.*, feather
pōnō, -ere, *posuī*, *positus*, put
recūsō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, refuse
reditus, -ūs, *m.*, return
reperiō, -ire, *repperī*, *repertus*, in-
 vent
sōl, *sōlis*, *m.*, sun
submergō, -ere, -mersī, -mersus,
 drown
umerus, -i, *m.*, shoulder
volō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus, fly



VII. The Romans were devoted to their children and trained them very carefully. They taught them to be obedient and respectful, to have reverence for all things sacred, to be truthful and honorable, and to be courageous and self-reliant. Every Roman boy was destined to be a soldier, and so from earliest childhood he learned to despise danger and to regard cowardice as worse than death.

ancilla, -ae, *f.*, maidservant
collum, -i, *n.*, neck
columna, -ae, *f.*, column
domus, -ūs, *f.*, house
fortis, forte, brave
ignāvia, -ae, *f.*, cowardice
ignāvus, -a, -um, cowardly
leō, -ōnis, *m.*, lion
ligō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, bind, tie
lūdō, -ere, -sī, -sus, play
manus, -ūs, *f.*, hand
māter, -tris, *f.*, mother

pavimentum, -i, *n.*, pavement
quod, *conj.*, because
restis, -is, *f.*, rope
rīdeō, -ēre, -sī, -sus, laugh
saevus, -a, -um, savage
scutica, -ae, *f.*, whip
sedeō, -ēre, sēdi, sessus, sit
stō, -āre, steti, stātūrus, stand
timeō, -ēre, -uī, —, fear
timor, -ōris, *m.*, fear
verberō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, beat, whip
virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*, courage



VIII. This picture might be called "What happened at Lucia's Party." Lucia is having a party on the porch. Refreshments are being served by two maids. But the children in the adjoining room, drawn from their play by the tempting sights and smells, are getting nothing. What do you suppose they did about it?

ancilla, -ae, *f.*, maidservant
bibō, -ere, *bibī*, —, drink
callidus, -a, -um, crafty, sly
cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, hide, conceal
cibus, -i, *m.*, food
conclāve, -is, *n.*, room
conviva, -ae, *m. and f.*, guest
convivium, -i, *n.*, party
convivor, -ārī, -ātus sum, give a party
crūstulum, -i, *n.*, confectionery
dēsiderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, long for
edō, -ere, *ēdī*, *ēsus*, eat
ēripiō, -ere, -rīpuī, -reptus, snatch away

ēsuriēns, -entis, hungry
fructus, -ūs, *m.*, fruit
lateō, -ēre, *latuī*, —, lie hid
liberī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, children
libum, -i, *n.*, cake
mel, *mellis*, *n.*, honey
mēnsa, -ae, *f.*, table
occultus, -a, -um, hidden, secret
pānis, -is, *m.*, bread
pōculum, -i, *n.*, cup
porticus, -ūs, *f.*, porch
post, *prep. w. acc.*, behind
sella, -ae, *f.*, chair
vīnum, -i, *n.*, wine
virgō, -inis, *f.*, young girl



IX. Roman towns had many shops. These resembled our stalls or booths. They were open in front with the exception of a low wall forming the counter, and were closed at night by wooden shutters. The wares stood or hung about the shop or were placed on shelves within easy reach of the shopkeeper as he stood behind the counter. This is a provision shop. There are eatables of different kinds, and jars of wine. Do you see the sign? What does it advertise? Give Latin names to the characters, and tell what they are doing or make up a story about them. Do not forget the donkey.

aitilēs, -ium, *f. pl.*, poultry
alveus, -i, *m.*, trough
amphora, -ae, *f.*, wine jar
asinus, -i, *m.*, donkey
bibō, -ere, bibī, —, drink
cāseus, -i, *m.*, cheese
cibāria, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, provisions
dēfessus, -a, -um, weary
edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsus, eat
emō, -ere, ēmi, ēmptus, buy
farcimen, -inis, *n.*, sausage
fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsus, pour
holus, -eris, *n.*, vegetables

insigne, -is, *n.*, sign
mēnsa, -ae, *f.*, table, counter
oleum, -i, *n.*, oil
pendeō, -ēre, pependi, —, hang,
 be suspended
pōculum, -i, *n.*, cup
quiēs, -ētis, *f.*, rest
recreō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, refresh
sitiō, -īre, -ivī, —, be thirsty
taberna, -ae, *f.*, shop
tabernārius, -i, *m.*, shopkeeper
vēndō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, sell
vīnum, -i, *n.*, wine



THE RETURN OF PERSEPHONE

From the painting by Sir Frederick Leighton. Used by permission of the Art Gallery Committee of the Corporation of Leeds. (See story of Ceres and Proserpina, page 275)

SELECTIONS FOR SIGHT READING

A BRITISH CHIEF URGES RESISTANCE TO THE ROMAN INVASION

(AFTER LESSON XXIII)

Est fāma belli, Britannī, novī et magnī. Iam Rōmānī agrōs miserōrum Gallōrum tenent. Iam ōrās Galliae proximās nostrae insulae tenent. Nunc Britannia est in periculō. Iam Rōmānī cōpiās suās convocant. Mox ad insulam nostram nāvigābunt et oppida nostra occupābunt. Sed sumus Britannī; Britannī nihil 5 (*nothing*) timent. Numquam Rōmānīs oppida nostra, filiās nostrās, filiōs nostrōs dabimus. Ad arma! Ad arma! Pugnābimus, pugnābimus. Numquam liberī virī erunt s̄ervi. Superābimus Rōmānōs et magna erunt praemia nostra.

A FATHER'S LETTER TO HIS SON

(AFTER LESSON XLIII)

Quam grāta mihi (*to me*), Mārce, erat epistula magistrī tuī! Nam magister diligentiam tuam laudat (*praise*) et dicit: "Filius tuus est bonus et industrius. Numquam officium suum negligit (*neglect*) et semper ēgregium exemplum tardis dat." Māter ad tē 5 (*you*) librum pulchrum, praemium diligentiae tuae, mox mittet. Soror (*sister*) tua hodiē (*today*) sex annōs habet. Saepe rogat (*ask*): "Ubi est frāter Mārcus? Diū āfuit. Quandō (*when*) revertet (*return*)?" Valē.

FABLE — THE LION'S SHARE

(AFTER LESSON LXI)

Animālīa leō, equus, capra (*goat*), ovis (*sheep*), societātem faciunt. Multam praedam capiunt et in ūnum locum comportant. Tum in quattuor partēs praedam dividunt. Praedā divisā, leō dixit: "Prima

pars mea est, nam leō est rēx animāliū. Et mea est secunda pars
meīs labōribus. Tertiam partem vindicō (*claim*), nam magnam 5
famem habeo. Dēnique quārtam partem rapiam et si quis (*anyone*)
prohibēbit, eum interficiam."

ARI'ON'S GOOD FORTUNE

(AFTER LESSON LXXX)



ARI'ON SAVED BY A DOLPHIN

*Ari'On, the noted singer, after an enthusiastic reception in foreign
lands, embarks for home laden with treasures*

Ōlim Ariōn,¹ vātēs² nōtissimus, domō longissimē aberat ac
patriam petēbat. Eī rēgēs multārum terrārum praemia amplissima
dederant. Ariōn omnēs rēs quās accēperat in nāve posuerat et
domum sēcum portābat. Iam nāvis in mediō marī erat, neque ūlla
terra vidērī poterat.

5

1. In English, *A-ri'on*. 2. vātēs, -is, M. and F., *bard, singer*.

The crew conspire to drown him and seize his wealth

Tum nautae, hominēs pessimī, barbarum cōnsilium cēpērunt atque inter sē¹ dixērunt: "Certē hic vir ex manibus nostris numquam dimittētur.² Eum interficiēmus et omnia quae habet nostra erunt." Deinde vātem corpiunt³ et in mare dēiciunt.

He is miraculously saved by a huge dolphin

Arīōn tōtam spem salūtis dēposuerat et mortem certam exspectāvit. Sed dei ipsī vītam eius cōnservāvērunt. Nam subitō⁴ Arīōn in tergō⁵ magni delphini⁶ sedēre visus est, quī ad ōram proximam eum celeriter vexit.⁷

CERES AND PROSERPINA

(AFTER LESSON LXXXVIII)

This is one of the most beautiful of the Greek myths. Proserpina's abduction signifies the disappearance of vegetation in the autumn, when the vital forces of nature are drawn deep into the earth. Thus Pluto steals Proserpina. When vegetation reappears in the spring, Proserpina is restored to her mother. Read Tennyson's "Deme'ter and Perseph'one."

Pluto, king of the lower world, falls in love with Proserpina and carries her down to his gloomy realm

Vērō, Venus,⁸ tua potestās est maxima. Nam tū docuisti etiam Plūtōnem,⁹ deum inferōrum,¹⁰ amāre. Ōlim deus per insulam Siciliam¹¹ currum¹² agēbat. Ibi Prōserpinam,¹³ filiam pulcherrimam Cereris,¹⁴ deae agricultūrae,¹⁵ vidit et adamāvit.¹⁶ Eam statim rapuit et equōs hortātus ē cōspectū¹⁷ fūgit.

5

1. inter sē, to each other (literally, between themselves). 2. Allowed to escape. 3. corpiō, -ere, seize. 4. Suddenly. 5. tergum, -ī, N., back. 6. delphinus, -ī, M., dolphin. 7. vehō, -ere, carry. 8. Venus, -eris, F., Venus, the goddess of love and beauty. 9. Plūtō, -ōnis, M., Pluto, king of the lower world. 10. inferī, -ōrum, M., the shades, the lower world. 11. Sicilia, -ae, F., Sicily. 12. currus, -ūs, M., chariot. 13. Prōserpina, -ae, F., Proserpina, daughter of Ceres. 14. Cerēs, -eris, F., Ceres, goddess of agriculture. 15. agricultūra, -ae, F., agriculture. 16. adamō, -āre, fall in love with. 17. cōspectus, -ūs, M., sight.

Ceres, after a long search, discovers where her daughter is. Then she goes to Jupiter and demands that her daughter be returned

Tum vērō Cerēs, gravi dolōre ac timōre commōta, filiam diem noctemque sine fine petēbat. Interim Plūtō Prōserpinam in mātrī-
mōnium dūxerat. Iam dea erat rēgīna inferōrum.¹ Dēnique
Cerēs omnia cognōverat, et iniquō animō apud Iovem² causam³
ita dixit: "Filiam meam, quam per omnēs terrās mariaque petē- 10
bam, invēnī. Eam Plūtō rapuit. Etiam nunc ea in manū eius est.
Plūtō mihi magnam iniūriam fēcit. Iubē eum filiam meam reddere.
Sūme dē eō gravissimum supplicium."

Jupiter compromises the matter so that Proserpina spends six months with her mother and six months with her husband

Iuppiter respondit: "Ita, Cerēs, dicere nōn debēs. Hoc factum
meō iūdicīō nōn est iniūria, sed certus (*true*) amor.⁴ Sed tibi petentī 15
hanc veniam⁵ dabō. Sex mēnsēs cuiusque annī Prōserpina in
rēgnō Plūtōnis manēbit atque sex mēnsēs tēcum erit." Itaque
hieme Prōserpina est apud inferōs,¹ et aestāte, inferis relictis, cum
mātre terram incolit.

CINCINNATUS CALLED FROM THE PLOW

(AFTER LESSON CV)

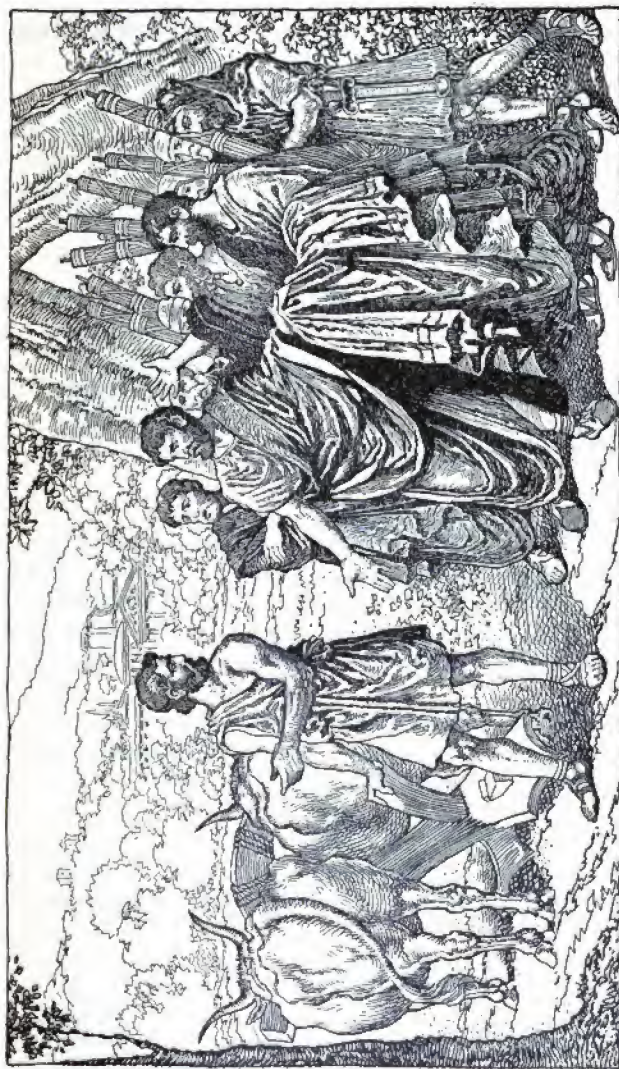
The early Romans were devoted to agriculture

Omnibus temporibus vita rūstica⁶ summō auxiliō virtūtī ac fir-
missimō praesidiō civitatī fuit.⁷ Hanc rem etiam Rōmānī crēdebant,
et multī eōrum villās habēbant et agrōs suis manibus colēbant.⁸

Cincinnatus was an example of this fine old type

Apud hōs erat Cincinnātus, vir bellō ēgregius et agricola minimē
tardus. Ōlim cum quidam hostēs urbī appropinquārent et iam multī 5
timidī salūtem patriae dēspērāre inciperent, mentēs omnium ad
Cincinnātum versae⁹ sunt. Ille autem nōn in urbe sed rūrī erat.

1. See p. 275, n. 10. 2. Iovem, accusative of Iuppiter, Iovis, m., Jupiter, king of the gods. 3. causam dicere, plead a cause. 4. amor, -ōris, m., love. 5. venia, -ae, f., favor. 6. rūsticus, -a, -um, of the country, rustic. 7. A present perfect, § 312. 8. colō, -ere, till. 9. vertō, -ere, turn.



CINCINNATUS CALLED FROM THE PLOW

On one occasion the senate, having appointed Cincinnatus dictator, sent lictors to escort him from his farm to the city

Tum senātus Cincinnātum dictatōrem fēcit et mīsit lictōrēs¹ qui eum in urbem dēdūcerent. Lictōrēs rūs contendērunt et ad villam parvam Cincinnātī celeriter pervēnērunt. Ille tunicātus² agrum¹⁰ arābat³ et, cum lictōrēs vidēret, rogāvit quid vellent. Lictōrēs respondērunt senātum eum dictatōrem fēcisse ut patriam ex summō periculō liberāret, et sē vēnisse ut eum in urbem dēdūcerent.

Cincinnatus, though reluctant to leave his work, went with them, but as soon as possible returned to finish his plowing

Agrum relinquere Cincinnātō nōn grātum erat, tamen senātui pārere oportēbat. Itaque pulvere⁴ ac sūdōre abstersō, optimus vir¹⁵ induit⁵ togam quam lictōrēs ferēbant et Rōmam prōcessit. Bellō paucis diēbus cōfectō, Cincinnātus domum properāvit ut arāret.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Pater noster, qui es in caelis, sanctificetur nomen tuum. Adveniat regnum tuum. Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo, et in terra. Panem nostrum cotidianum da nobis hodie. Et dimitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem: sed libera nos a malo. Amen.—Matt. 6. 9-13 5

THE GOLDEN RULE

Omnia ergo quaecumque vultis ut faciant vobis homines, et vos facite illis. Haec est enim lex et prophetiae. — Matt. 7. 12

THE STRAIT GATE

Intrate per angustam portam: quia lata porta, et spatiosa via est quae ducit ad perditionem, et multi sunt qui intrant per eam. — Matt. 7. 13

1. The lictors were the official attendants of a magistrate and carried a bundle of rods (*fascēs*), sometimes with an ax in the middle standing for the power of the state to punish. Note the fasces on the American dime. 2. *tunicātus*, -a, -um, *dressed in his tunic*. Compare *in his shirtsleeves* or *in his overalls*. 3. *arō*, -āre, *plow*. 4. *pulvere* . . . *abstersō*, *wiping off the dust and sweat*. 5. *induo*, -ere, *put on*.

A LATIN PLAY

PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA

This may be used at any time after Lesson LXXX is finished

CHARACTERS

| | |
|--|---|
| CEPHEUS, king of Ethiopia | SACERDOS, priestess of the oracle |
| CASSIOPEIA, queen of Ethiopia | Three citizens of Ethiopia |
| ANDROMEDA, daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia | Friends of the royal family and attendants |
| PERSEUS, the Greek hero | |

SCENE I

A room in the palace. CEPHEUS and CASSIOPEIA are sitting at a table. An ATTENDANT stands at the right near the stage entrance

CEPHEUS. Cūr, Cassiopeia mea, faciem tuam sine fine laudās?
Audācia tua mē terret. Nōnne deōrum invidiam verēris?

CASSIOPEIA. Nōn magis dicō quam vērū est. Spectā mē. Nōnne
sum pulchrior quam ūlla dea? Nē nymphae maris quidem sunt
pulchrīorēs.

CEPHEUS (*raising his hand in solemn protest*). Tacē, mulier, tacē!
Etiam nunc deī supplicium fortasse parant.

CASSIOPEIA. Minimē tacēbō. Supplicia deōrum nōn timeō. Nōn
crēdō . . . (*She is interrupted by a loud rapping on the door.*)

ATTENDANT. Aliquis pulsāt, rēgina.

CASSIOPEIA. Aperī ōstium.

ATTENDANT (*after opening the door*). Trēs cīvēs rēgī dicere cupiunt.

CEPHEUS. Iubē eōs intrāre.

Enter three men in great excitement

CITIZENS (*all speaking at once*). Perimus, rēx! Quid faciēmus?
Quid faciēmus?

CEPHEUS. Quid est, cīvēs? Quis dolor vōs permovet?

FIRST CITIZEN. Ingēns mōnstrum ex mari vēnit atque agrōs meōs vāstāvit.

SECOND CITIZEN. Idem mōnstrum omne pecus meum dēvorāvit.

THIRD CITIZEN. Heu mē miserum! Saevum mōnstrum coniugem liberōsque meōs interfēcit.

CASSIOPEIA (*rising and raising both arms to heaven*). Quid dicitis? Quid audiō? Mea est culpa. Ō verba stultissima! Ō mala superbia!

CEPHEUS. Ūna salūs relicta est. Ad ōrāculum properābō et auxilium petam.

SCENE II

At the seat of the oracle. A veiled PRIESTESS is seated on a high stool

ATTENDANT. Cēpheus, rēx Aethiopiae, sacerdōs, aditum petit.

SACERDOS. Dūc eum ante mē. Eum audiam. (*The attendant leads in CEPHEUS, who kneels before the priestess.*) Cūr, rēx, ad mē vēnisti?

CEPHEUS. Tē cōsultare, sacerdōs, cupiō. Saevum mōnstrum agrōs nostrōs vāstat et populum meum perterret. Quis hoc mōnstrum misit? Cūr missum est?

SACERDOS. Neptūnus, deus maris, mōnstrum misit. Deus est inimicus propter superbiam rēginae tuae. Illa ausa est sē ante nymphās ipsās pōnere.

CEPHEUS. Obsecrō, sacerdōs, quō modō mōnstrum ex patriā agere possum?

SACERDOS. Expiāre culpam rēginae oportet. Dā Andromedam, filiam tuam, mōnstrō et patria tua cōservābitur. Discēde et pārē.

CEPHEUS rises and with bowed head leaves the stage

SCENE III

Room in the palace, as in Scene I. CASSIOPEIA and ANDROMEDA are seated at a table

ANDROMEDA. Quae mora patrem tenet?

CASSIOPEIA. Iam diū eum exspectō. In diēs pericula nostra crēscunt. Pectus meum est plēnum sollicitūdinis et timōris. (*CEPHEUS enters with slow step and sad countenance. The queen and ANDROMEDA rise to greet him.*) Salvē, coniūnx. Vultus tuus mē terret. Quid ōrāculum dixit?

CEPHEUS. Gravissima est fortūna nostra. Neptūnus, inimicus propter superbiam tuam, hoc supplicium dē populō nostrō sūmit. Sī patriam cōservāre cupimus, Andromedam mōnstrō dare oportet.

CASSIOPEIA. Quid! Andromedam dare! (*Clasps ANDROMEDA in her arms.*) Numquam, numquam hoc faciam. (*Buries her face on ANDROMEDA's shoulder and weeps.*)

ANDROMEDA. Audī, māter cārissima, melius est mē perire quam omnēs dare poenās. Parāta sum, pater, pārere ōrāculō.

SCENE IV

On the seashore. ANDROMEDA stands bound to a rock¹ in the center of the background. CEPHEUS and CASSIOPEIA, dressed in black robes, are seated on the ground at the right. Friends of the royal family appear at the left, some sitting and some standing. All exhibit signs of grief

CASSIOPEIA. Perīi; hunc dolōrem tolerāre nōn possum. Cūr illa stultissima verba dixi? Ego, nōn Andromeda, mōnstrō dari dēbeō.

CEPHEUS. Vērum dicis, coniūnx; sed verba ōrāculi scis. (*A distant roaring is heard.*) Audīsne illum sonitum terribilem? Sine dubiō mōnstrum appropinquat.

FIRST FRIEND. Heu! Heu! Iam mors imminet.

SECOND FRIEND. Etiam Andromeda sonitum audit. Ecce, quam pallidus est vultus eius!

PERSEUS, *wearing helmet and breastplate and grasping a sword, makes a sudden entrance. All look at him in amazement*

CEPHEUS. Quis es, hospes? Quō modō in finēs nostrōs pervēnistī?

PERSEUS. Perseus sum, filius Iovis. Ālis per aurās iter faciō. Unde istae lacrimae? Cūr illa virgō vincula gerit?

CEPHEUS. Illa virgō est filia mea. Imperiō ōrāculi dabitur mōnstrō saevō quod Neptūnus ex marī cotidiē ēmittit. Hōc modō pācātum mōnstrum nobis parcat. Prō patriā Andromeda vitam suam dat.

PERSEUS. Per deōs, rēx, ego ipse hoc mōnstrum interficiam sī mihi filiam tuam in mātirimōnium dabis.

¹ A large box, four or five feet high, covered with gray cloth, will serve as a rock.

CEPHEUS (*with great eagerness*). Libenter, hospes, hanc condiçionem accipiō. Sed brevissimum est tempus. Etiam nunc mōnstrum adest. (*A loud roaring is heard.*)

PERSEUS (*calling loudly*). Pelle timōrem ex animō tuō, Andromeda. Tē servābō. (*Rushes from the stage.*)

THIRD FRIEND. Magna spēs mē iam tenet.

FOURTH FRIEND (*pointing to the sky*). Ecce, hospes per aurās altē volat.

FIFTH FRIEND. Iam dēscendit et mōnstrum petit.

All stand gazing toward the scene of combat. The sound of blows is heard mingled with roars of rage and pain. Then PERSEUS reënters and all greet him with shouts of "Iō triumphe." He goes to ANDROMEDA, frees her from her bonds, and, taking her by the hand, leads her to her father

PERSEUS. Ecce, rēx, filia tua. Meā virtūte eam servāvi. Praemium meum postulō.

CEPHEUS. Tua est Andromeda, hospes. Tū es servātor domūs meae.

Curtain falls while all shout "Fēliciter"



PERSEUS ANDROMEDAM SERVAT

BACULUS THE CENTURION

(Use after completing the Lessons)

Publius Sextius Baculus, a centurion, served in Cæsar's army and won his general's highest praise for his courage and fidelity. The incidents here related are partly based on Cæsar's narrative¹ and are partly fiction. They make no claim to historic accuracy.

Baculus on the march

"Venī, māter, celeriter venī! Multitūdō militum appropinquat. Iam primum agmen vidēre possum." Ita magnā vōce clamāvit iuvenis quī ante casam stābat et intentis oculis milites prōcedentēs spectābat. Verbis auditis, māter ex casā properāvit ac prope filium cōstitit. 5

Iuvenis erat Mārcus Caecilius Metellus,² filius imperātōris nōtissimī quī plūribus ante annis³ vitam prō rē publicā dederat. Iam Mārcus et Livia māter in villā patris habitābant. Illa villa posita erat in viā Flāminiā quae ad Galliam dūcit.

Iam cōpiae multō propius vēnerant. Primum equitēs prōcedēbant, tum peditēs, multa milia hominum, sequēbantur; dēnique magnus numerus equōrum et carrōrum, quī impedimenta ferēbant, agmen claudēbat. Apud centuriōnēs erat quidam corpore magnō, humeris lātis, speciē ēgregiā, quī sē inūsitatā auctōritate gerēbat. Eum⁴ simul atque Livia cōspēxit, vehementer permōta 15 clamāvit, "Obsecrō, quem vidēō? Ecce, mī fili, Baculus centuriō, amicus patrī tuō amīcissimus, quem iam post multōs annōs vidēō. Quam gaudeō! Sine dubiō in Galliam ad castra Caesaris cōpiās dūcit." "Crēdō, māter cārissima," inquit⁵ Mārcus, "deōs

1. See Cæsar's Gallic War, II. 25; III. 5; VI. 38. 2. A Roman regularly had three names: the first, his given name; the second the name of his clan (gēns); and the third the name of his family. 3. See § 452. 4. As soon as Livia perceived him. Eum is placed first as the connecting word. See § 198. a. n. 5. inquit Mārcus, said Marcus. The verb inquit is used with a direct quotation and is followed by its subject.

Baculum ad nōs mīsisse. Scis mē¹ iam diū cupere nōmen dare et vēstīgia patris sequī. Quis melius quam Baculus prīma² castrōrum rudimenta docēre potest?" "Bene dicis," inquit Līvia. "Castra Baculī nōn longē aberunt. Adī ad eum et dā ei epistulam quam statim scribam."

5

Marcus goes to the Roman camp and is kindly received by Baculus

Plūribus³ post hōris Mārcus ad castra Rōmāna pervēnit. Prō portis castrōrum armātī stābant. Ex hīs ūnus Mārcum rogāvit quid vellet⁴ et quem peteret.⁴ Tum Mārcus, cum respondisset⁶ sē Baculum centuriōnem petere, ad praetōrium⁶ dēductus est.

Baculus, vir rei⁷ militāris peritissimus, propter ēgregiam virtutē 10 ā Caesare saepe laudātus erat et primus pilus creātus erat. Hōc tempore, imperātōre et reliquīs ducibus superiōribus absentibus, tōti legiōnī⁸ praeerat. Is, cum Mārcum nōn nōvisset,⁹ tamen eum benignē accēpit. Eī tum Mārcus dedit epistulam māttris. Baculus, epistulā acceptā et apertā, haec verba lēgit.

15

Livia's letter to Baculus

Livia Baculō salūtem¹⁰ dicit. Si¹¹ valēs, bene est; ego valeō. Haec epistula sine dubiō tibi¹² admīratiōnem movēbit; nam post mortem coniugis mei ad tē non scripsi. Sed sciō tē memoriam amicitiae nostrae adhūc tenēre. Iuvenis quī ad tē hanc epistulam adfert est filius meus. Is tibi omnēs fortūnās nostrās nārrābit. 20 Pectus eius studiō rei militāris flagrat. Iam aetatem militārem habet. Tibi eum commendō. Nōmen¹³ dare vult. Valē.

Baculus makes Marcus his aide-de-camp

"Hercle," inquit Baculus, "esne tū filius Mārci Metelli? Certē fuit nēmō nōbilior aut generōsior umquam. Amantissimē tē accipiō.

1. mē . . . dare, that I have long been desiring to enlist (literally, to give my name). 2. prīma castrōrum rudimenta, the first principles of military service. 3. plūribus post hōris, several hours later; literally, afterwards by several hours. See § 452. 4. See § 671. 5. For the mood see § 643. 6. See § 221. 7. See § 554. 8. See § 623. 9. In a cum clause of concession. See § 613. 10. salūtem dicit, sends greetings. 11. Roman letters often begin with this sentence. 12. tibi . . . movēbit, will cause you surprise. 13. Cf. note 1 above.

Tū es patrī simillimus et corpore et animō. Māter tua, optimā Livia, dicit tē velle cursum militārem sequi." "Vērūm dicis," inquit Mārcus, "et sub tuis signis militāre¹ maximē cupiō." Baculus risit et respondit, "Nihil mihi grātius erit et tē optiōnem² cōstituam."

Baculus resumes the march to Gaul

Proximō diē sonitus tubae Mārcum ex somnō primā lūce susci- 5
tāvit. Baculus iam surrēxerat et iusserat castra sine morā movērī. Celeriter cōpiaē profectae sunt, nec tōtō diē iter intermissum est. Sub occāsum sōlis militēs dēfessi castra posuērunt. Ita quat-
tuor diēs magnis itineribus contendērunt. Quintō diē intrā finēs
Gallōrum ingressi sunt. 10

Gaul and its people³

¶ Gallia est omnis divisa in partēs trēs; quārum ūnam partem incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitāni, tertiam ei qui ipsōrum linguā Celtae appellantur. Hi omnes linguā,⁴ institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, quod proximi sunt Germanis qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter 15
bellum gerunt.⁵ Quā⁶ de causā Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt. ¶

The Helvetian migration

¶ Hōc ipsō tempore Helvetii, hominēs vagandi⁷ et bellandi⁷ cupidi, de finibus suis cum omnibus cōpiis exire volēbant ut latiorēs 20
agrōs peterent. Molestē ferēbant se nātūrā loci undique continērī. Erant omninō itinera duo quibus domō exire possent,⁸ unum angustum et difficile per finēs Sēquanōrum, alterum multō facilius per Prōvinciam Rōmānam. Hōc itinere ēgredi cōstituērunt. ¶

1. The infin. of *militō*. 2. An *optiō* had duties resembling those of an aide-de-camp. The office involved little responsibility or military skill. 3. See map, p. 49. 4. *linguā* and the next two words are ablatives of respect. See § 552. 5. That is, the Belgae have developed their courage by their constant warfare with the Germans. 6. *quā de causā*, for this reason. 7. Gen. of the gerund with *cupidi*. See § 554. 8. See § 723.

Caesar resolves to stop them

His rēbus auditis, Caesar, prōcōsul Galliae, Genāvam, oppidum Helvētiīs proximum, contendit ut eōs prohibēret. Simul Baculō imperāvit ut cōpiās cōgeret et quam¹ celerrimē in Galliam iter faceret. Quā dē causā, ut dictum est, Baculus cursū incitātō prōcesserat. Iam celerius² omni opiniōne castris Caesaris appropinquābat. Interim Helvētīi convēnerant ad ripam Rhodani, quod flūmen inter prōvinciam et finēs Helvētiōrum fluit. Nē Helvētīi Rhodanum trānsirent, Caesar ripam mūrō fossāque mūnivit et praesidia disposuit. Tum exspectāvit³ si sē invitō trānsire cōnārentur.

The Helvetii try to cross the Rhone. Baculus brings needed help

Brevi tempore postquam Caesar hās mūnitiōnēs perfēcit, Helvētīi perrumpere cōnātī sunt. Primum impetum Caesar facile sustinuit, sed Helvētīi nōn numquam interdiū, saepius noctū, cōnātū⁴ nōn dēstitērunt. Rōmānī, cum⁵ numerō hominū multō infēriōrēs essent, dēfessī proeliis vigiliisque paene cōfectī sunt. In hōc discrimine rērum Baculus cum cōpiis suis ad castra¹⁵ pervēnit et maximō gaudiō acceptus est. Quem⁶ cum imperātor vidēret, "Peropportūnē," inquit, "Bacule, ades. Sine tuō subsidio diūtius sustinēre vix poterāmus. Quis tandem est iuvenis qui propter⁷ tē adstat?" "Hic iuvenis," inquit Baculus, "est Mārcus Mārci filius Metellus. Ego et pater ejus ā pueris amici²⁰ erāmus. Illum mors abstulit, sed reliquit filium quem in rē militārī exerceō." Caesar manum Mārcō porrigēns, "Salvē," inquit, "Mārce. Dē rēbus gestis patris tui, viri clārissimī, saepe audivī. Laetus tē accipiō. Postea noster eris."

1. quam celerrimē, as quickly as possible. 2. celerius omni opiniōne, quicker than any one would suppose. 3. exspectāvit si etc., he waited to see whether they would try to cross against his will. sē invitō is ablative absolute. On cōnārentur see § 671. 4. Abl. of Separation. See § 296. 5. cum, since. See § 643. 6. quem . . . vidēret, when the general saw him. quem is the object of vidēret; literally, whom when the general saw. This use of the relative is very common in Latin. 7. propter tē adstat, stands near you.

The Helvetii, unable to break through Caesar's lines, follow the other route through the country of the Sequani

Illā ipsā nocte Helvētīi, alīi nāvibus alīi vadis Rhodanī, cum omnibus cōpiis flūmen trānsiērunt et summā vī mūnitiōnēs Rōmānās perrumpere cōnātī sunt. Sed tanta commūtātiō adventū Baculī et novārum cōpiārum facta est ut hostēs facile repellerentur et plūrimī tēlis occiderentur aut in flūmine perirent. Post hanc calamitātem Helvētīi adversā fortūnā superātī illō itinere sē āvertērunt et cōstituērunt alteram viam per finēs Sēquanōrum sequī.

Caesar follows them

Caesar, cum certior factus esset Helvētiōs ab illō locō profectōs esse et iam cōpiās suās per finēs Sēquanōrum trādūxisse, eōs cum omnibus cōpiis secūtus est. Interim Helvētīi agrōs vāstābant et oppida expugnābant. Multae gentēs, sociī populi Rōmānī, sē ad Caesarem recipiēbant ut auxilium rogārent. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar, neque diurnō neque nocturnō itinere intermissō, mātūrāvit.

The end of the pursuit

Dēnique propter inopiam rei frūmentāriae Caesar iter ā Helvētīis āvertit et Bibracte, oppidum Haeduōrum maximum et cōpiō-
sissimum, quod nōn longē aberat, ire contendit. Quod¹ cum hostibus nūntiātum esset, Helvētīi exīstimābant Rōmānōs timōre perterritōs discēdere. Itaque itinere² conversō Rōmānōs ā novissimō agmine lacessere incipiēbant. Baculus, quī cum suis agmen³ claudēbat, misit Mārcum quī Caesarī novam hostium ratiō-
nem nūntiāret. His rēbus cognitis Caesar in proximō colle aciem instrūxit et cōpiam⁴ pugnandi hostibus fēcit.

The Helvetii are defeated in a great battle

Helvētīi cum omnibus suis carrīs secūtī impedimenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī confertissimā aciē sub⁵ primam aciem

1. quod cum, when this. See p. 286, l. 16, and note. 2. itinere conversō, changing their course. 3. agmen claudēbat, was bringing up the rear. 4. cōpiam . . . fēcit, gave the enemy an opportunity of fighting. 5. sub . . . successērunt, advanced close to the Roman battle front.

Rōmānōrum successērunt. Caesar hortātus suōs proelium com-
mīsīt. Militēs, ē locō superiōre tēlis missis, facile aciem hostium
perfrēgērunt. Tum gladiis dēstrictis in eōs impetum fēcērunt. Ab
septimā hōrā ad vesperum ācritēr pugnātum est, et nēmō āversum¹
hostem vidēre potuit. Tandem vulneribus dēfessi pedem rettulē- 5
runt. Hostibus superātis, Rōmānī et impedimenta et castra Helv-
etiōrum cēpērunt. Helvētīi omnium rērum inopiā adducti lēgātōs
ad Caesarem mīsērunt, et, omnibus armīs trādītis et obsidibus datis,
in dēditiōnem accepti sunt. Praetereā Caesar iussit eōs in finēs
suōs, unde erant profecti, revertī. Dē numerō hōrum Caesar ipse 10
dicit mīlia CCCLXVIII hominum domō exisse et mīlia CX revertisse.

Baculus seriously wounded

Hōc proeliō Baculus grave vulnus accēpit. Nam cum iam plūrēs
hōrās pugnātum esset et rēs² esset in periculō, Baculus magnā
vōce clāmāns "Quis sequētur?" in mediōs hostēs sē iniēcit. In-
fēlix autem inīquo locō vestigia³ nōn tenuit et graviter in terram 15
concidit. Eum hostēs statim circumsistunt. Tum vērō cum gemitū
Rōmānī ad eum servandum prōcurrunt. Dēnique, plūribus utrimque
interfectis, Baculus graviter vulnerātus ē manibus hostium ēripitur.

Baculus and Marcus return to Italy

Post proelium, cum Mārcus vulnerātō amicō⁴ adsidēret, imperā-
tor ipse vēnit ut virum fortissimum vidēret. Postquam virtutem 20
eius amplissimis verbis laudāvit, "Brevi tempore," inquit, "mihi est in
animō bellum cum Ariovistō, saevissimō rēge Germānōrum, gerere.
Ille multa mīlia Germānōrum trāns Rhēnum trādūxit et sociis populi
Rōmānī gravēs iniūriās intulit. Sed sine tē, Bacule, hoc bellum
gerendum erit.⁵ Moneō ut in Italiam revertāris, et operam valē- 25
tūdini dēs. Post paucōs mēnsēs, ut spērō, in armīs rūsus eris."
"Mēcūm itūrus est,⁶ Caesar," inquit Mārcus. "Quis enim melius
quam māter mea, Livia, eum cūrāre potest?" Itaque ūsque ad
proximum annū Baculus cum Mārcō et Liviā erat.

1. *in flight*; literally, *turned away*. 2. *rēs . . . periculō*, *the situation was critical*. 3. *vestigia nōn tenuit*, *did not keep his footing*. 4. Dative with *adsidēret*. See § 623. 5. *gerendum erit*, *will have to be waged*, passive periphrastic. See § 727. 6. *itūrus est*, *he intends to go*, active periphrastic. See § 726.

Baculus receives a letter from Caesar

Initā aestāte Baculus, iam optimā valētūdine, hanc epistolam a Caesare accēpit. "Caesar Baculō salūtem dicit. Si valēs, bene est; ego valeō. Spērō tē integris viribus parātum esse arma sūmere. Certior factus sum omnēs Belgās contrā populum Rōmānum coniūrāre. Veni ad castra et dūc tecum Mārcum. Valē." 5

War with the Belgæ

Cum Baculus et Mārcus in Galliam pervenirent, Caesar cum exercitū iam profectus erat, et, multis gentibus superātis, per Nerviorum finēs iter faciēbat. Omnium Belgārum fortissimī Nervii erant. Incūsābant reliquos Belgās quī sē populō Rōmānō dēdiderant, et dicēbant sē neque lēgātōs missūrōs¹ neque ūllam condiciōnem pācis¹⁰ acceptūrōs.¹ Iam cum multis sociis adventum Rōmānōrum expectābant.

The Nervii plan their attack

Cum Baculus et Mārcus exercitum Caesaris cōsequerentur, castra Nerviorum nōn longē aberant. Quidam inimici Galli, cōsuētūdine itineris exercitūs Rōmāni perspectā, Nervios certiōres¹⁵ fēcerant inter² singulās legiōnēs impedimentōrum magnum numerum intercēdere, et facile futūrum esse, cum prima³ legiō castra pōneret reliquaeque legiōnēs longē abessent, in hanc impetum facere. Hoc⁴ cōsiliū Nervii existimāverunt sibi nōn omittendum esse.

A desperate battle is fought

Locus, quem Rōmāni castris dēlēgerant, erat in summō colle²⁰ quī ā quōdam flūmine nāscēbātur. Trāns flūmen hostēs in silvās sē abdiderant. Peropportūnē⁵ accidit quod Caesar ratiōnem agminis mūtāverat, nec ūnam sed sex legiōnēs dūcēbat. Post eās tōtius

1. Future infinitive with *esse* omitted as it often is. 2. *inter . . . intercēdere*, between every two legions a very long baggage train intervened. 3. The first legion that reached the camp site began at once to lay it out and fortify it. 4. *Hoc . . . esse*, this plan the Nervii thought ought not to be left untried by them. See §§ 727, 729. 5. *peropportūnē accidit quod*, etc., very opportunely it happened that, etc.; the change in the order of march gave Caesar six legions with which to meet the attack instead of only one. That fact alone saved the day for Caesar.

exercitūs impedimenta conlocāverat. Nervii, cum prima impedimenta Rōmānōrum vidērent, putābant tempus expectātum adesse. Subitō incredibili celeritāte cum omnibus cōpiis ē silvā prōvolāverunt, et, flūmen trāsgressi, eādem celeritāte adversō¹ colle ad castra Rōmāna contendērunt. Caesari² omnia tūnō tempore erant agenda: vēxillum³ prōpōnendum, signum tubā⁴ dandum, ab opere⁵ revocandi militēs, aciēs instruenda, militēs hortandi, signum⁶ dandum; quārum rērum magnam partem temporis brevitas et hostium celeritas impediēbant. Diversae legiōnēs aliae⁷ aliā in parte hostibus resistēbant. Undique ācerimē pugnābātur, praesertim ā dextrō¹⁰ cornū. Ibi duodecima legiō, in quā Baculus ascriptus est, ab hostibus urgēbātur. Iam omnēs ferē centuriōnēs aut vulnerāti aut occisi erant, in his Baculus ipse quī tot et tam gravibus vulneribus est cōnfectus ut sē sustinēre nōn posset.

Caesar to the rescue

In hōc discrīmine rērum Caesar, scūtō militi⁸ dētrāctō, quod ipse¹⁵ sine scūtō vēnerat, in primam aciem prōcessit. Imperātōris cōspectus militibus spem inferēbat et paulum hostium impetus tardātus est. Interim reliquae legiōnēs, quae aliis in partibus vicerant, cum cognōvissent quō⁹ in locō rēs esset, subsidium ferēbant. Dēnique Nervii magnā caede superāti sunt. Post proelium Mārcus inveniri nōn²⁰ poterat. Multā autem nocte incolumis ad castra revertit; captus ab hostibus effūgit. Nec Baculus vulneribus mortuus est, sed post breve tempus arma sūmere poterat.

The twelfth legion in the Alps

Belgīs superātis, legiō duodecima in Alpēs in oppidum quod appellābātur Octodūrus¹⁰ hiemandi causā dūcēbātur. Hoc oppidum 25

1. *adversō colle, up the opposite hill.* 2. Dat. of agent with the passive periphrastic *agenda erant*. See § 729. A number of periphrastics follow with omitted auxiliary. 3. This was red in color and the signal for arming. 4. This was the signal to take their places in the ranks. 5. The work of fortifying the camp. 6. The battle signal. 7. *aliae aliā in parte, some in one place, others in another.* See § 505. 8. *militi*, dat. with *dētrāctō*. See § 623. *militibus*, in the next line but one, is in the same construction. 9. *quō . . . esset, in what a state the situation was.* See § 671. 10. See p. 49.

altissimis montibus undique continēbatur. Galba lēgātus, qui legiōni praeerat, Baculō¹ negōtium dedit ut hiberna mūnīret. Itaque Baculus negōtium suscipit et iubet² locum mūrō altō mūnīrī. Hōc opere nōndum perfectō, maxima multitudō barbarōrum ex omnibus partibus impetum facit. Cum iam multās hōrās pugnārēt⁵ ac nōn solum virēs sed etiam tēla Rōmānōs dēficerent, Baculus et quidam tribūnus militum, vir magnae virtūtis, ad Galbam accurrunt. "Rēs est in periculō, lēgāte," inquit.⁸ "Eruptiō est ūna spēs salūtis." Hōc cōnsiliō captō, militēs ex castris subitō erūpērunt. Hāc eruptiōne imprōvisā hostēs ita commōti sunt ut tertiā parte¹⁰ interfectā reliquī fugerent. Quō proeliō factō Galba, alterum impetum timēns, incolumem legiōnem in finēs Allobrogum dūxit ibique hiemāvit.

A letter from Britain

Illō tempore Britannia erat Rōmānis terra incognita. Nē Gallis quidem erat insula nōta praeter eam partem quae est contrā Galliam. Multis dē causis Caesar insulam adire cupiēbat, et quārtō¹⁵ annō prōcōnsulātus profectus est. Et Baculus et Mārcus hoc iter fecērunt. Dē his rēbus Mārcus hanc epistolam ad Līviam mātrem scripsit: "Mārcus Līviae mātři suae salūtem plūrimam dicit. In Britannā Caesar castra nunc pōnit. Haec insula ā Galliā nōn longē abest. Nacti idōneam ad nāvigandum tempestātem tertiā²⁰ ferē vigiliā⁴ solvimus, et quārtā⁴ hōrā diēi Britanniam attigimus. Ibi in omnibus collibus armātās hostium cōpiās cōspēximus. Cuius loci haec erat nātūra ut⁶ mare montibus angustē continērētur. Cum locus ad ēgrediendum idōneus nōn esset, circiter milia passuum VII ab eō locō prōgressus imperātor contrā⁶ apertum et²⁵ plānum litus nāvēs cōstituit. Sed barbarī secūti nostrōs⁷ nāvibus ēgredi prohibēre cōnābantur. Nostri autem, altitudine maris

1. Baculō . . . mūnīret, *commissioned Baculus to fortify the winter quarters.*
 ut . . . mūnīret is a clause of purpose. 2. See frontispiece. 3. inquit, *they say.* 4. The Romans divided the night into four watches, and the day from sunrise to sunset into twelve hours. 5. ut . . . continērētur, *that the sea was closely bounded by mountains, the cliffs of Dover.* See picture, p. 61. 6. contrā . . . cōstituit, *brought the ships to anchor opposite to an open and level beach.*
 7. nostrōs . . . cōnābantur, *attempted to keep our men from disembarking.*

perterriti et illius generis pugnandi imperiti, erant tardiōrēs,¹ cum simul dē nāvibus dēsiliendum et in fluctibus cōsistendum et cum hostibus pugnandum esset. Tum aquilifer decimae legiōnis, vir fortissimus, sē ex nāve prōicit. 'Dēsilite,' inquit, 'commilitōnēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prōdere,' et in hostēs aquilam ferre⁵ incipit. Simul Baculus dēsilit clamāns, 'Venite! Venite, Rōmāni!' Tum vērō nostrī ūniversi ex nāvibus dēsiluērunt. Pugnātum est utrimque ācriter. Dēnique, barbaris in fugam datis, ōram occupāmus et castra pōnimus. Haec insula, remōtissima terrārum, est saevissima et asperrima. Omnia sunt terribilia et periculi plēna.¹⁰ Dēsiderō tē, māter cārissima. Ō quandō ego tē aspiciam! Valē."

Caesar's sixth campaign

Sextō annō belli Gallici Caesar per primam partem aestātis in Germāniā rem gerēbat. Tum suōs in Galliam redūxit et castra in mediis Eburōnum finibus posuit. Ibi impedimenta omnium legiōnum contulit et praesidiō² impedimentis ūnam legiōnem reliquit. Ipse¹⁵ et reliquae legiones alii³ aliās in partēs profecti sunt. Discēdēns monuit lēgātum ut milites in castris contineret.

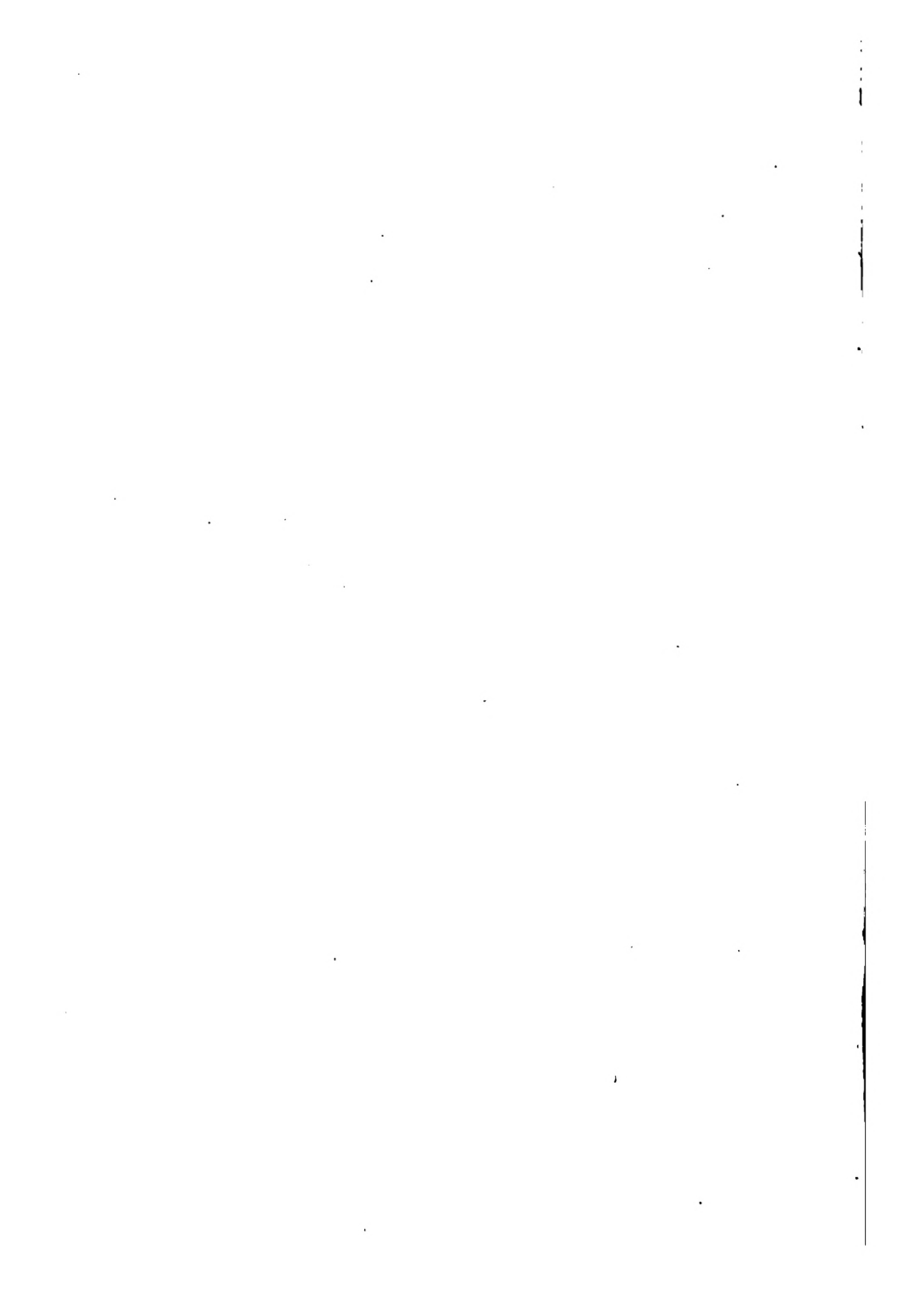
The commanding officer, moved by the murmurs of his men who complain of being confined in camp without good cause, disregards Caesar's advice

Plūrēs diēs post profectiōnem Caesaris lēgātus praeceptis imperatōris summā diligentia pāruit ac nē cālōnem quidem ex vāllō ēgredi passus est. Sed septimō diē, permōtus vōcibus⁴ militū²⁰ qui molestē ferēbant sē, omnibus Gallis superātis, tam diū continēri, quinque cohortēs et magnam multitudinem cālōnum in agrōs proximōs frūmentandi⁵ causā misit.

1. more backward than usual. 2. praesidiō impedimentis, two datives. See § 686. 3. alii . . . partēs, some in one direction and others in another. alii is masculine because it agrees not only with legiōnēs but also with ipse. An adjective agreeing with two or more nouns denoting persons of different genders is regularly masculine. 4. murmurs. 5. frūmentandi causā, to gather grain.



"VENITE! VENITE, RŌMANĪ!" CLĀMĀVIT BACULUS



A German force unexpectedly attacks the camp. A panic ensues

His absentibus et castris paene sine praesidiō relictis, duo milia Germānōrum imprōvisō perveniunt et castra capere cōnantur. Ex¹ omnibus partibus hostēs castra circumveniunt. Vix Rōmānī primum impetum sustinent et portās dēfendunt. Omnēs perterriti sciunt neque quam in partem auxilium ferre neque quid facere dēbeant. 5 Nullis dēfēnsōribus in vāllō visis, barbarī crēdunt nūllum praesidium intus esse. Quā dē causā ācrius percurrere cōnantur.

Baculus to the rescue

Baculus centuriō, cum aeger esset, cum exercitū nōn profectus est, sed in praesidiō relictus erat. Iam² diem quintum cibō caruerat. Clamōre auditō, surgit et ex tabernāculō prōdit. Videt hostēs 10 imminēre atque rem³ esse summō in discrimine. Capit. arma a proximis atque in portā cōsistit. Cōnsequuntur hunc centuriōnēs eius cohortis quae in statīōne erat. Paulisper proelium sustinent. Relinquit⁴ animus Baculum, gravibus acceptis vulneribus; vix per⁵ manūs trāditus servātur. Hōc spatiō interpositō, reliquī animis 15 cōfirmātis in mūnitiōnibus cōsistere audent speciemque dēfēnsōrum praebent. Mox militēs quī ex castris ēgressi erant revertērunt et Germānī trāns Rhēnum sē recēpērunt. Ita virtūte Baculi castra et impedimenta conservāta sunt.

Dē rēbus gestis Baculi hāctenus.

20

1. *ex omnibus partibus, on all sides.* 2. *Iam . . . caruerat, already for five days he had gone without food; on cibō see § 296.* 3. *rem . . . discrimine, that the situation is extremely critical.* 4. *relinquit . . . Baculum, consciousness fails Baculus or Baculus faints.* 5. *per manūs trāditus, passed along from hand to hand.*

LATIN SONGS

INTEGER VITAE

The words are the first two stanzas of the twenty-second ode in Book I of the "Odes" of Horace (65-8 B.C.). The music is by Dr. F. F. Flemming (about 1811).

First system of musical notation for the song "Integer Vitae". It consists of a treble and a bass staff, both in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The melody is written in the treble staff with notes and rests, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The lyrics are written below the treble staff.

In - te - ger vi - tae sce - le - ris - que
Si - ve per Syr - tes i - ter aes - tu-

Second system of musical notation for the song "Integer Vitae". It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The lyrics are written below the treble staff.

pu - rus Non e - get Mau - ris ia - cu - lis, nec
o - sas, Si - ve fac - tu - rus per in - hos - pi -

Third system of musical notation for the song "Integer Vitae". It continues the melody and accompaniment from the previous systems. The lyrics are written below the treble staff.

ar - cu, Nec ve - ne - na - tis gra - vi - da sa -
ta - lem Cau - ca - sum, vel quae lo - ca fa - bu -

git - tis, Fus - ce, pha - re - tra,
lo - sus Lam - bit Hy - das - pes.

Fuscus, the man of life upright and pure
Needeth nor javelin nor bow of Moor,
Nor arrows tipped with venom deadly sure,
Loading his quiver;

Whether o'er Afric's burning sands he rides,
Or frosty Caucasus' bleak mountain sides,
Or wanders lonely, where Hydaspes glides,
That storied river.

THEODORE MARTIN

ADESTE FIDELES

(PORTUGUESE HYMN)

The words are by an unknown author of the seventeenth century. The tune, which is found in most of our hymnals, is generally ascribed to John Reading, who died in 1692. The name "Portuguese Hymn" comes from the melody's having been first used in the chapel of the Portuguese embassy in London. A translation under the title "O come, all ye Faithful" was made by F. Oakeley (1841).

Ad - es - te, fi - de - les, Lae - ti tri - um - phan - tes; Ve -
Can - tet nunc I - o! Cho - rus an - ge - lo - rum;
Er - go qui na - tus Di - e ho - di - er - na,

ni - te, ve - ni - te in Beth - le - hem;
Can - tet nunc au - la cae - les - ti - um,
Ie - su, ti - bi sit glo - ri - a;

Na - tum vi - de - te Re - gem an - ge - lo - rum: Ve -
Glo - ri - a, glo - ria In ex - cel - sis De - o! Ve -
Pa - tris ae - ter - ni Ver - bum ca - ro fac - tum! Ve -

ni - te a - do - re - mus, ve - ni - te a - do - re - mus, ve -

ni - te a - do - re - mus Do - mi - num.

GAUDEAMUS

The second and third stanzas of this famous student song were known as early as 1267. The melody in its present form dates back to about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Gau-de-a-mus i - gi-tur, Iu-ve-nes dum su - mus;
 U - bisunt,qui an - te nos In mun-do fu - e - re?
 Vi - ta nos-tra bre-vis est, Bre-vi fi - ni - e - tur;

Post iu-cun-dam iu-ven-tu-tem, Post mo-les-tam se-nec-tu-tem,
 Tran-se-as ad su-pe-ros, A-be-as ad in-fe-ros,
 Ve-nit mors ve-lo-ci-ter, Ra-pit nos a-tro-ci-ter,

Nos ha-be-bit hu-mus, Nos ha-be-bit hu-mus.
 Quos si vis vi-de-re, Quos si vis vi-de-re.
 Ne-mi-ni par-ce-tur, Ne-mi-ni par-ce-tur.

Let us now in youth rejoice,
None can justly blame us;
For when golden youth has fled,
And in age our joys are dead,
Then the dust doth claim us,
Then the dust doth claim us.

Where have all our fathers gone?
Here we'll see them never;
Seek the gods' serene abode —
Cross the dolorous Stygian flood —
There they dwell forever,
There they dwell forever.

Brief is this our life on earth,
Brief — nor will it tarry —
Swiftly death runs to and fro,
All must feel his cruel blow,
None the dart can parry,
None the dart can parry.

A ROUND FOR THREE PARTS

A - mor vin - cit om - ni - a, A - mor vin - cit
om - ni - a, A - mor vin - cit om - ni - a, om - ni - a.

A ROUND FOR FOUR PARTS

From Professor R. C. Flickinger's "Carmina Latina" and used by permission of the University of Chicago Press. The English words and music are by F. O. Lyte. The Latin version is by Professor Flickinger.

Duc, duc, re - mos duc Flu - mi - ne se - cun - do;
Vi - vi - tur, vi - vi - tur, vi - vi - tur, vi - vi - tur Ve - lut in som - ni - o.

Row, row, row your boat, gently down the stream.
Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily, life is but a dream.

John Holbrook

REVIEWS¹

I. REVIEW OF LESSONS I-VII

732. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|
| agricola | fābula | nauta | puella | terra |
| aqua | filia | pecūnia | rēgina | <i>regina</i> |

VERBS

| | |
|--------|----------|
| amat | properat |
| dat | sunt |
| est | vocat |
| nārrat | |

PREPOSITIONS

| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| ā or ab | in <i>with acc.</i> |
| ad | in <i>with abl.</i> |
| cum | per |

733. Give the Latin of the following words. Go through the entire list, checking the words you do not remember. Then drill on the words you have checked.

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------|----------|-----------------|-------|---------|
| from | water | daughter | money | are | through |
| loves | gives | tells | hastens | calls | land |
| farmer | story | sailor | in <i>or</i> on | is | queen |
| to | with | into | girl | | |

734. Review Questions. What English letters does the Latin alphabet lack? When is *i* a consonant? What is the sound of *c* and of *g*? How many syllables has a Latin word? How are words divided into syllables? When is a syllable long? Give the rules of Latin accent. Name the parts of speech and give an English example of each. Define the subject, the predicate. What is a transitive verb? an intransitive verb? the copula? Define the direct object. What is inflection? declension? conjugation? What does the form of a noun show? Name the Latin cases. What case is used for the subject? the possessor? the indirect object? the direct

¹ It is suggested that each of the reviews be assigned for a written test.

object? Translate *filia reginae pecuniam Lesbiae dat.* What is the ending of the verb in the third person, singular and plural? Give the rule for the agreement of the verb. What relations are expressed by the dative case? by the ablative case? Where does the verb generally stand? the subject? the possessive genitive? the direct object? the indirect object? What is a predicate noun? How many declensions are there? How is the declension to which a noun belongs determined? Decline *regina, fabula, filia*. What cases are always alike? How is the ablative singular distinguished from the nominative? What Latin cases may be used with prepositions?

735. Derivation. Give ten English words related to the Latin words in § 732. Define these and illustrate each by an English sentence.

736. Fill out the following summary of the first declension :

1. Ending in the nominative singular
2. Case terminations : *a.* Singular
b. Plural
3. Irregular nouns

II. REVIEW OF LESSONS VIII-XV

737. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| <i>casa</i> | <i>fāma</i> | <i>īnsula</i> | <i>via</i> |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>ager</i> | <i>auxilium</i> | <i>filius</i> | <i>populus</i> | <i>socius</i> |
| <i>amicus</i> | <i>bellum</i> | <i>frūmentum</i> | <i>puer</i> | <i>tēlum</i> |
| <i>arma</i> | <i>equus</i> | <i>oppidum</i> | <i>servus</i> | <i>vir</i> |

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>altus, -a, -um</i> | <i>liber, libera, liberum</i> | <i>novus, -a, -um</i> |
| <i>amicus, -a, -um</i> | <i>longus, -a, -um</i> | <i>parvus, -a, -um</i> |
| <i>bonus, -a, -um</i> | <i>magnus, -a, -um</i> | <i>proximus, -a, -um</i> |
| <i>grātus, -a, -um</i> | <i>multus, -a, -um</i> | <i>pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum</i> |
| <i>inimicus, -a, -um</i> | <i>nōtus, -a, -um</i> | |

| VERBS | | INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS | ADVERBS | |
|--------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-------|
| convocat | parat | quid | cūr | saepe |
| habitat | portat | quis | nōn | ubi |
| labōrat | nāvigat | | quō | |
| CONJUNCTIONS | | | | |
| | et | | sed | |

738. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| where | rumor | war | free (<i>adj.</i>) |
| but | friend | horse | well-known |
| who | nearest | small | why |
| sail (<i>verb</i>) | whither | call together | much, many |
| toil (<i>verb</i>) | prepare | not | slave |
| cottage | road | pleasing | man |
| field | aid (<i>noun</i>) | son | spear, missile |
| high <i>or</i> deep | friendly | people | great |
| often | live (<i>verb</i>) | ally | long |
| and | island | new | grain |
| what | good | hostile | town |
| carry | pretty | boy | arms |

739. Review Questions. What is meant by grammatical gender? Give the rule for the gender of nouns of the first declension. Decline **terra**, **filia**. What nouns belong to the second declension? Give the rule for gender in the second declension. Decline **amicus**, **puer**, **ager**, **vir**, **oppidum**. Decline **socius** and **auxilium**, and explain the peculiarity in the genitive of nouns like these. When is the vocative not like the nominative? Give the general rules of declension. What is an adjective? Decline **magnus**, **-a**, **-um**; **liber**, **libera**, **liberum**; **pulcher**, **pulchra**, **pulchrum**. Decline **agricola bonus**. Why is it not correct to say **agricola bona**? What is the position of adjectives? What is the position of vocatives? What are adverbs? Where do they stand? How are questions introduced in Latin? How are questions answered in the affirmative? How are questions answered in the negative? Name the possessive adjectives. What is the vocative singular masculine of **meus**? Why is **suus** called a reflexive possessive? Where are possessive adjectives placed when they are unemphatic? when they are emphatic?

740. Give the rules for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a Latin sentence :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Agreement of adjectives | 3. Dative with adjectives |
| 2. Apposition | 4. Agreement of possessives |

741. Derivation. Give fifteen English words related to the Latin words in § 737. Define these and illustrate each by an English sentence.

742. Fill out the following summary of the second declension :

1. Endings in the nominative
2. Rule for gender
3. Case terminations of nouns in **-us**

| | |
|---|---|
| { | <i>a.</i> Singular <i>b.</i> Plural <i>c.</i> Vocative singular |
|---|---|
4. Case terminations of nouns in **-um**

| | |
|---|--|
| { | <i>a.</i> Singular <i>b.</i> Plural |
|---|--|
5. Peculiarities of nouns in **-er**
6. Peculiarity of the genitive of nouns in **-ius** and **-ium**

III. REVIEW OF LESSONS XVI-XXIII

743. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
| amīcītia | dīligentia | Germānia | silva |
| Britannia | Gallia | ōra | victōria |
| cōpia | | | |

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| barbarus | castrum | Germānus | praemium |
| Britannī | Gallus | perīculum | proelium |

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| barbarus, -a, -um | miser, misera, miserum | suus, -a, -um |
| crēber, crēbra, crēbrum | noster, nostra, nostrum | tuus, -a, -um |
| meus, -a, -um | Rōmānus, -a, -um | vester, vestra, vestrum |

VERBS

First Conjugation

occupō, -ā're
pugnō, -ā're
superō, -ā're

Second Conjugation

habeō, -ē're timeō, -ē're
moneō, -ē're videō, -ē're
teneō, -ē're

ADVERBS

iam numquam semper
mox nunc tum

PREPOSITIONS

ē or ex
sine

CONJUNCTION

itaque

744. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| therefore | danger | seize | conquer, overcome |
| Gaul | my, mine | our, ours | then |
| out of | thick, frequent | already | reward, prize |
| plenty, forces | Roman | a savage | have |
| without | friendship | always | presently |
| a Gaul | never | fight (<i>verb</i>) | fear (<i>verb</i>) |
| his, her, its | thy, thine | forest | shore |
| industry | savage (<i>adj.</i>) | Britons | advise, warn |
| fort, camp | Britain | your, yours | a German |
| now | wretched | battle | victory |
| Germany | see | hold | |

745. Review Questions. Define the active voice and the passive voice, and illustrate each by an English sentence. Name the moods. Name the English tenses and give an example of each. Define the three persons. Give the personal endings. What is their office? Define the indicative mood. Inflect the present, past, and future of **sum**. How many regular conjugations has Latin? What are the four distinguishing, or characteristic, vowels? What is the present stem and how may it be found? What is the tense sign of the past tense? of the future? What verbs belong to the first conjugation? to the second conjugation? Inflect **nārrō** and **nāvigō** in the present, past, and future. In what respect is the verb **dō** irregular? Inflect **habeō** and **videō** in the present, past, and future. What are the three meanings of the Latin present? What are the two uses of the Latin past tense? How does the meaning of **ē** (**ex**) differ from that of **ā** (**ab**)? Give the rules for the shortening of vowels. What are the general principles of Latin order?

746. Give the rules for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a Latin sentence:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Predicate Genitive of Possession | 3. Ablative of Means |
| 2. Ablative of Cause | 4. Ablative of Manner |
| 5. Ablative of Accompaniment | |

747. Derivation. Give fifteen English words related to the Latin words in § 743. Define them and illustrate each by an English sentence.

748. Make a blank scheme, as shown here, of the first three tenses of the indicative, and, pointing rapidly with your pencil to the different spaces and using a variety of verbs, give the form required for each space. Drill until you can give the forms instantly. You do not know these three tenses well enough until you can give them complete, of any verb, in less than fifteen seconds.

| INDICATIVE | INFINITIVE |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Verb | |
| Present stem | |
| PRESENT | |
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| PAST (TENSE SIGN -bā-) | |
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| FUTURE (TENSE SIGN -bī-) | |
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |

IV. REVIEW OF LESSONS XXIV-XXXII

749. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

| | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|-----------|
| dea | iniūria | poena | sapientia |
| fossa | patria | poëta | vita |

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------|----------|--------|
| animus | deus | liber | nāvigium | vāllum |
| cōnsilium | finitimī | mūrus | numerus | |

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| clārus, -a, -um | lātus, -a, -um | medius, -a, -um |
| finitimus, -a, -um | malus, -a, -um | |

VERBS

| <i>First Conj.</i> | <i>Second Conj.</i> | <i>Third Conj.</i> | <i>Fourth Conj.</i> |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| nūntiō, -ā're | pateō, -ē're | capiō, -ere | audiō, -ī're |
| servō, -ā're | respondeō, -ē're | dīcō, -ere | mūniō, -ī're |
| | | dūcō, -ere | veniō, -ī're |
| | | faciō, -ere | |
| | | regō, -ere | |
| | | gerō, -ere | |
| | | vincō, -ere | |

| RELATIVE PRONOUN | PREPOSITION | CONJUNCTION | ADVERBS |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| quī | dē | cum | celeriter |
| | | | postea |

750. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | |
|------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| afterwards | conquer | lead into | take, seize |
| quickly | number (<i>noun</i>) | announce | say, speak |
| come | boat | goddess | adjoining, neighboring |
| fortify | life | plan (<i>noun</i>) | lead (<i>verb</i>) |
| answer | wide | famous | god |
| middle of | evil | wall | neighbors |

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| rampart, wall | rule (<i>verb</i>) | make, do | down from, concerning |
| wisdom | seek | who | wrong, insult (<i>noun</i>) |
| hear | book | lie open, extend | wage, carry on |
| mind, heart | poet | save | send |
| when | punishment | ditch | country, native land |

751. Review Questions. Define demonstrative pronouns and adjectives. Decline *is, ea, id*. Where do demonstrative adjectives stand? Explain the use of *is* in the sentence *videō eum*. Explain the difference in meaning between *Mārcus filium suum vocat* and *Mārcus filium eius vocat*. What verbs belong to the third conjugation? Inflect *dūcō, mittō, and gerō* in the present, past, and future. What is the tense sign in the future of the first and second conjugations? of the third and fourth conjugations? What verbs belong to the fourth conjugation? Inflect *faciō, veniō, and mūniō* in the present, past, and future. What are verbs like *faciō* called? What are the tenses of the imperative? How is the present imperative formed? Give the present imperative of *servō, respondeō, vincō, mittō, dīcō, dūcō, faciō, and veniō*.

752. Give the rules for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a Latin sentence:

1. Agreement of a demonstrative with its noun
2. Dative with special intransitive verbs

753. Derivation. What is the force of the Latin prefix *re-*? Illustrate by English or Latin words. What is the meaning of the Latin prepositions *ā (ab), ad, dē, ē (ex), in*, when used as prefixes? Illustrate by English or Latin words. Give fifteen English words related to the Latin words in § 749. Define them and illustrate each by an English sentence.

754. Continue to use the scheme of § 748, and drill with verbs of all four conjugations.

V. REVIEW OF LESSONS XXXIII-XL

755. Give the English of the following words :NOUNS OF THE FIRST
DECLENSION

Graecia memoria

NOUNS OF THE SECOND
DECLENSION

captivus factum praesidium

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

firmus, -a, -um

tardus, -a, -um

VERBS

First Conjugation Second Conjugation Third Conjugation

oppugnō spectō

sedeō

agō ēdūcō rapiō

CONJUNCTIONS

nam neque (nec)

ADVERBS

certē dēnique diū fortiter ibi

756. Give the Latin of the following words :attack (*verb*)

bravely

a long time

memory

for

and not, neither

slow

lead out

certainly

finally, at last

Greece

deed

garrison

seize

strong, trusty

drive

there

look at

sit

captive

757. Review Questions. Define the active voice and the passive voice. Illustrate each by a Latin sentence. Name the personal endings of the passive. Do the tense signs differ from those used in the active? What are the tense signs of the past and future? Define the infinitive. Explain the formation of the present infinitive, active and passive. Explain the formation of the present imperative, active and passive. Inflect the verb **sum** through the first three tenses of the indicative, the present infinitive, and the imperative. Give the complete inflection, active and passive, as far as we have gone, of **portō**, **habeō**, **vincō**, **rapiō**, and **mūniō**. Give the synopsis of the active of **spectō**, **sedeō**, **agō**, **faciō**, and **veniō**, and also the synopsis of the passive of **servō**, **teneō**, **petō**, **rapiō**, and **audiō**.

758. Give the rules for the ablative of means and the ablative of the personal agent, and illustrate each by a Latin sentence.

759. Derivation. Define the following English words, giving the Latin root word and the force of the prefix in each case :

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| conserve | remit | convoke | comport | abduct |
| detain | evoke | deport | report | deduce |
| emit | invoke | export | adduce | reduce |
| admit | revoke | import | induce | conduce |

760. Give ten English words related to the Latin words in § 755. Define them and illustrate each by an English sentence.

761. Extend the scheme of § 748 so as to include all the verb inflection you have had, and use it as suggested with verbs of all four conjugations.

VI. REVIEW OF LESSONS XLI-XLVIII

762. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

nātūra
villa

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

annus imperium locus
exemplum lēgātus officium

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

amplus, -a, -um integer, -gra, -grum timidus, -a, -um
ēgregius, -a, -um pūblicus, -a, -um vērūs, -a, -um

VERBS

| <i>First Conj.</i> | <i>Second Conj.</i> | <i>Third Conj.</i> | <i>Fourth Conj.</i> |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| comparō locō | prohibeō | abdūcō discēdō | inveniō |
| cōfirmō pācō | | dēfendō dimittō | |
| liberō | | | |

Irregular

absum

ADVERBS

longē minimē quam

PREPOSITION

ante

763. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| far away | farm | set free | hinder | how |
| nature | place (<i>noun</i>) | ambassador | defend | send away |
| year | put | lead away | find | ample |
| get together | subdue | cowardly | depart | public |
| remarkable | before | power | not at all | whole |
| example | duty | strengthen | be away | true |

764. Review Questions. What are the principal parts of an English verb? of a Latin verb? What are the three verb stems? How is the present stem formed? the perfect stem? the participial stem? What tenses are formed from the perfect stem? Give the endings of the perfect. What is the tense sign of the past perfect? of the future perfect? Give the principal parts of *sum* and inflect it in all the moods and tenses you have learned. How is the perfect translated as perfect definite? as past absolute? How are the Latin past and Latin perfect used? Give the principal parts and the inflection in full of the indicative of *dō*, *nūntiō*, *habēō*, *gerō*, *rapīō*, *mūniō*. Give also the present imperative active and the present and perfect infinitives of these verbs.

765. Give the rules for the ablative of the personal agent, the place from which, and separation, and illustrate each by a Latin sentence.

766. Derivation. Give ten English words related to the Latin words in § 762. Define them and illustrate each by an English sentence.

767. Extend the scheme of §§ 748 and 761, and continue its use.

VII. REVIEW OF LESSONS XLIX-LVI

768. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS OF THE FIRST

DECLENSION

fortūna
inopia

NOUNS OF THE SECOND

DECLENSION

impedīmentum negōtium Rhēnus
iūdicium rēgnum

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

inīquus, -a, -um

paucī, -ae, -a

reliquus, -a, -um

VERBS

| <i>First Conj.</i> | | <i>Second Conj.</i> | | <i>Third Conj.</i> | |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|----------|
| appellō | putō | iubeō | ascendō | incipiō | prōdūcō |
| cōservō | vāstō | moveō | cupiō | interficiō | remittō |
| ēvocō | vetō | obtimeō | fugiō | prōcēdō | suscipiō |
| expugnō | | perterreō | iaciō | | |

Irregular

possum

| ADVERBS | | PREPOSITIONS | CONJUNCTIONS | |
|---------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| anteā | magnopere | post | ac | atque |
| ita | statim | prō | sī | |
| | | trāns | | |

769. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| across | desire, wish | kingdom | preserve |
| and | baggage | Rhine | advance |
| hindrance | storm (<i>verb</i>) | want, lack | kill |
| greatly | climb up | business, affair | lead forward |
| unfavorable | hurl | judgment | call, name |
| fortune | command | send back | possess, gain |
| be able, can | after, behind | undertake | forbid |
| move | at once | flee | for, in behalf of |
| think | thus, so | terrify | few, only a few |
| begin | remaining, rest | lay waste | heretofore |
| power | if | call out | |

770. Review Questions. Give the principal parts of the verbs of the second and third conjugations used in § 768. Define a participle. What participles are lacking in Latin? What Latin forms are made from the participial stem? Why is *vir vocātae sunt* incorrect? Give the complete inflection in the passive indicative, imperative, and infinitive of the following verbs: *moveō*, *iaciō*, *iubeō*, *dūcō*. Give the complete inflection of *possum*. Give the list of prepositions that take the ablative. Decline the relative *quī* and the interrogative *quis*.

771. Define an infinitive. Give an example in Latin of an infinitive object clause, of a complementary infinitive, of the infinitive used as a noun. Define a simple sentence, a complex sentence, a compound sentence. What are the different kinds of clauses? Give the rule for the agreement of the relative pronoun, and illustrate by a Latin sentence. Give the rule for the ablative absolute, and illustrate by a Latin sentence. How is an ablative absolute best translated?

772. Derivation. Give fifteen English words related to the Latin words in § 768. Define them and illustrate each by an English sentence. Give the force of the prefixes *ab*, *ad*, *con-*, *dē*, *ē*, *in*, *prō*, *re-*, *trāns*. What is the force of *in-* prefixed to an adjective or adverb? What is meant by assimilation? What changes of spelling occur in words like *capitō* when compounded with a prefix?

773. Extend the scheme of §§ 748 and 761, so as to include all you have had of the passive, and continue to use it for drill.

VIII. REVIEW OF LESSONS LVII-LXIV

774. Give the English of the following words :

NOUN OF THE FIRST DECL.

lingua

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECL.

mātrimōnium

signum

NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|----------|--------|
| animal | cohors | homō | mīles | pāx | soror |
| caedēs | cōsul | iter | mors | prīnceps | urbs |
| calcar | eques | legiō | mulier | rēx | virtūs |
| caput | flūmen | mare | nōmen | salūs | vīs |
| cīvītās | frāter | māter | pater | | |

ADJECTIVE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

aequus, -a, -um

VERBS

Second Conjugation

audeō
contineō

Third Conjugation

accipiō dēiciō pōnō reducō
committō pellō reddō relinquō

CONJUNCTIONS

autem

et . . . et

etiam

tamen

775. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| equal, fair | drive, banish | father | cohort |
| even, also | put | peace | enemy |
| dare | return | chief | bound, restrain |
| tongue | nevertheless | king | city |
| man | however | head | woman |
| journey, march | both . . . and | river | spur (<i>noun</i>) |
| valor | intrust | brother | state (<i>noun</i>) |
| strength | consul | leave | animal |
| death | legion | time | horseman |
| safety | mother | sister | sea |
| receive | soldier | name (<i>noun</i>) | marriage |
| throw down | lead back | slaughter | signal (<i>noun</i>) |

776. Review Questions. Define base and stem. Into what two classes are nouns of the third declension divided? Decline *caput, civitās, eques, flūmen, legiō, pater, tempus*. What masculine and feminine nouns have i-stems? In what cases do i-stems differ from consonant stems? What neuter nouns have i-stems? Decline *caedēs, hostis, cohors, mors, mare, animal*. Decline the irregular nouns *homō, iter, vis*.

777. Derivation. Give fifteen English words related to the Latin words in § 774. Define them and illustrate each by an English sentence. How many Latin prefixes can you name? What is the force of each? Write all the English derivatives you can from the verb *mittō, -ere, mīsi, missus*, using both prefixes and suffixes.

IX. REVIEW OF LESSONS LXV-LXXII

778. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECL.

NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECL.

fuga

grātia

beneficium

spatium

NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECL.

INDECLINABLE NOUN

auctōritās dux ignis lēx pēs

nihil

ADJECTIVE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

certus, -a, -um

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ācer, ācris, ācre | equester, equestris, | omnis, omne |
| brevis, breve | equestre | pār |
| celer, celeris, celere | facilis, facile | pedester, pedestris, |
| commūnis, commūne | fortis, forte | pedestre |
| difficilis, difficile | gravis, grave | similis, simile |
| dissimilis, dissimile | levis, leve | |

VERBS

First Conjugation

expectō
vulnerō

Second Conjugation

maneō

Third Conjugation

addūcō
cognōscō
cōgō

ADVERBS

bene plūrimum
deinde prīmō
facile primum
maximē

PREPOSITION

inter

CONJUNCTIONS

aut
quod

779. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| because | fire | brave | favor |
| between, among | slavery | easy | authority |
| certain | wound (<i>verb</i>) | short | easily |
| sharp | lead to | difficult | most of all |
| very much | nothing | well | equal |
| or | swift | next | common |
| flight | unlike | leader | all, every |
| kindness | on foot | foot | heavy |
| wait for | light | compel, collect | similar |
| remain | first | liberty | of cavalry |
| learn, know | at first | law | space |
| body | | | |

780. Review Questions. Into what three classes are adjectives of the third declension divided? How can you tell to which class an adjective belongs? Decline *equester*, *gravis*, and *pār*. What is meant by comparison of adjectives? Compare the adjectives *longus*, *fortis*, *celer*, *crēber*, *bonus*, *magnus*, *malus*, *multus*, *parvus*, *facilis*, *similis*. Decline *melior* and *plūs*. Define an adverb. Give an English sentence containing an adjective and an adverb. How are adverbs formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions? of the third declension? Form adverbs from *altus*, *integer*, *celer*, *levis*, and compare them. What case forms are sometimes used adverbially? Illustrate. Compare *bene*, *diū*, *magnopere*, *saepe*.

781. Give an example in Latin of a comparative followed by *quam*; of the ablative of measure of difference.

782. Derivation. Give fifteen English derivatives from the words in § 778.

X. REVIEW OF LESSONS LXXIII-LXXXI

783. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS

| <i>Second Declension</i> | <i>Third Declension</i> | | <i>Fourth Declension</i> | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| modus | aestās | hiems | nox | adventus |
| | Caesar | imperātor | pars | exercitus |
| | celeritās | lūx | pedes | cornū |
| | cīvis | mōns | rūs | domus |
| | finis | nāvis | timor | impetus |
| | | | | manus |
| | | | | equitātus |
| <i>Fifth Declension</i> | | | | |
| diēs | | rēs | | spēs |

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| alius, -a, -ud | nūllus, -a, -um | ūllus, -a, -um |
| alter, -a, -um | sinister, -tra, -trum | ūnus, -a, -um |
| dexter, -tra, -trum | sōlus, -a, -um | uter, -tra, -trum |
| neuter, -tra, -trum | tōtus, -a, -um | |

VERBS

First Conjugation

dēmōnstrō
existimō

Second Conjugation

commoveō retineō
dēbeō sustineō

Third Conjugation

contendō incolō
dēpōnō

PRONOUNS

aliquis
ego
hic

īdem
ille
ipse

iste
quīdam
quisque

suī
tū

784. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| I | hope (<i>noun</i>) | a certain | home, house |
| inhabit | no | that (<i>of yours</i>) | right |
| someone | light | alarm (<i>verb</i>) | point out |
| this (<i>of mine</i>) | general | hold up | army |
| hasten, strive | thou, you | self | that (<i>yonder</i>) |
| any | each | whole, all | attack (<i>noun</i>) |
| one | lay down | another | think, regard |
| which (<i>of two</i>) | left | the other | end, territory |
| fear (<i>noun</i>) | alone | ship | hand |
| country | thing | night | citizen |
| foot soldier | hold back | neither | same |
| part (<i>noun</i>) | mountain | owe, ought | of himself |
| summer | manner | speed | day |
| winter | arrival | horn | Cæsar |

785. Review Questions. What nouns belong to the fourth declension? What is their gender? Decline **manus** and **cornū**. What nouns belong to the fifth declension? What is their gender? Decline **diēs** and **rēs**. Give the ending of the genitive singular in each of the five declensions. Give the rules for gender in the third declension. Name the nine irregular adjectives and decline **nūllus**. Name the classes of pronouns. Decline **ego**, **tū**, and **suī**. Explain the use of **ipse** and decline it. How do **hic**, **iste**, and **ille** differ in meaning? Decline them. Define an indefinite pronoun. What general rule can you give for the declension of indefinites?

786. Give the rules for the expression of the place to which, in which, and from which. What important exception do these rules have? Give the

Latin for *at Rome, at home, in the country*. What are these forms called? Give a Latin sentence containing an ablative of time. Translate **alii terram alii mare amant** and **alii aliam in partem fugiunt**.

787. Derivation. Give fifteen English derivatives from the words in § 783. What is the force of the prefixes **inter**, **per**, **prae**, and **sub**? Give Latin and English words having these prefixes.

XI. REVIEW OF LESSONS LXXXII-LXXXVIII

788. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS

| <i>First Decl.</i> | | <i>Third Decl.</i> | | <i>Fourth Decl.</i> | <i>Fifth Decl.</i> |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|
| causa | altitūdō | laus | multitūdō | passus | aciēs |
| hōra | dolor | magnitūdō | pōns | | |
| | explōrātor | mīlia | potestās | | |

ADJECTIVES

| <i>First and Second Declensions</i> | | | | <i>Third Declension</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| cupidus | idōneus | prīmus | sextus | militāris |
| decimus | imperītus | quārtus | tertius | trēs |
| ducentī | nōnus | quīntus | ūndecimus | |
| duo | octāvus | secundus | ūnus | |
| duodecimus | perītus | septimus | | |

Indeclinable

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|--------|---------|
| centum | mīlle | octō | quīque | sex |
| decem | novem | quattuor | septem | ūndecim |
| duodecim | | | | |

VERBS

| <i>First Conj.</i> | <i>Second Conj.</i> | | <i>Third Conj.</i> | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| hortor | doceō | cōficiō | expellō | patior | sequor |
| | permaneō | dēligō | instruō | praemittō | sūmō |
| | vereor | excēdō | intermittō | scribō | trādūcō |

PREPOSITION

apud

ADVERBS

interim vērō

789. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| pace | eleventh | draw up | cause (<i>noun</i>) |
| line of battle | third | leave off | hour |
| military | sixth | suffer | desirous |
| three | power | send ahead | tenth |
| seven | bridge | drive out | two hundred |
| six | crowd | go out from | two |
| eleven | praise (<i>noun</i>) | choose | twelfth |
| meanwhile | size | complete | hundred |
| truly | thousand | twelve | ten |
| take up, assume | first | skilled | height |
| lead across | fourth | eighth | among |
| follow | fifth | ninth | urge |
| write | second | unskilled | teach |
| five | seventh | suitable | last (<i>verb</i>) |
| four | nine | scout | fear (<i>verb</i>) |
| one | eight | pain (<i>noun</i>) | |

790. Review Questions. Give the first twelve cardinals and decline the first three. Give the first twelve ordinals. How are ordinals declined? Decline *millia*. Define a deponent verb. Give the synopsis of *hortor*, *vereor*, and *sequor* in the indicative and subjunctive. Give the four participles of *veniō* and explain the formation of each. What participles that are found in English are lacking in Latin? Decline *portāns*, present participle of *portō*. Give the four participles of *hortor*. What important fact can you state concerning the meaning of the past participle of deponent verbs?

791. Give the rule for each of the following constructions, and illustrate each by a Latin sentence :

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Genitive of the whole | Genitive with adjectives |
| Ablative of respect | Genitive or ablative of description |
| Accusative of duration of time and extent of space | |

Give the Latin for *a thousand soldiers, ten thousand soldiers, five of the soldiers*. Translate "While the Helvetii were going forth from their boundaries, Cæsar was hastening from Rome," using the ablative absolute for the first clause.

792. Derivation. Give fifteen English words related to the Latin words in § 788. Define them and illustrate each by an English sentence. How can you generally tell whether a word should end in *-ant* or *-ent*? What can you say about the formation and meaning of Latin nouns like **victor**, **rēctor**, etc., and their appearance in English?

XII. REVIEW OF LESSONS LXXXIX-XCVI

793. Give the English of the following words :

NOUNS

Third Declension

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------|--------|--------|
| condiciō | difficultās | mēns | ōrātiō | turris |
| cōsuētūdō | iūs | nēmō | raziō | vulnus |

Fourth Declension

senātus

Fifth Declension

rēs pūblica

ADJECTIVES

First and Second Declensions

frūmentārius summus tantus

Third Declension

nōbilis tālis

VERBS

| <i>First Conj.</i> | <i>Second Conj.</i> | <i>Third Conj.</i> | <i>Fourth Conj.</i> |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| appropinquō | permoveō | āmittō | interclūdō |
| imperō | prōvideō | coniciō | perducō |
| postulō | | cōnscribō | praefficiō |
| rogō | | cōsistō | premō |
| temptō | | cōnsulō | prōpōnō |
| | | incendō | quaerō |

Irregular

dēsum praesum

PREPOSITION

propter

ADVERBS

diligenter quidem

794. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| draw near | condition | mind (<i>noun</i>) | hurl |
| command | custom | no one | wound (<i>noun</i>) |
| move deeply | of grain | consult | seek |
| look out for | highest | set on fire | senate |
| enroll | so great | cut off | commonwealth |
| stand still | well-known | lead through | assemble |
| press hard | such | set over | hinder |
| set forth | difficulty | speech | arrive |
| be lacking | right (<i>noun</i>) | method | demand (<i>verb</i>) |
| on account of | be before <i>or</i> over | tower | ask |
| carefully | indeed | lose | try |

795. Review Questions. Name the three moods and the tenses of the indicative and subjunctive. Inflect in full the indicative and subjunctive of **västō**, **moveō**, **agō**, **rapīō**, and **mūniō**. Inflect the indicative and subjunctive of **sum** and **possum**. How may the past and past perfect active subjunctive of any verb be formed?

796. Name the primary and secondary tenses, and give the rule for the sequence of tenses. In what expressions is the indicative used? In what the subjunctive? How is purpose often expressed in English? How is it usually expressed in Latin? Give an example of each. What is a noun clause? Give the rule for noun clauses of purpose, and illustrate by an example. Name five verbs that are regularly followed by **ut** or **nē** and the subjunctive. Give the rule for the subjunctive of result, and illustrate by an example. Translate "Many things caused the slave to fear," and explain the construction of the dependent clause. Give the rule for the dative with compounds, and illustrate by an example.

797. Derivation. Give ten English words related to the Latin words in § 793. Define them and illustrate each by an English sentence.

XIII. REVIEW OF LESSONS XCVII-CIII

798. Give the English of the following words :

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|
| circumūniō | genus | negō | ostendō | sciō |
| enim | intellegō | nōlō | pertineō | sentiō |
| eō | iūdicō | oportet | recipiō | spērō |
| ferō | mālō | ōrdō | satis | volō |
| fidēs | | | | |

799. Give the Latin of the following words :

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
| kind (<i>noun</i>) | perceive | for | faith |
| be unwilling | be necessary | deny | reach, pertain |
| sufficient | know | prefer | take back |
| wish (<i>verb</i>) | feel | bear | judge |
| fortify around | rank | hope (<i>verb</i>) | go |

800. Give the Latin of the following idioms :

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| To make war upon | To remember | To be eager for a revolution |
| To be annoyed | For the future | To give satisfaction |

801. Inflect the verbs *eō*, *ferō*, *mālō*, *nōlō*, *volō*.

802. Review Questions. What constructions are used after *volō*, *nōlō*, and *mālō*? Give the rule for the constructions with *cum*. Write sentences illustrating (a) *cum* = *when*, (b) *cum* = *since*, (c) *cum* = *although*. What is an indirect statement? How are indirect statements introduced in English? What can you say about the mood and tense of the English verb in an indirect statement? What are the three marked differences between an English and a Latin indirect statement? What kind of verbs are followed by indirect statements? Give an English indirect statement and translate it into Latin. What is an indirect question? Give an example of an English indirect question and translate it into Latin.

803. Derivation. Give ten English words related to the Latin words in § 798. Define them and illustrate each by an English sentence. How are abstract nouns formed from adjectives? Illustrate. Explain the meaning and formation of *cupidus*. What is the force of the suffix *-sus*? of the suffixes *-ilis*, *-bilis*? What rule can you give for the spelling of English words ending in *-able* or *-ible*? in *-tion* or *-sion*?

SUMMARY OF RULES OF SYNTAX

FIRST HALF YEAR

Agreement

1. The verb agrees with its subject in person and number (§ 48).
2. A predicate noun agrees with the subject in case (§ 61).
3. An appositive agrees in case with the noun which it explains (§ 104).
4. Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case (§ 91).
5. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case is determined by its use in its own clause (§ 390).

Nominative Case

6. The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative (§ 33).

Genitive Case

7. The word denoting the owner or possessor of something is in the genitive (§ 34).
8. The possessive genitive often stands in the predicate and is connected with its noun by a form of the verb *sum* (§ 150).

Dative Case

9. The indirect object of a verb is in the dative (§ 58).
10. The dative of the indirect object is used with the intransitive verbs *crēdō*, *faveō*, *noceō*, *pāreō*, *persuādeō*, *resistō*, *studeō*, and others of like meaning (§ 224).
11. The dative is used with adjectives to denote the object toward which the given quality is directed. Such are those meaning *near*, also *fit*, *friendly*, *pleasing*, *like*, and their opposites (§ 130).

Accusative Case

12. The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative (§ 35).
13. The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative (§ 368).

Ablative Case

14. *Cause* is denoted by the ablative, usually without a preposition (§ 165).
15. *Means* is denoted by the ablative without a preposition (§ 166).
16. *Accompaniment* is denoted by the ablative with **cum** (§ 167).
17. *Manner* is denoted by the ablative with **cum**. **Cum** may be omitted if an adjective is used with the ablative (§ 168).
18. The place from which is expressed by the ablative with the prepositions **ā** (**ab**), **dē**, **ē** (**ex**) (§ 295).
19. Words expressing separation or taking away are followed by the ablative, often with the prepositions **ā** (**ab**), **dē**, **ē** (**ex**) (§ 296).
20. The ablative with the preposition **ā** or **ab** is used with passive verbs to indicate the person by whom the act is performed (§ 261).
21. The ablative of a noun and a participle, a noun and an adjective, or two nouns may be used in the absolute construction to denote attendant circumstances (§ 400).

Infinitive used as in English

22. The verbs **iubeō**, *command*; **cupiō**, *wish*; **vetō**, *forbid*, and the like are often followed by an infinitive clause as object (§ 367).
23. Verbs of incomplete predication are often followed by an infinitive (§ 369).

SECOND HALF YEAR

Genitive Case

1. A genitive denoting the whole is used with words denoting a part, and is known as the genitive of the whole, or the partitive genitive (§ 541).
2. The adjectives **cupidus**, *desirous*; **peritus**, *skilled*; **imperitus**, *ignorant*, and others of similar character are followed by the objective genitive (§ 554).
3. The genitive or the ablative, with a modifying adjective, is used in expressions of quality or description (§ 562).

Dative Case

4. Some verbs compounded with **ad**, **ante**, **con**, **dē**, **in**, **inter**, **ob**, **post**, **prae**, **prō**, **sub**, and **super** take the dative of the indirect object (§ 623).
5. The dative is used to denote the purpose or end for which, often with another dative denoting the person or thing affected (§ 686).

Accusative Case

6. The place to which is expressed by **ad** or **in** with the accusative (§ 481).
7. Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative (§ 547).
8. Verbs of *making, choosing, calling*, and the like may take a predicate accusative along with the direct object. With the passive voice the two accusatives become nominatives (§ 684).

Ablative Case

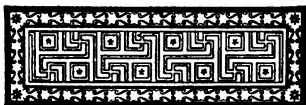
9. With comparatives and words implying comparison the ablative is used to denote the measure of difference (§ 452).
10. The place from which is expressed by **ā** or **ab**, **dē**, **ē** or **ex**, with the ablative (§ 482; cf. § 295).
11. The place at or in which is expressed by the ablative with **in** (§ 483).
12. The time when or within which anything happens is expressed by the ablative without a preposition (§ 493).
13. The ablative is used to denote in what respect something is true (§ 552).

Moods and Tenses of Verbs

14. In a complex sentence a primary tense of the indicative in the principal clause is followed by a primary tense of the subjunctive in the dependent clause, and a secondary by a secondary (§ 595).
15. A clause expressing purpose takes the subjunctive (§ 588).
16. Verbs denoting a purpose or desire that something be done are followed by a subjunctive clause as object, introduced by **ut** or **nē** (§ 602).
17. Clauses of result are introduced by **ut** (negative **ut nōn**) and have the verb in the subjunctive (§ 616).
18. Object clauses of result introduced by **ut** (negative **ut nōn**) are found after verbs of effecting or bringing about (§ 618).
19. **Cum** means *when, since, or although*, and takes the subjunctive except in a temporal or descriptive clause of present or future time (§ 643).

Moods and Tenses of Verbs (Continued)

20. When a direct statement becomes indirect, the principal verb is changed to the infinitive and its subject nominative becomes subject accusative of the infinitive (§ 654).
21. A present indicative of a direct statement becomes present infinitive of the indirect, a past indicative becomes perfect infinitive, and a future indicative becomes future infinitive (§ 656).
22. The accusative-with-infinitive construction in indirect statements is found after verbs of *saying, telling, knowing, thinking, and perceiving* (§ 657).
23. In an indirect question the verb is in the subjunctive, and its tense is determined by the rule for the sequence of tenses (§ 671).



ROMAN MOSAIC

GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX

DECLENSION OF NOUNS

804. Nouns are inflected in five declensions, distinguished by the termination of the genitive singular.

805. FIRST DECLENSION

aqua (base *aqu-*), *water*

| | SINGULAR | | PLURAL | |
|------|--------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| NOM. | <i>aqua</i> | -a | <i>aquae</i> | -ae |
| GEN. | <i>aquae</i> | -ae | <i>aquarum</i> | -arum |
| DAT. | <i>aquae</i> | -ae | <i>aquis</i> | -is |
| ACC. | <i>aquam</i> | -am | <i>aquas</i> | -as |
| ABL. | <i>aquā</i> | -ā | <i>aquis</i> | -is |

a. Dea and *filia* have the termination **-abus** in the dative and ablative plural.

806. SECOND DECLENSION

a. MASCULINES IN -us

servus (base *serv-*), *slave*

| | | | | |
|------|---------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| NOM. | <i>servus</i> | -us | <i>servī</i> | -ī |
| GEN. | <i>servī</i> | -ī | <i>servōrum</i> | -ōrum |
| DAT. | <i>servō</i> | -ō | <i>servīs</i> | -īs |
| ACC. | <i>servum</i> | -um | <i>servōs</i> | -ōs |
| ABL. | <i>servō</i> | -ō | <i>servīs</i> | -īs |

1. Nouns in **-us** of the second declension have the termination **-e** in the vocative singular: as, *serve*.

2. Proper names in **-ius**, and *filius*, end in **-ī** in the vocative singular, and the accent rests on the penult: as, *Vergi'li*, *fili*.

b. NEUTERS IN -um

oppidum (base oppid-), *town*

| | | | | |
|------|---------|-----|-----------|-------|
| NOM. | oppidum | -um | oppida | -a |
| GEN. | oppidi | -i | oppidorum | -orum |
| DAT. | oppidō | -ō | oppidiis | -iis |
| ACC. | oppidum | -um | oppida | -a |
| ABL. | oppidō | -ō | oppidiis | -iis |

1. Masculines in -ius and neuters in -ium end in -i in the genitive singular, *not* in -ii, and the accent rests on the penult.

c. MASCULINES IN -er AND -ir

puer (base puer-), *boy*; ager (base agr-), *field*; vir (base vir-), *man*

| | | | | |
|------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| NOM. | puer | ager | vir | — |
| GEN. | puerī | agrī | virī | -ī |
| DAT. | puerō | agrō | virō | -ō |
| ACC. | puerum | agrum | virum | -um |
| ABL. | puerō | agrō | virō | -ō |
| NOM. | puerī | agrī | virī | -ī |
| GEN. | puerōrum | agrōrum | virōrum | -ōrum |
| DAT. | puerīs | agrīs | virīs | -īs |
| ACC. | puerōs | agrōs | virōs | -ōs |
| ABL. | puerīs | agrīs | virīs | -īs |

THIRD DECLENSION

807. Nouns of the third declension are classified as consonant stems or i-stems.

808.

I. CONSONANT STEMS

a. MASCULINES AND FEMININES

cōnsul (base cōnsul-), M., *consul*; legiō (base legiōn-), F., *legion*;pater (base patr-), M., *father*

| | | | | |
|------|----------|----------|--------|-----|
| NOM. | cōnsul | legiō | pater | — |
| GEN. | cōnsulis | legiōnis | patris | -is |
| DAT. | cōnsulī | legiōnī | patri | -ī |
| ACC. | cōnsulem | legiōnem | patrem | -em |
| ABL. | cōnsule | legiōne | patre | -e |

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|------------|----------|-------|
| NOM. | cōsulēs | legiōnēs | patrēs | -ēs |
| GEN. | cōsulūm | legiōnum | patrum | -um |
| DAT. | cōsulibus | legiōnibus | patrībus | -ibus |
| ACC. | cōsulēs | legiōnēs | patrēs | -ēs |
| ABL. | cōsulibus | legiōnibus | patribus | -ibus |

prīnceps (base **prīncip-**), M., *chief*; **mīles** (base **mīlit-**), M., *soldier*;
rēx (base **rēg-**), M., *king*

| | | | | |
|------|-------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| NOM. | prīnceps | mīles | rēx | -s |
| GEN. | prīncipis | mīlitis | rēgis | -is |
| DAT. | prīncipī | mīlitī | rēgī | -ī |
| ACC. | prīncipem | mīlitem | rēgem | -em |
| ABL. | prīncipe | mīlite | rēge | -e |
| NOM. | prīncipēs | mīlitēs | rēgēs | -ēs |
| GEN. | prīncipum | mīlitum | rēgum | -um |
| DAT. | prīncipibus | mīlitibus | rēgibus | -ibus |
| ACC. | prīncipēs | mīlitēs | rēgēs | -ēs |
| ABL. | prīncipibus | mīlitibus | rēgibus | -ibus |

NOTE. For vowel and consonant changes in the nominative singular
cf. § 405. a.

b. NEUTERS

flūmen (base **flūmin-**), N., *river*; **tempus** (base **tempor-**), N., *time*;
caput (base **capit-**), N., *head*

| | | | | |
|------|------------|------------|-----------|-------|
| NOM. | flūmen | tempus | caput | — |
| GEN. | flūminis | temporis | capitis | -is |
| DAT. | flūminī | temporī | capitī | -ī |
| ACC. | flūmen | tempus | caput | — |
| ABL. | flūmine | tempore | capite | -e |
| NOM. | flūmina | tempora | capita | -a |
| GEN. | flūminum | temporum | capitum | -um |
| DAT. | flūminibus | temporibus | capitibus | -ibus |
| ACC. | flūmina | tempora | capita | -a |
| ABL. | flūminibus | temporibus | capitibus | -ibus |

809.

II. *I*-STEMS*a.* MASCULINES AND FEMININES

caedēs (base *caed-*), F., *slaughter*; *hostis* (base *host-*), M., *enemy*; *urbs* (base *urb-*), F., *city*; *cliēns* (base *client-*), M., *retainer*

| | | | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| NOM. | <i>caedēs</i> | <i>hostis</i> | <i>urbs</i> | <i>cliēns</i> | -s, -is, or -ēs |
| GEN. | <i>caedis</i> | <i>hostis</i> | <i>urbis</i> | <i>clientis</i> | -is |
| DAT. | <i>caedī</i> | <i>hostī</i> | <i>urbī</i> | <i>clientī</i> | -ī |
| ACC. | <i>caedem</i> | <i>hostem</i> | <i>urbem</i> | <i>clientem</i> | -em (-im) |
| ABL. | <i>caede</i> | <i>hoste</i> | <i>urbe</i> | <i>cliente</i> | -e (-ī) |
| NOM. | <i>caedēs</i> | <i>hostēs</i> | <i>urbēs</i> | <i>clientēs</i> | -ēs |
| GEN. | <i>caedium</i> | <i>hostium</i> | <i>urbium</i> | <i>clientium</i> | -ium |
| DAT. | <i>caedibus</i> | <i>hostibus</i> | <i>urbibus</i> | <i>clientibus</i> | -ibus |
| ACC. | <i>caedis, -ēs</i> | <i>hostis, -ēs</i> | <i>urbis, -ēs</i> | <i>clientis, -ēs</i> | -is, -ēs |
| ABL. | <i>caedibus</i> | <i>hostibus</i> | <i>urbibus</i> | <i>clientibus</i> | -ibus |

b. NEUTERS

mare (base *mar-*), N., *sea*; *animal* (base *animāl-*), N., *animal*;

calcar (base *calcār-*), N., *spur*

| | | | | |
|------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| NOM. | <i>mare</i> | <i>animal</i> | <i>calcar</i> | — or -e |
| GEN. | <i>maris</i> | <i>animālis</i> | <i>calcāris</i> | -is |
| DAT. | <i>marī</i> | <i>animālī</i> | <i>calcārī</i> | -ī |
| ACC. | <i>mare</i> | <i>animal</i> | <i>calcar</i> | — or -e |
| ABL. | <i>marī</i> | <i>animālī</i> | <i>calcārī</i> | -ī |
| NOM. | <i>maria</i> | <i>animālia</i> | <i>calcāria</i> | -ia |
| GEN. | — | <i>animālium</i> | <i>calcārium</i> | -ium |
| DAT. | <i>maribus</i> | <i>animālibus</i> | <i>calcāribus</i> | -ibus |
| ACC. | <i>maria</i> | <i>animālia</i> | <i>calcāria</i> | -ia |
| ABL. | <i>maribus</i> | <i>animālibus</i> | <i>calcāribus</i> | -ibus |

810.

FOURTH DECLENSION

adventus (base *advent-*), M., *arrival*; *cornū* (base *corn-*), N., *horn*

| | | | MASC. | NEUT. |
|------|----------------------|---------------|----------|-------|
| NOM. | <i>adventus</i> | <i>cornū</i> | -us | -ū |
| GEN. | <i>adventūs</i> | <i>cornūs</i> | -ūs | -ūs |
| DAT. | <i>adventui (-ū)</i> | <i>cornū</i> | -ui (-ū) | -ū |
| ACC. | <i>adventum</i> | <i>cornū</i> | -um | -ū |
| ABL. | <i>adventū</i> | <i>cornū</i> | -ū | -ū |

| | | | | |
|------|------------|----------|-------|-------|
| NOM. | adventūs | cornua | -ūs | -ua |
| GEN. | adventuum | cornuum | -uum | -uum |
| DAT. | adventibus | cornibus | -ibus | -ibus |
| ACC. | adventūs | cornua | -ūs | -ua |
| ABL. | adventibus | cornibus | -ibus | -ibus |

811. FIFTH DECLENSION

diēs (base di-), M., *day*; rēs (base r-), F., *thing*

| | | | |
|------|--------|-------|-------|
| NOM. | diēs | rēs | -ēs |
| GEN. | diēī | reī | -ēī |
| DAT. | diēī | reī | -ēī |
| ACC. | diem | rem | -em |
| ABL. | diē | rē | -ē |
| NOM. | diēs | rēs | -ēs |
| GEN. | diērum | rērum | -ērum |
| DAT. | diēbus | rēbus | -ēbus |
| ACC. | diēs | rēs | -ēs |
| ABL. | diēbus | rēbus | -ēbus |

812. CONSPECTUS OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS

| | DECL. I | DECL. II | DECL. III | DECL. IV | DECL. V |
|------|---------|----------|-------------|---------------|---------|
| NOM. | aqua | servus | prīnceps | adventus | diēs |
| GEN. | aquae | servī | prīncipis | adventūs | diēī |
| DAT. | aquae | servō | prīncipī | adventuī (-ū) | diēī |
| ACC. | aquam | servum | prīncipem | adventum | diem |
| ABL. | aquā | servō | prīncipe | adventū | diē |
| NOM. | aquae | servī | prīncipēs | adventūs | diēs |
| GEN. | aquārum | servōrum | prīncipum | adventuum | diērum |
| DAT. | aquīs | servīs | prīncipibus | adventibus | diēbus |
| ACC. | aquās | servōs | prīncipēs | adventūs | diēs |
| ABL. | aquīs | servīs | prīncipibus | adventibus | diēbus |

813.

SPECIAL PARADIGMS

homō, M., *man*; domus, F., *house*; vīs, F., *strength*; iter, N., *way*

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| NOM. | homō | domus | vīs | iter |
| GEN. | hominis | domūs (loc. domī) | vīs (rare) | itineris |
| DAT. | hominī | domuī, -ō | vī (rare) | itinerī |
| ACC. | hominem | domum | vim | iter |
| ABL. | homine | domō, -ū | vī | itinere |
| NOM. | hominēs | domūs | vīrēs | itinerā |
| GEN. | hominum | domuum, -ōrum | vīrium | itinerum |
| DAT. | hominibus | domibus | vīribus | itineribus |
| ACC. | hominēs | domōs, -ūs | vīrīs, -ēs | itinerā |
| ABL. | hominibus | domibus | vīribus | itineribus |

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES

814.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

bonus (base bon-), *good*

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| NOM. | bonus | bona | bonum | bonī | bonae | bona |
| GEN. | bonī | bonae | bonī | bonōrum | bonārum | bonōrum |
| DAT. | bonō | bonae | bonō | bonīs | bonīs | bonīs |
| ACC. | bonum | bonam | bonum | bonōs | bonās | bona |
| ABL. | bonō | bonā | bonō | bonīs | bonīs | bonīs |

liber (base liber-), *free*

| | | | | | | |
|------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| NOM. | liber | libera | liberum | liberī | liberae | libera |
| GEN. | liberī | liberae | liberī | liberōrum | liberārum | liberōrum |
| DAT. | liberō | liberae | liberō | liberīs | liberīs | liberīs |
| ACC. | liberum | liberam | liberum | liberōs | liberās | libera |
| ABL. | liberō | liberā | liberō | liberīs | liberīs | liberīs |

pulcher (base pulchr-), *pretty*

| | | | | | | |
|------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| NOM. | pulcher | pulchra | pulchrum | pulchrī | pulchrae | pulchra |
| GEN. | pulchrī | pulchrae | pulchrī | pulchrōrum | pulchrārum | pulchrōrum |
| DAT. | pulchrō | pulchrae | pulchrō | pulchrīs | pulchrīs | pulchrīs |
| ACC. | pulchrum | pulchram | pulchrum | pulchrōs | pulchrās | pulchra |
| ABL. | pulchrō | pulchrā | pulchrō | pulchrīs | pulchrīs | pulchrīs |

815. IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

alius (base *ali-*), *another*

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| NOM. | <i>alius</i> | <i>alia</i> | <i>aliud</i> | <i>aliī</i> | <i>aliae</i> | <i>alia</i> |
| GEN. | <i>aliūs</i> | <i>aliūs</i> | <i>aliūs</i> | <i>aliōrum</i> | <i>aliārum</i> | <i>aliōrum</i> |
| DAT. | <i>aliī</i> | <i>aliī</i> | <i>aliī</i> | <i>aliīs</i> | <i>aliīs</i> | <i>aliīs</i> |
| ACC. | <i>aliūm</i> | <i>aliām</i> | <i>aliud</i> | <i>aliōs</i> | <i>aliās</i> | <i>alia</i> |
| ABL. | <i>aliō</i> | <i>aliā</i> | <i>aliō</i> | <i>aliīs</i> | <i>aliīs</i> | <i>aliīs</i> |

ūnus (base *ūn-*), *one, only*

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| NOM. | <i>ūnus</i> | <i>ūna</i> | <i>ūnum</i> | <i>ūnī</i> | <i>ūnae</i> | <i>ūna</i> |
| GEN. | <i>ūniūs</i> | <i>ūniūs</i> | <i>ūniūs</i> | <i>ūnōrum</i> | <i>ūnārum</i> | <i>ūnōrum</i> |
| DAT. | <i>ūnī</i> | <i>ūnī</i> | <i>ūnī</i> | <i>ūnīs</i> | <i>ūnīs</i> | <i>ūnīs</i> |
| ACC. | <i>ūnum</i> | <i>ūnam</i> | <i>ūnum</i> | <i>ūnōs</i> | <i>ūnās</i> | <i>ūna</i> |
| ABL. | <i>ūnō</i> | <i>ūnā</i> | <i>ūnō</i> | <i>ūnīs</i> | <i>ūnīs</i> | <i>ūnīs</i> |

816. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION, *I*-STEMS*ācer, ācris, ācre* (base *ācr-*), *keen, eager*

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| NOM. | <i>ācer</i> | <i>ācris</i> | <i>ācre</i> | <i>ācrēs</i> | <i>ācrēs</i> | <i>ācria</i> |
| GEN. | <i>ācris</i> | <i>ācris</i> | <i>ācris</i> | <i>ācrium</i> | <i>ācrium</i> | <i>ācrium</i> |
| DAT. | <i>ācrī</i> | <i>ācrī</i> | <i>ācrī</i> | <i>ācribus</i> | <i>ācribus</i> | <i>ācribus</i> |
| ACC. | <i>ācrem</i> | <i>ācrem</i> | <i>ācre</i> | <i>ācris, -ēs</i> | <i>ācris, -ēs</i> | <i>ācria</i> |
| ABL. | <i>ācrī</i> | <i>ācrī</i> | <i>ācrī</i> | <i>ācribus</i> | <i>ācribus</i> | <i>ācribus</i> |

omnis, omne (base *omn-*), *every, all*

| | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| NOM. | <i>omnis</i> | <i>omne</i> | <i>omnēs</i> | <i>omnia</i> |
| GEN. | <i>omnis</i> | <i>omnis</i> | <i>omnium</i> | <i>omnium</i> |
| DAT. | <i>omnī</i> | <i>omnī</i> | <i>omnibus</i> | <i>omnibus</i> |
| ACC. | <i>omnem</i> | <i>omne</i> | <i>omnis, -ēs</i> | <i>omnia</i> |
| ABL. | <i>omnī</i> | <i>omnī</i> | <i>omnibus</i> | <i>omnibus</i> |

pār (base **par-**), *equal*

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------------|---------|
| NOM. | pār | pār | parēs | paria |
| GEN. | paris | paris | parium | parium |
| DAT. | parī | parī | paribus | paribus |
| ACC. | parem | pār | paris, -ēs | paria |
| ABL. | parī | parī | paribus | paribus |

817.**PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLES****vocāns** (base **vocant-**), *calling*

| | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| NOM. | vocāns | vocāns | vocantēs | vocantia |
| GEN. | vocantis | vocantis | vocantium | vocantium |
| DAT. | vocantī | vocantī | vocantibus | vocantibus |
| ACC. | vocantem | vocāns | vocantis, -ēs | vocantia |
| ABL. | vocante, -ī | vocante, -ī | vocantibus | vocantibus |

iēns (base **ient-**, **eunt-**), *going*

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| NOM. | iēns | iēns | euntēs | euntia |
| GEN. | euntis | euntis | euntium | euntium |
| DAT. | euntī | euntī | euntibus | euntibus |
| ACC. | euntem | iēns | euntis, -ēs | euntia |
| ABL. | eunte, -ī | eunte, -ī | euntibus | euntibus |

818.**REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES**

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | | SUPERLATIVE | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|------|-------|
| MASC. | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
| clārus, <i>clear</i> | clārior | clārius | clārissimus | -a | -um |
| brevis, <i>short</i> | brevior | brevius | brevissimus | -a | -um |
| vēlōx, <i>swift</i> | vēlōcior | vēlōcius | vēlōcissimus | -a | -um |
| ācer, <i>sharp</i> | ācrior | ācrius | ācerrimus | -a | -um |
| pulcher, <i>pretty</i> | pulchrior | pulchrius | pulcherrimus | -a | -um |
| liber, <i>free</i> | liberior | liberius | liberrimus | -a | -um |

819. DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES

clārior, clearer

| | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| NOM. | clārior | clārius | clāriōrēs | clāriōra |
| GEN. | clāriōris | clāriōris | clāriōrum | clāriōrum |
| DAT. | clāriōrī | clāriōrī | clāriōribus | clāriōribus |
| ACC. | clāriōrem | clārius | clāriōrēs | clāriōra |
| ABL. | clāriōre | clāriōre | clāriōribus | clāriōribus |

plūs, more

| | | | | |
|------|---|--------|-------------|----------|
| NOM. | — | plūs | plūrēs | plūra |
| GEN. | — | plūris | plūrium | plūrium |
| DAT. | — | — | plūribus | plūribus |
| ACC. | — | plūs | plūris, -ēs | plūra |
| ABL. | — | plūre | plūribus | plūribus |

820. IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| bonus, -a, -um, <i>good</i> | melior, melius, <i>better</i> | optimus, -a, -um, <i>best</i> |
| magnus, -a, -um, <i>great</i> | maior, maius, <i>greater</i> | maximus, -a, -um, <i>greatest</i> |
| malus, -a, -um, <i>bad</i> | peior, peius, <i>worse</i> | pessimus, -a, -um, <i>worst</i> |
| multus, -a, -um, <i>much</i> | —, plūs, <i>more</i> | plūrimus, -a, -um, <i>most</i> |
| parvus, -a, -um, <i>small</i> | minor, minus, <i>smaller</i> | minimus, -a, -um, <i>smallest</i> |
| facilis, -e, <i>easy</i> | facilior, <i>easier</i> | facillimus, <i>easiest</i> |
| difficilis, -e, <i>hard</i> | difficilior, <i>harder</i> | difficillimus, <i>hardest</i> |
| similis, -e, <i>like</i> | similior, <i>more like</i> | simillimus, <i>most like</i> |
| dissimilis, -e, <i>unlike</i> | dissimilior, <i>more unlike</i> | dissimillimus, <i>most unlike</i> |
| inferus, -a, -um, <i>below</i> | inferior, <i>lower</i> | { infimus } { imus } <i>lowest</i> |
| superus, -a, -um, <i>above</i> | superior, <i>higher</i> | { suprēmus } { summus } <i>highest</i> |
| | prior, <i>former</i> | primus, <i>first</i> |
| | propior, <i>nearer</i> | proximus, <i>next</i> |
| | ulterior, <i>farther</i> | ultimus, <i>farthest</i> |
| | interior, <i>inner</i> | intimus, <i>inmost</i> |
| | citerior, <i>hither</i> | citimus, <i>hithermost</i> |

821. REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| cārē, <i>dearly</i> | cārius | cārissimē |
| pulchrē, <i>beautifully</i> | pulchrius | pulcherrimē |
| liberē, <i>freely</i> | liberius | liberrimē |
| ācritē, <i>sharply</i> | ācrius | ācerrimē |
| similiter, <i>similarly</i> | similius | simillimē |

822. IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| bene, <i>well</i> | melius, <i>better</i> | optimē, <i>best</i> |
| diū, <i>long, a long time</i> | diūtius, <i>longer</i> | diūtissimē, <i>longest</i> |
| magnopere, <i>greatly</i> | magis, <i>more</i> | maximē, <i>most</i> |
| parum, <i>little</i> | minus, <i>less</i> | minimē, <i>least</i> |
| prope, <i>nearly, near</i> | propius, <i>nearer</i> | proximē, <i>nearest</i> |
| saepe, <i>often</i> | saepius, <i>oftener</i> | saepissimē, <i>oftenest</i> |

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

823. The cardinal numerals are indeclinable, except *ūnus*, *duo*, *trēs*, the hundreds above one hundred, and *mille* used as a noun. The ordinals are declined like *bonus*, *-a*, *-um*.

| CARDINALS (<i>How many</i>) | | ORDINALS (<i>In what order</i>) | |
|---|--------------|--|---------------|
| 1, <i>ūnus</i> , <i>-a</i> , <i>-um</i> | <i>one</i> | <i>primus</i> , <i>-a</i> , <i>-um</i> | <i>first</i> |
| 2, <i>duo</i> , <i>duae</i> , <i>duo</i> | <i>two</i> | <i>secundus</i> (<i>or alter</i>) | <i>second</i> |
| 3, <i>trēs</i> , <i>tria</i> | <i>three</i> | <i>tertius</i> | <i>third</i> |
| 4, <i>quattuor</i> | <i>etc.</i> | <i>quārtus</i> | <i>etc.</i> |
| 5, <i>quīnque</i> | | <i>quīntus</i> | |
| 6, <i>sex</i> | | <i>sextus</i> | |
| 7, <i>septem</i> | | <i>septimus</i> | |
| 8, <i>octō</i> | | <i>octāvus</i> | |
| 9, <i>novem</i> | | <i>nōnus</i> | |
| 10, <i>decem</i> | | <i>decimus</i> | |
| 11, <i>ūndecim</i> | | <i>ūndecimus</i> | |
| 12, <i>duodecim</i> | | <i>duodecimus</i> | |
| 13, <i>tredecim</i> (<i>decem</i> (et) <i>trēs</i>) | | <i>tertius decimus</i> | |
| 14, <i>quattuordecim</i> | | <i>quārtus decimus</i> | |

| | |
|---|--|
| 15, quīndecim | quīntus decimus |
| 16, sēdecim | sextus decimus |
| 17, septendecim | septimus decimus |
| 18, duodēvigintī | duodēvicēsimus |
| 19, ūndēvigintī | ūndēvicēsimus |
| 20, vīgintī | vicēsimus <i>or</i> vicēsīmus |
| 21, { vīgintī ūnus <i>or</i> ūnus et vīgintī, etc. | { vicēsimus p̄mus <i>or</i> ūnus et vicēsimus, etc. |
| 30, trīgintā | trīcēsimus |
| 40, quadrāgintā | quadrāgēsimus |
| 50, quinquāgintā | quīquāgēsimus |
| 60, sexāgintā | sexāgēsimus |
| 70, septuāgintā | septuāgēsimus |
| 80, octōgintā | octōgēsimus |
| 90, nōnāgintā | nōnāgēsimus |
| 100, centum | centēsimus |
| 101, centum (et) ūnus, etc. | centēsimus (et) p̄mus, etc. |
| 200, ducentī, -ae, -a | ducentēsimus |
| 300, trecentī | trecentēsimus |
| 400, quadringentī | quadringentēsimus |
| 500, quīngentī | quīngentēsimus |
| 600, sescentī | sescentēsimus |
| 700, septingentī | septingentēsimus |
| 800, octingentī | octingentēsimus |
| 900, nōngentī | nōngentēsimus |
| 1000, mille | mīllēsimus |

824. Declension of *duo*, *two*; *trēs*, *three*; and *mille*, *thousand*.

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | M. AND F. | NEUT. | SING. | PLUR. |
|------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| NOM. | duo | duae | duo | trēs | tria | mille | mīlia |
| GEN. | duōrum | duārum | duōrum | trium | trium | mille | mīlium |
| DAT. | duōbus | duābus | duōbus | tribus | tribus | mille | mīlibus |
| ACC. | duōs <i>or</i> duo | duās | duo | trīs <i>or</i> trēs | tria | mille | mīlia |
| ABL. | duōbus | duābus | duōbus | tribus | tribus | mille | mīlibus |

NOTE. *Mille* is used in the plural as a noun with a modifying genitive, and is occasionally so used in the nominative and accusative singular. For the declension of *ūnus* cf. § 534.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS

825.

PERSONAL

| | <i>ego, I</i> | | <i>tū, you</i> | | <i>suī, of himself, etc.</i> | |
|------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------|
| NOM. | ego | nōs | tū | vōs | — | — |
| GEN. | mei | nostrum, -trī | tuī | vestrum, -trī | suī | suī |
| DAT. | mihi | nōbīs | tibi | vōbīs | sibi | sibi |
| ACC. | mē | nōs | tē | vōs | sē, sēsē | sē, sēsē |
| ABL. | mē | nōbīs | tē | vōbīs | sē, sēsē | sē, sēsē |

826.

POSSESSIVE

| MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | |
|--------|--------|---------|--|
| meus | mea | meum | <i>my, mine</i> |
| tuus | tua | tuum | <i>your, yours</i> |
| suus | sua | suum | <i>his (own), her (own), its (own)</i> |
| noster | nostra | nostrum | <i>our, ours</i> |
| vester | vestra | vestrum | <i>your, yours</i> |
| suus | sua | suum | <i>their (own), theirs</i> |

NOTE. The vocative singular masculine of *meus* is *mi*.

827.

INTENSIVE

ipse, self

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| NOM | ipse | ipsa | ipsum | ipsī | ipsae | ipsa |
| GEN. | ipsī'us | ipsī'us | ipsī'us | ipsōrum | ipsārum | ipsōrum |
| DAT. | ipsī | ipsī | ipsī | ipsīs | ipsīs | ipsīs |
| ACC. | ipsum | ipsam | ipsum | ipsōs | ipsās | ipsa |
| ABL. | ipsō | ipsā | ipsō | ipsīs | ipsīs | ipsīs |

828.

DEMONSTRATIVE

hic, this (here), he

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NOM. | hic | haec | hoc | hī | hae | haec |
| GEN. | huius | huius | huius | hōrum | hārum | hōrum |
| DAT. | huic | huic | huic | hīs | hīs | hīs |
| ACC. | hunc | hanc | hoc | hōs | hās | haec |
| ABL. | hōc | hāc | hōc | hīs | hīs | hīs |

iste, this, that (of yours), he

| | | | | | | |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| NOM. | iste | ista | istud | istī | istae | ista |
| GEN. | istī'us | istī'us | istī'us | istōrum | istārum | istōrum |
| DAT. | istī | istī | istī | istīs | istīs | istīs |
| ACC. | istum | istam | istud | istōs | istās | ista |
| ABL. | istō | istā | istō | istīs | istīs | istīs |

ille, that (yonder), he

| | | | | | | |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| NOM. | ille | illa | illud | illī | illae | illa |
| GEN. | illī'us | illī'us | illī'us | illōrum | illārum | illōrum |
| DAT. | illī | illī | illī | illīs | illīs | illīs |
| ACC. | illum | illam | illud | illōs | illās | illa |
| ABL. | illō | illā | illō | illīs | illīs | illīs |

is, this, that, he

| | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|----------|----------|----------|
| NOM. | is | ea | id | iī, eī | cae | ea |
| GEN. | eius | eius | eius | eōrum | eārum | eōrum |
| DAT. | eī | eī | eī | iīs, eīs | iīs, eīs | iīs, eīs |
| ACC. | eum | eam | id | eōs | eās | ea |
| ABL. | eō | eā | eō | iīs, eīs | iīs, eīs | iīs, eīs |

idem, the same

| | | | | | | |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| NOM. | idem | e'adem | idem | { iī'dem eī'dem | cae'dem | e'adem |
| GEN. | eius'dem | eius'dem | eius'dem | eōrun'dem | eārun'dem | eōrun'dem |
| DAT. | eī'dem | eī'dem | eī'dem | { iīs'dem eīs'dem | iīs'dem eīs'dem | iīs'dem eīs'dem |
| ACC. | eun'dem | ean'dem | idem | eōs'dem | eās'dem | e'adem |
| ABL. | eō'dem | eā'dem | eō'dem | { iīs'dem eīs'dem | iīs'dem eīs'dem | iīs'dem eīs'dem |

829.

RELATIVE

quī, who, which, that

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| NOM. | quī | quae | quod | quī | quae | quae |
| GEN. | cuius | cuius | cuius | quōrum | quārum | quōrum |
| DAT. | cui | cui | cui | quibus | quibus | quibus |
| ACC. | quem | quam | quod | quōs | quās | quae |
| ABL. | quō | quā | quō | quibus | quibus | quibus |

830.

INTERROGATIVE

quis, substantive, who, what

| | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| NOM. | quis | quid | quī | quae | quae |
| GEN. | cuius | cuius | quōrum | quārum | quōrum |
| DAT. | cui | cui | quibus | quibus | quibus |
| ACC. | quem | quid | quōs | quās | quae |
| ABL. | quō | quō | quibus | quibus | quibus |

The interrogative adjective **quī, quae, quod**, is declined like the relative.

INDEFINITE

831. **Quis** and **quī**, as declined above,¹ are used also as indefinites (*some, any*). The other indefinites are compounds of **quis** and **quī**.

quisque, each

| | SUBSTANTIVE | | ADJECTIVE | | |
|------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
| NOM. | quisque | quidque | quisque | quaeque | quodque |
| GEN. | cuius'que | cuius'que | cuius'que | cuius'que | cuius'que |
| DAT. | cuique | cuique | cuique | cuique | cuique |
| ACC. | quemque | quidque | quemque | quamque | quodque |
| ABL. | quōque | quōque | quōque | quāque | quōque |

¹ *Qua* is generally used instead of *quae* in the feminine nominative singular and in the neuter nominative and accusative plural.

quīdam, a certain one, a certain

| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
|------|------------|------------|--|
| NOM. | quīdam | quaedam | { quoddam quiddam (<i>subst.</i>) |
| GEN. | cuius'dam | cuius'dam | cuius'dam |
| DAT. | cuidam | cuidam | cuidam |
| ACC. | quendam | quandam | { quoddam quiddam (<i>subst.</i>) |
| ABL. | quōdam | quādam | quōdam |
| NOM. | quīdam | quaedam | quaedam |
| GEN. | quōrun'dam | quārun'dam | quōrun'dam |
| DAT. | quibus'dam | quibus'dam | quibus'dam |
| ACC. | quōsdam | quāsdam | quaedam |
| ABL. | quibus'dam | quibus'dam | quibus'dam |

aliquis, substantive, someone, something; aliquī, adjective, some

| | SUBSTANTIVE | | ADJECTIVE | | |
|------|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | MASC. AND FEM. | NEUT. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. |
| NOM. | aliquis | aliquid | aliquī | aliqua | aliquod |
| GEN. | alicu'ius | alicu'ius | alicu'ius | alicu'ius | alicu'ius |
| DAT. | alicui | alicui | alicui | alicui | alicui |
| ACC. | aliquem | aliquid | aliquem | aliquam | aliquod |
| ABL. | aliquō | aliquō | aliquō | aliquā | aliquō |
| | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | | |
| NOM. | aliquī | aliquae | aliqua | | |
| GEN. | aliquō'rum | aliquā'rum | aliquō'rum | | |
| DAT. | ali'quibus | ali'quibus | ali'quibus | | |
| ACC. | aliquōs | aliquās | aliqua | | |
| ABL. | ali'quibus | ali'quibus | ali'quibus | | |

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS

832. FIRST CONJUGATION. *Ā-VERBS. VOCŌ, I CALL*PRINCIPAL PARTS: **vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus**Pres. stem **vocā-**; perf. stem **vocāv-**; part. stem **vocāt-**

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

PASSIVE

PRESENT

I call, am calling, do call, etc.

I am called, etc.

vocō vocāmus
 vocās vocātis
 vocat vocant

vocor vocāmur
 vocāris, -re vocāmini
 vocātur vocantur

PAST

I called, was calling, did call, etc.

I was called, etc.

vocābam vocābāmus
 vocābās vocābātis
 vocābat vocābant

vocābar vocābāmur
 vocābāris, -re vocābāmini
 vocābātur vocābantur

FUTURE

I shall call, etc.

I shall be called, etc.

vocābō vocābimus
 vocābis vocābitis
 vocābit vocābunt

vocābor vocābimur
 vocāberis, -re vocābimini
 vocābitur vocābuntur

PERFECT

I have called, called, did call, etc.

I have been (was) called, etc.

vocāvī vocāvimus
 vocāvistī vocāvistis
 vocāvit vocāvērunt, -re

vocātus, { sum
 -a, -um { es vocātī, { sumus

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

| | | | |
|-------|---------|--------------|----------|
| vocem | vocēmus | vocer | vocēmur |
| vocēs | vocētis | voceris, -re | vocēminī |
| vocet | vocent | vocētur | vocentur |

PAST

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| vocārem | vocārēmus | vocārer | vocārēmur |
| vocārēs | vocārētis | vocārēris, -re | vocārēminī |
| vocāret | vocārent | vocārētur | vocārentur |

PERFECT

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| vocāverim | vocāverimus | vocātus, { sim | vocātī, { simus |
| vocāveris | vocāveritis | -a, -um { sis | -ae, -a { sitis |
| vocāverit | vocāverint | sit | sint |

PAST PERFECT

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| vocāvissem | vocāvissēmus | essem | vocātī, { essēmus |
| vocāvissēs | vocāvissētis | -a, -um { essēs | -ae, -a { essētis |
| vocāvisset | vocāvissent | esset | essent |

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| vocā, <i>call thou</i> | vocāre, <i>be thou called</i> |
| vocāte, <i>call ye</i> | vocāminī, <i>be ye called</i> |

FUTURE

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| [vocātō, <i>thou shalt call</i> | vocātor, <i>thou shalt be called</i> |
| vocātō, <i>he shall call</i> | vocātor, <i>he shall be called</i> |
| vocātōte, <i>you shall call</i> | _____ |
| vocantō, <i>they shall call</i> | vocantor, <i>they shall be called</i> |

INFINITIVE

| | |
|--|---|
| PRES. vocāre, <i>to call</i> | vocārī, <i>to be called</i> [<i>called</i>] |
| PERF. vocāvisse, <i>to have called</i> | vocātus, -a, -um esse, <i>to have been</i> |
| FUT. vocātūrus, -a, -um esse, <i>to be</i> | [vocātum irī, <i>to be about to be</i> |
| <i>about to call</i> | <i>called</i>] |

PARTICIPLES

| | |
|--|---|
| PRES. vocāns, -antis, <i>calling</i> | PRES. _____ |
| FUT. vocātūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to</i> | GERUNDIVE ¹ vocandus, -a, -um, <i>to</i> |
| | <i>be called</i> |
| PERF. _____ | PERF. vocātus, -a, -um, <i>having been</i> |
| | <i>called</i> |

GERUND

| |
|----------------------------------|
| NOM. _____ |
| GEN. vocandī, <i>of calling</i> |
| DAT. vocandō, <i>for calling</i> |
| ACC. vocandum, <i>calling</i> |
| ABL. vocandō, <i>by calling</i> |

SUPINE (ACTIVE VOICE)

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| ACC. vocātum, <i>to call</i> |
| ABL. vocātū, <i>to call, in the</i> |
| <i>calling</i> |

¹ Sometimes called the future passive participle.

833. SECOND CONJUGATION. *Ē-VERBS. MONEŌ, I ADVISE*PRINCIPAL PARTS: **monēō, monēre, monui, monitus**Pres. stem **monē-**; perf. stem **monu-**; part. stem **monit-**

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

PASSIVE

PRESENT

I advise, etc.

| | |
|-------|---------|
| monēō | monēmus |
| monēs | monētis |
| monet | monent |

I am advised, etc.

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| moneor | monēmur |
| monēris, -re | monēmini |
| monētur | monentur |

PAST

I was advising, etc.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| monēbam | monēbāmus |
| monēbās | monēbātis |
| monēbat | monēbant |

I was advised, etc.

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| monēbar | monēbāmur |
| monēbāris, -re | monēbāmini |
| monēbātur | monēbantur |

FUTURE

I shall advise, etc.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| monēbō | monēbimus |
| monēbis | monēbitis |
| monēbit | monēbunt |

I shall be advised, etc.

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| monēbor | monēbimur |
| monēberis, -re | monēbimini |
| monēbitur | monēbuntur |

PERFECT

I have advised, I advised, etc.

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| monui | monuimus |
| monuisti | monuistis |
| monuit | monuerunt, -re |

I have been (was) advised, etc.

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----------|-------|
| monitus, { | sum | moniti, { | sumus |
| es | | estis | |
| -a, -um | | -ae, -a | |
| | | est | sunt |

PAST PERFECT

I had advised, etc.

| | |
|----------|------------|
| monueram | monuerāmus |
| monuerās | monuerātis |
| monuerat | monuerant |

I had been advised, etc.

| | | | |
|------------|------|-----------|--------|
| monitus, { | eram | moniti, { | erāmus |
| -a, -um | erās | -ae, -a | erātis |
| | erat | | erant |

FUTURE PERFECT

I shall have advised, etc.

| | |
|----------|------------|
| monuerō | monuerimus |
| monueris | monueritis |
| monuerit | monuerint |

I shall have been advised, etc.

| | | | |
|------------|------|-----------|--------|
| monitus, { | erō | moniti, { | erimus |
| -a, -um | eris | -ae, -a | eritis |
| | erit | | erunt |

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| mon ^{eam} | mon ^{eamus} | mon ^{ear} | mon ^{eamur} |
| mon ^{eās} | mon ^{eātis} | mon ^{eāris, -re} | mon ^{eāmini} |
| mon ^{eat} | mon ^{eant} | mon ^{eātur} | mon ^{eantur} |

PAST

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| mon ^{ērem} | mon ^{ērēmus} | mon ^{ērer} | mon ^{ērēmur} |
| mon ^{ērēs} | mon ^{ērētis} | mon ^{ērēris, -re} | mon ^{ērēmini} |
| mon ^{eret} | mon ^{erent} | mon ^{erētur} | mon ^{erentur} |

PERFECT

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| mon ^{uerim} | mon ^{uerimus} | mon ^{itus, -a, -um} | { ^{sim} ^{sis} ^{sit} | mon ^{itī, -ae, -a} | { ^{sīmus} ^{sītis} ^{sint} |
| mon ^{ueris} | mon ^{ueritis} | | | | |
| mon ^{uerit} | mon ^{uerint} | | | | |

PAST PERFECT

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| mon ^{uisse} | mon ^{issemus} | mon ^{itus, -a, -um} | { ^{essem} ^{essēs} ^{esset} | mon ^{itī, -ae, -a} | { ^{essēmus} ^{essētis} ^{essent} |
| mon ^{issēs} | mon ^{issētis} | | | | |
| mon ^{isset} | mon ^{issent} | | | | |

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| mon ^{ē, advise thou} | mon ^{ēre, be thou advised} |
| mon ^{ēte, advise ye} | mon ^{ēmini, be ye advised} |

FUTURE

| | |
|--|---|
| mon ^{ētō, thou shalt advise} | mon ^{ētor, thou shalt be advised} |
| mon ^{ētō, he shall advise} | mon ^{ētor, he shall be advised} |
| mon ^{ētōte, you shall advise} | _____ |
| mon ^{entō, they shall advise} | mon ^{entor, they shall be advised} |

INFINITIVE

| | |
|---|---|
| PRES. mon ^{ēre, to advise} | mon ^{ērī, to be advised} |
| PERF. mon ^{uisse, to have advised} | mon ^{itus, -a, -um esse, to have been advised} |
| FUT. mon ^{itūrus, -a, -um esse, to be about to advise} | [mon ^{itum irī, to be about to be advised}] |

PARTICIPLES

| | |
|--|--|
| PRES. mon ^{ēns, -entis, advising} | PRES. _____ |
| FUT. mon ^{itūrus, -a, -um, about to advise} | GER. mon ^{endus, -a, -um, to be advised} |
| PERF. _____ | PERF. mon ^{itus, -a, -um, having been advised, advised} |

GERUND

| |
|--|
| NOM. _____ |
| GEN. mon ^{endī, of advising} |
| DAT. mon ^{endō, for advising} |
| ACC. mon ^{endum, advising} |
| ABL. mon ^{endō, by advising} |

SUPINE (ACTIVE VOICE)

| |
|---|
| ACC. mon ^{itum, to advise} |
| ABL. mon ^{itū, to advise, in the advising} |

834. THIRD CONJUGATION. Ē-VERBS. REGŌ, 1 RULE

PRINCIPAL PARTS: regō, regere, rēxi, rēctus

Pres. stem rego-; perf. stem rēx-; part. stem rēct-

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE

PASSIVE

PRESENT

I rule, etc.

| | |
|-------|---------|
| regō | regimus |
| regis | regitis |
| regit | regunt |

I am ruled, etc.

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| regor | regimur |
| regeris, -re | regimini |
| regitur | reguntur |

PAST

I was ruling, etc.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| regēbam | regēbāmus |
| regēbās | regēbātis |
| regēbat | regēbant |

I was ruled, etc.

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| regēbar | regēbāmur |
| regēbāris, -re | regēbāmini |
| regēbātur | regēbantur |

FUTURE

I shall rule, etc.

| | |
|-------|---------|
| regam | regēmus |
| regēs | regētis |
| reget | regent |

I shall be ruled, etc.

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| regar | regēmur |
| regēris, -re | regēmini |
| regētur | regentur |

PERFECT

I have ruled, etc.

| | |
|---------|---------------|
| rēxī | rēximus |
| rēxisti | rēxistis |
| rēxit | rēxerunt, -re |

I have been ruled, etc.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----------|-------|
| rēctus, { | sum | rēctī, { | sumus |
| -a, -um { | es | -ae, -a { | estis |
| | est | | sunt |

PAST PERFECT

I had ruled, etc.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| rēxeram | rēxerāmus |
| rēxerās | rēxerātis |
| rēxerat | rēxerant |

I had been ruled, etc.

| | | | |
|-----------|------|-----------|--------|
| rēctus, { | eram | rēctī, { | erāmus |
| -a, -um { | erās | -ae, -a { | erātis |
| | erat | | erant |

FUTURE PERFECT

I shall have ruled, etc.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| rēxerō | rēxerimus |
| rēxeris | rēxeritis |
| rēxerit | rēxerint |

I shall have been ruled, etc.

| | | | |
|-----------|------|-----------|--------|
| rēctus, { | erō | rēctī, { | erimus |
| -a, -um { | eris | -ae, -a { | eritis |
| | erit | | erunt |

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

| | | | |
|-------|---------|--------------|----------|
| regam | regāmus | regar | regāmur |
| regās | regātis | regāris, -re | regāmini |
| regat | regant | regātur | regantur |

PAST

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| regerem | regerēmus | regerer | regerēmur |
| regerēs | regerētis | regerēris, -re | regerēmini |
| regeret | regerent | regerētur | regerentur |

PERFECT

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| rēxerim | rēxerimus | rēctus, { sim | rēctī, { sīmus |
| rēxeris | rēxeritis | -a, -um { sis | -ae, -a { sitis |
| rēxerit | rēxerint | sit | sint |

PAST PERFECT

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| rēxissem | rēxissemus | rēctus, { essem | rēctī, { essemus |
| rēxisseās | rēxisseātis | -a, -um { essēs | -ae, -a { essētis |
| rēxisset | rēxisset | esset | essent |

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| rege, <i>rule thou</i> | regere, <i>be thou ruled</i> |
| regite, <i>rule ye</i> | regimini, <i>be ye ruled</i> |

FUTURE

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| [regitō, <i>thou shalt rule</i> | regitor, <i>thou shalt be ruled</i> |
| regitō, <i>he shall rule</i> | regitor, <i>he shall be ruled</i> |
| regitōte, <i>ye shall rule</i> | |
| reguntō, <i>they shall rule</i> | reguntor, <i>they shall be ruled</i> |

INFINITIVE

| | |
|---|---|
| PRES. regere, <i>to rule</i> | regi, <i>to be ruled</i> |
| PERF. rēxisse, <i>to have ruled</i> | rēctus, -a, -um esse, <i>to have been ruled</i> |
| FUT. rēctūrus, -a, -um esse, <i>to be about to rule</i> | [rēctum iri, <i>to be about to be ruled</i>] |

PARTICIPLES

| | |
|--|--|
| PRES. regēns, -entis, <i>ruling</i> | PRES. ——— |
| FUT. rēctūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to rule</i> | GER. regendus, -a, -um, <i>to be ruled</i> |
| PERF. ——— | PERF. rēctus, -a, -um, <i>having been ruled, ruled</i> |

GERUND

| |
|---------------------------------|
| NOM. ——— |
| GEN. regendī, <i>of ruling</i> |
| DAT. regendō, <i>for ruling</i> |
| ACC. regendum, <i>ruling</i> |
| ABL. regendō, <i>by ruling</i> |

SUPINE (ACTIVE VOICE)

| |
|---|
| ACC. rēctum, <i>to rule</i> |
| ABL. rēctū, <i>to rule, in the ruling</i> |

835. FOURTH CONJUGATION. *Ī-VERBS. AUDIŌ, I HEAR*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *audiŏ, audĭre, audĭvi, audĭtus*Pres. stem *audĭ-*; perf. stem *audĭv-*; part. stem *audĭt-*

| ACTIVE | | INDICATIVE | | PASSIVE | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | PRESENT | | | |
| <i>I hear, etc.</i> | | | | <i>I am heard, etc.</i> | |
| <i>audiŏ</i> | <i>audĭmus</i> | <i>audior</i> | | <i>audĭmur</i> | |
| <i>audis</i> | <i>audĭtis</i> | <i>audiris, -re</i> | | <i>audĭmini</i> | |
| <i>audit</i> | <i>audiunt</i> | <i>audĭtur</i> | | <i>audiuntur</i> | |
| | | PAST | | | |
| <i>I was hearing, etc.</i> | | | | <i>I was heard, etc.</i> | |
| <i>audiĕbam</i> | <i>audiĕbāmus</i> | <i>audiĕbar</i> | | <i>audiĕbāmur</i> | |
| <i>audiĕbās</i> | <i>audiĕbātis</i> | <i>audiĕbāris, -re</i> | | <i>audiĕbāmini</i> | |
| <i>audiĕbat</i> | <i>audiĕbant</i> | <i>audiĕbātur</i> | | <i>audiĕbantur</i> | |
| | | FUTURE | | | |
| <i>I shall hear, etc.</i> | | | | <i>I shall be heard, etc.</i> | |
| <i>audĭam</i> | <i>audĭĕmus</i> | <i>audĭar</i> | | <i>audĭĕmur</i> | |
| <i>audĭēs</i> | <i>audĭētis</i> | <i>audĭēris, -re</i> | | <i>audĭĕmini</i> | |
| <i>audĭet</i> | <i>audĭent</i> | <i>audĭĕtur</i> | | <i>audĭentur</i> | |
| | | PERFECT | | | |
| <i>I have heard, etc.</i> | | | | <i>I have been heard, etc.</i> | |
| <i>audĭvi</i> | <i>audĭvĭmus</i> | <i>audĭtus, {</i> | <i>sum</i> | <i>audĭtĭ, {</i> | <i>sumus</i> |
| <i>audĭvistĭ</i> | <i>audĭvistis</i> | <i>-a, -um {</i> | <i>es</i> | <i>-ae, -a {</i> | <i>estis</i> |
| <i>audĭvit</i> | <i>audĭvĕrunt, -re</i> | | <i>est</i> | | <i>sunt</i> |
| | | PAST PERFECT | | | |
| <i>I had heard, etc.</i> | | | | <i>I had been heard, etc.</i> | |
| <i>audĭveram</i> | <i>audĭverāmus</i> | <i>audĭtus, {</i> | <i>eram</i> | <i>audĭtĭ, {</i> | <i>erāmus</i> |
| <i>audĭverās</i> | <i>audĭverātis</i> | <i>-a, -um {</i> | <i>erās</i> | <i>-ae, -a {</i> | <i>erātis</i> |
| <i>audĭverat</i> | <i>audĭverant</i> | | <i>erat</i> | | <i>erant</i> |
| | | FUTURE PERFECT | | | |
| <i>I shall have heard, etc.</i> | | | | <i>I shall have been heard, etc.</i> | |
| <i>audĭverŏ</i> | <i>audĭverĭmus</i> | <i>audĭtus, {</i> | <i>erŏ</i> | <i>audĭtĭ, {</i> | <i>erĭmus</i> |
| <i>audĭveris</i> | <i>audĭveritis</i> | <i>-a, -um {</i> | <i>eris</i> | <i>-ae, -a {</i> | <i>eritis</i> |
| <i>audĭverit</i> | <i>audĭverint</i> | | <i>erit</i> | | <i>erunt</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

| | | | |
|--------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| audiam | audiāmus | audiar | audiāmur |
| audiās | audiātis | audiāris, -re | audiāmini |
| audiat | audiant | audiātur | audiantur |

PAST

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| audirem | audirēmus | audirer | audirēmur |
| audirēs | audirētis | audirēris, -re | audirēmini |
| audiret | audirent | audirētur | audirentur |

PERFECT

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| audiverim | audiverimus | auditus, { | audītī, { |
| audiveris | audiveritis | sim | simus |
| audiverit | audiverint | -a, -um { | sitis |
| | | sis | -ae, -a { |
| | | sit | sint |

PAST PERFECT

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| audivissem | audivissēmus | auditus, { | audītī, { |
| audivissēs | audivissētis | essem | essēmus |
| audivisset | audivissent | -a, -um { | essētis |
| | | essēs | -ae, -a { |
| | | esset | essent |

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| audi, <i>hear thou</i> | audire, <i>be thou heard</i> |
| audite, <i>hear ye</i> | audimini, <i>be ye heard</i> |

FUTURE

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| [auditō, <i>thou shalt hear</i> | auditor, <i>thou shalt be heard</i> |
| auditō, <i>he shall hear</i> | auditor, <i>he shall be heard</i> |
| auditōte, <i>ye shall hear</i> | |
| audiuntō, <i>they shall hear</i> | audiuntor, <i>they shall be heard</i> |

INFINITIVE

| | |
|--|--|
| PRES. audire, <i>to hear</i> | audiri, <i>to be heard</i> |
| PERF. audivisse, <i>to have heard</i> | auditus, -a, -um esse, <i>to have been heard</i> |
| FUT. auditūrus, -a, -um esse, <i>to be about to hear</i> | [auditum iri, <i>to be about to be heard</i>] |

PARTICIPLES

| | |
|---|---|
| PRES. audiēns, -entis, <i>hearing</i> | PRES. ——— |
| FUT. auditūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to hear</i> | GER. audiendus, -a, -um, <i>to be heard</i> |
| PERF. ——— | PERF. auditus, -a, -um, <i>having been heard, heard</i> |

GERUND

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| NOM. ——— |
| GEN. audiendī, <i>of hearing</i> |
| DAT. audiendō, <i>for hearing</i> |
| ACC. audiendum, <i>hearing</i> |
| ABL. audiendō, <i>by hearing</i> |

SUPINE (ACTIVE VOICE)

| |
|---|
| ACC. auditum, <i>to hear</i> |
| ABL. auditū, <i>to hear, in the hearing</i> |

836. THIRD CONJUGATION. VERBS IN *-ĭō*. *CAPĪŌ, I TAKE*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *capiŏ, capere, cēpi, captus*Pres. stem *capē-*; perf. stem *cēp-*; part. stem *capt-*

| ACTIVE | | INDICATIVE | PASSIVE |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | PRESENT | |
| <i>capiŏ</i> | <i>capimus</i> | <i>capior</i> | <i>capimur</i> |
| <i>capis</i> | <i>capitis</i> | <i>caperis, -re</i> | <i>capimini</i> |
| <i>capit</i> | <i>capiunt</i> | <i>capitur</i> | <i>capiuntur</i> |
| | | PAST | |
| <i>capiēbam</i> | <i>capiēbāmus</i> | <i>capiēbar</i> | <i>capiēbāmur</i> |
| <i>capiēbās</i> | <i>capiēbātis</i> | <i>capiēbāris, -re</i> | <i>capiēbāmini</i> |
| <i>capiēbat</i> | <i>capiēbant</i> | <i>capiēbātur</i> | <i>capiēbantur</i> |
| | | FUTURE | |
| <i>capiam</i> | <i>capiemus</i> | <i>capiar</i> | <i>capiemur</i> |
| <i>capies</i> | <i>capietis</i> | <i>capieris, -re</i> | <i>capiemini</i> |
| <i>capiet</i> | <i>capient</i> | <i>capietur</i> | <i>capientur</i> |
| | | PERFECT | |
| <i>cēpi</i> | <i>cēpimus</i> | <i>captus, { sum</i> | <i>capti, { sumus</i> |
| <i>cēpisti</i> | <i>cēpistis</i> | <i>-a, -um { es</i> | <i>-ae, -a { estis</i> |
| <i>cēpit</i> | <i>cēperunt, -re</i> | <i>est</i> | <i>sunt</i> |
| | | PAST PERFECT | |
| <i>cēperam</i> | <i>cēperāmus</i> | <i>captus, { eram</i> | <i>capti, { erāmus</i> |
| <i>cēperās</i> | <i>cēperātis</i> | <i>-a, -um { erās</i> | <i>-ae, -a { erātis</i> |
| <i>cēperat</i> | <i>cēperant</i> | <i>erat</i> | <i>erant</i> |
| | | FUTURE PERFECT | |
| <i>cēperŏ</i> | <i>cēperimus</i> | <i>captus, { erŏ</i> | <i>capti, { erimus</i> |
| <i>cēperis</i> | <i>cēperitis</i> | <i>-a, -um { eris</i> | <i>-ae, -a { eritis</i> |
| <i>cēperit</i> | <i>cēperint</i> | <i>erit</i> | <i>erunt</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

| | | | |
|--------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| capiam | capiāmus | capiar | capiāmur |
| capiās | capiātis | capiāris, -re | capiāmini |
| capiat | capiant | capiātur | capiantur |

PAST

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| caperem | caperēmus | caperer | caperēmur |
| caperēs | caperētis | caperēris, -re | caperēmini |
| caperet | caperent | caperētur | caperentur |

PERFECT

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|---|---|
| cēperim | cēperimus | captus, { -a, -um { sim sis sit | capti, { -ae, -a { simus sitis sint |
| cēperis | cēperitis | | |
| cēperit | cēperint | | |

PAST PERFECT

| | | | |
|----------|------------|---|---|
| cēpissem | cēpissēmus | captus, { -a, -um { essem essēs esset | capti, { -ae, -a { essēmus essētis essent |
| cēpissēs | cēpissētis | | |
| cēpisset | cēpissent | | |

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

| | | | | |
|----------|------|--------|--------|----------|
| 2D PERS. | cape | capite | capere | capimini |
|----------|------|--------|--------|----------|

FUTURE

| | | | | |
|------------|--------|----------|---------|-------------|
| [2D PERS. | capitō | capitōte | capitor | _____] |
| [3D PERS. | capitō | capiuntō | capitor | capiuntor] |

INFINITIVE

| | | |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------|
| PRES. | capere | capī |
| PERF. | cēpisse | captus, -a, -um esse |
| FUT. | captūrus, -a, -um esse | [captum iri] |

PARTICIPLES

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| PRES. | capiēns, -entis | PRES. | _____ |
| FUT. | captūrus, -a, -um | GER. | capiendus, -a, -um |
| PERF. | _____ | PERF. | captus, -a, -um |

GERUND

| | |
|------|-----------|
| NOM. | _____ |
| GEN. | capiendī |
| DAT. | capiendō |
| ACC. | capiendum |
| ABL. | capiendō |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| [SUPINE (ACTIVE VOICE)] | |
| ACC. | captum |
| ABL. | captū |

837.

DEPONENT VERBS

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| PRINCIPAL PARTS | { | I. hortor, hortāri, hortātus sum, <i>urge</i> |
| | | II. vereor, verēri, veritus sum, <i>fear</i> |
| | | III. { sequor, sequi, secūtus sum, <i>follow</i> |
| | | IV. { patior, pati, passus sum (-iō verb), <i>suffer</i> |
| | | IV. partior, partiri, partitus sum, <i>share, divide</i> |

NOTE. In addition to the passive conjugation, deponent verbs use certain forms from the active. These are marked with a star.

INDICATIVE

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| PRES. | hortor | vereor | sequor | patior | partior |
| | hortāris, -re | verēris, -re | sequeris, -re | pateris, -re | partīris, -re |
| | hortātur | verētur | sequitur | patitur | partitur |
| | hortāmur | verēmur | sequimur | patimur | partimur |
| | hortāminī | verēminī | sequiminī | patiminī | partiminī |
| | hortantur | verentur | sequuntur | patiuntur | partiuntur |
| PAST | hortābar | verēbar | sequēbar | patiēbar | partiēbar |
| FUT. | hortābor | verēbor | sequar | patiar | partiar |
| PERF. | hortātus | veritus | secūtus | passus | partitus |
| | sum | sum | sum | sum | sum |
| P. PERF. | hortātus | veritus | secūtus | passus | partitus |
| | eram | eram | eram | eram | eram |
| F. PERF. | hortātus erō | veritus erō | secūtus erō | passus erō | partitus erō |

SUBJUNCTIVE

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| PRES. | horter | verear | sequar | patiar | partiar |
| PAST | hortārer | verērer | sequerer | paterer | partirer |
| PERF. | hortātus sim | veritus sim | secūtus sim | passus sim | partitus sim |
| P. PERF. | hortātus | veritus | secūtus | passus | partitus |
| | essem | essem | essem | essem | essem |

IMPERATIVE

| | | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| PRES. | hortāre | verēre | sequere | patere | partire |
| [FUT.] | hortātor | verētor | sequitor | patitor | partitor] |

INFINITIVE

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| PRES. | hortārī | verērī | sequī | pati | partīrī |
| PERF. | hortātus | veritus | secūtus | passus esse | partītus |
| | esse | esse | esse | | esse |
| FUT. | *hortātūrus | *veritūrus | *secūtūrus | *passūrus | *partitūrus |
| | esse | esse | esse | esse | esse |

PARTICIPLES

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| PRES. | *hortāns | *verēns | *sequēns | *patiēns | *partiēns |
| FUT. | *hortātūrus | *veritūrus | *secūtūrus | *passūrus | *partitūrus |
| PERF. | hortātus | veritus | secūtus | passus | partītus |
| GER. | hortandus | verendus | sequendus | patiendus | partiendus |

GERUND

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| *hortandī | *verendī | *sequendī | *patiendī | *partiendī |
| etc. | etc. | etc. | etc. | etc. |

SUPINE

| | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|---------|------------|
| [*hortātum | *veritum | *secūtum | *passum | *partitum] |
| [*hortātū | *veritū | *secūtū | *passū | *partitū] |

CONJUGATION OF IRREGULAR VERBS

838.

John 1:3 sum, am, be

PRINCIPAL PARTS: sum, esse, fui, futūrus

Pres. stem es-; perf. stem fu-; part. stem fut-

INDICATIVE

PRESENT

sum, *I am*
 es, *thou art*
 est, *he (she, it) is*

sumus, *we are*
 estis, *you are*
 sunt, *they are*

PAST

eram, *I was*
 erās, *thou wast*
 erat, *he was*

erāmus, *we were*
 erātis, *you were*
 erant, *they were*

FUTURE

erō, *I shall be*
eris, *thou wilt be*
erit, *he will be*

erimus, *we shall be*
eritis, *you will be*
erunt, *they will be*

PERFECT

fuī, *I have been, was*
fuisti, *thou hast been, wast*
fuit, *he has been, was*

fuimus, *we have been, were*
fuistis, *you have been, were*
fuērunt } *they have been, were*
fuēre }

PAST PERFECT

fueram, *I had been*
fuerās, *thou hadst been*
fuerat, *he had been*

fuerāmus, *we had been*
fuerātis, *you had been*
fuerant, *they had been*

FUTURE PERFECT

fuerō, *I shall have been*
fueris, *thou wilt have been*
fuerit, *he will have been*

fuerimus, *we shall have been*
fueritis, *you will have been*
fuerint, *they will have been*

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

sim simus
sis sitis
sit sint

PAST

essem essēmus
essēs essētis
esset essent

PERFECT

fuerim fuerimus
fueris fueritis
fuerit fuerint

PAST PERFECT

fuissem fuissēmus
fuissēs fuissētis
fuisset fuissent

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

2D PERS. SING. es, *be thou*
2D PERS. PLUR. este, *be ye*

FUTURE

[2D PERS. SING. estō, *thou shalt be*
3D PERS. SING. estō, *he shall be*
2D PERS. PLUR. estōte, *ye shall be*
3D PERS. PLUR. suntō, *they shall be*]

INFINITIVE

PRES. esse, *to be*
PERF. fuisse, *to have been*
FUT. futūrus, -a, -um esse or fore,
 to be about to be

PARTICIPLE

futūrus, -a, -um, *about to be*

839.

possum, be able, canPRINCIPAL PARTS: **possum, posse, potui, —**

| | INDICATIVE | | SUBJUNCTIVE | |
|----------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| PRES. | possum | pos'sumus | possim | possí'mus |
| | potes | potes'tis | possis | possí'tis |
| | potest | possunt | possit | possint |
| PAST | poteram | poterāmus | possem | possē'mus |
| FUT. | poterō | poterimus | — | — |
| PERF. | potuī | potuimus | potuerim | potuerimus |
| P. PERF. | potueram | potuerāmus | potuissem | potuissēmus |
| F. PERF. | potuerō | potuerimus | — | — |

INFINITIVE

PRES. posse

PERF. potuisse

PARTICIPLE

PRES. potēns, -entis (adjective), *powerful*

840.

PRINCIPAL PARTS { **volō, velle, voluī, —, be willing, will, wish**
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, be unwilling, will not
mālō, mälle, mālui, —, be more willing, prefer

Nōlō and **mālō** are compounds of **volō**. **Nōlō** is for **ne (not) + volō**, and **mālō** for **mā (from magis, more) + volō**.

INDICATIVE

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| PRES. | volō | nōlō | mālō |
| | vis | nōn vis | māvis |
| | vult | nōn vult | māvult |
| | volumus | nōlumus | mālumus |
| | vultis | nōn vultis | māvul'tis |
| | volunt | nōlunt | mālunt |
| PAST | volēbam | nōlēbam | mālēbam |
| FUT. | volam, volēs, etc. | nōlam, nōlēs, etc. | mālam, mālēs, etc. |
| PERF. | voluī | nōluī | mālui |
| P. PERF. | volueram | nōlueram | mālueram |
| F. PERF. | voluerō | nōluerō | māluerō |

SUBJUNCTIVE

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PRES. | velim | nōlim | mālim |
| | velis | nōlis | mālis |
| | velit | nōlit | mālit |
| | velī'mus | nōlī'mus | mālī'mus |
| | velī'tis | nōlī'tis | mālī'tis |
| | velint | nōlint | mālint |
| PAST | vellem | nōllem | māllem |
| PERF. | voluerim | nōluerim | māluerim |
| P. PERF. | voluissem | nōluissem | māluissem |

IMPERATIVE

| | | | | |
|-------|------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| PRES. | ———— | 2D PERS. SING. | nōlī | ———— |
| | | 2D PERS. PLUR. | nōlite | ———— |
| [FUT. | ———— | 2D PERS. SING. | nōlitō, etc. | ————] |

INFINITIVE

| | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| PRES. | velle | nōlle | mālle |
| PERF. | voluisse | nōluisse | māluisse |

PARTICIPLE

| | | |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| PRES. | volēns, -entis | nōlēns, -entis |
|-------|----------------|----------------|

841.

*ferō, bear, carry, endure*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus*Pres. stem *fer-*; perf. stem *tul-*; part. stem *lāt-*

| | ACTIVE | | INDICATIVE | PASSIVE | |
|----------|--------------------|---------|------------|----------------------|----------|
| PRES. | ferō | ferimus | | feror | ferimur |
| | fers | fertis | | ferris, -re | ferimini |
| | ferit | ferunt | | fertur | feruntur |
| PAST | ferēbam | | | ferēbar | |
| FUT. | feram, ferēs, etc. | | | ferar, ferēris, etc. | |
| PERF. | tulī | | | lātus, -a, -um sum | |
| P. PERF. | tuleram | | | lātus, -a, -um eram | |
| F. PERF. | tulerō | | | lātus, -a, -um erō | |

SUBJUNCTIVE

| | | |
|----------|--------------------|----------------------|
| PRES. | feram, ferās, etc. | ferar, ferāris, etc. |
| PAST | ferrem | ferrer |
| PERF. | tulerim | lātus, -a, -um sim |
| P. PERF. | tulissem | lātus, -a, -um essem |

IMPERATIVE

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|
| PRES. 2D PERS. | fer | ferte | ferre | ferimini |
| [FUT. 2D PERS. | fertō | fertōte | fertor | _____] |
| 3D PERS. | fertō | feruntō | fertor | feruntor] |

INFINITIVE

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| PRES. | ferre | ferri |
| PERF. | tulisse | lātus, -a, -um esse |
| FUT. | lāturus, -a, -um esse | [lātum iri] |

PARTICIPLES

| | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------------|
| PRES. | ferēns, -entis | PRES. _____ |
| FUT. | lāturus, -a, -um | GER. ferendus, -a, -um |
| PERF. | _____ | PERF. lātus, -a, -um |

GERUND

| | | | |
|------|---------|------|----------|
| GEN. | ferendī | ACC. | ferendum |
| DAT. | ferendō | ABL. | ferendō |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| [SUPINE (ACTIVE VOICE)] | |
| ACC. | lātum |
| ABL. | lātū |

842.

eō, go

PRINCIPAL PARTS: eō, ire, ii (ivī), itūrus (fut. part.)

Pres. stem I-; perf. stem I- or IV-; part. stem it-

| | INDICATIVE | SUBJUNCTIVE | IMPERATIVE |
|----------|--|-----------------|--|
| PRES. | eō imus is itis it eunt | eam | 2D PERS. I ite |
| PAST | ibam | irem | |
| FUT. | ibō | _____ | [2D PERS. itō itōte 3D PERS. itō euntō] |
| PERF. | ii (ivī) | ierim (iverim) | |
| P. PERF. | ieram (iveram) | issem (ivissem) | |
| F. PERF. | ierō (iverō) | _____ | |

| INFINITIVE | | PARTICIPLES | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| PRES. | ire | PRES. | iēns, euntis (§ 817) |
| PERF. | isse (ivisse) | FUT. | itūrus, -a, -um |
| FUT. | itūrus, -a, -um esse | GER. | eundum |
| GERUND | | [SUPINE] | |
| GEN. | eundī | ACC. | eundum |
| DAT. | eundō | ABL. | eundō |
| | | ACC. | itum |
| | | ABL. | itū |

a. The verb **eō** is used impersonally in the third person singular of the passive: as, **itur, itum est**, etc.

b. In the perfect system the forms with **v** are rare.

843. fiō (passive of **faciō**), *be made, become, happen*

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **fiō, fieri, factus sum**

| | INDICATIVE | SUBJUNCTIVE | IMPERATIVE | |
|------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| PRES. | fiō _____ fis _____ fit fiunt | fiam | 2D PERS. | fī fite |
| PAST | fiēbam | fierem | | |
| FUT. | fiam | _____ | | |
| PERF. | factus, -a, -um sum | factus, -a, -um sim | | |
| P. PERF. | factus, -a, -um eram | factus, -a, -um essem | | |
| F. PERF. | factus, -a, -um erō | _____ | | |
| INFINITIVE | | PARTICIPLES | | |
| PRES. | fieri | PERF. | factus, -a, -um | |
| PERF. | factus, -a, -um esse | GER. | faciendus, -a, -um | |
| [FUT. | factum iri] | | | |

WORD LIST FOR FIRST HALF YEAR

Proper nouns and adjectives are omitted

VERBS

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| abdūcō | discēdō | iubeō | parō | respondeō |
| absum | dō | labōrō | pateō | sedeō |
| agō | dūcō | liberō | persuādeō | servō |
| amō | ēdūcō | locō | perterreō | spectō |
| appellō | ēvocō | mittō | petō | studeō |
| ascendō | expugnō | moneō | portō | sum |
| audiō | faciō | moveō | possum | superō |
| capiō | faveō | mūniō | prōcēdō | suscipiō |
| comparō | fugiō | nārrō | prōdūcō | teneō |
| cōnfirmō | gerō | nāvigō | prohibeō | timeō |
| cōnservō | habeō | noceō | properō | vāstō |
| convocō | habitō | nūntiō | pugnō | veniō |
| crēdō | iaciō | obtineō | putō | vetō |
| cupiō | incipiō | occupō | rapiō | videō |
| dēfendō | indūcō | oppugnō | regō | vincō |
| dicō | interficiō | pācō | remittō | vocō |
| dimittō | inveniō | pāreō | resistō | |

NOUNS

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|----------|--------------|
| ager | arma | cōnsilium | fābula | fossa |
| agricola | auxilium | cōpia | factum | frūmentum |
| amicitia | barbarus | dea | fāma | impedimentum |
| amicus | bellum | deus | filia | imperium |
| animus | captivus | diligentia | filius | iniūria |
| annus | casa | equus | finitimī | inopia |
| aqua | castrum | exemplum | fortūna | īnsula |

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| iūdicium | nāvigium | periculum | puer | terra |
| lēgātus | negōtium | poena | rēgina | vāllum |
| liber | numerus | poēta | rēgnum | via |
| locus | officiū | populus | sapientia | victōria |
| memoria | oppidum | praemium | servus | villa |
| mūrus | ōra | praesidium | silva | vir |
| nātūra | patria | proelium | socius | vita |
| nauta | pecūnia | puella | tēlum | |

PRONOUNS

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|-----|------|------|
| is | ea | id | quī | quid | quis |
|----|----|----|-----|------|------|

ADJECTIVES

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| altus | finitimus | longus | nōtus | sacer |
| amicus | firmus | magnus | novus | suus |
| amplius | grātus | malus | parvus | tardus |
| barbarus | inimicus | medius | pauci | timidus |
| bonus | inīquus | meus | proximus | tuus |
| clārus | integer | miser | pūblicus | vērus |
| crēber | lātus | multus | pulcher | vester |
| ēgregius | liber | noster | reliquus | |

ADVERBS

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| anteā | diū | longē | numquam | saepe |
| celeriter | fortiter | magnopere | nunc | semper |
| certē | iam | minimē | postea | statim |
| cūr | ibi | mox | quam | tum |
| dēnique | ita | nōn | quō | ubi |

CONJUNCTIONS

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------|-----|
| ac <i>or</i> atque | et | nam | nec . . . nec | sed |
| cum | itaque | nec <i>or</i> neque | que | sī |

PREPOSITIONS

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------|----------------|-----|------|-------|
| ā <i>or</i> ab | ante | dē | in | post | sine |
| ad | cum | ē <i>or</i> ex | per | prō | trāns |

WORD LIST FOR SECOND HALF YEAR

VERBS

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| accipiō | conveniō | impediō | pellō | reducō |
| adducō | dēbeō | imperō | perducō | relinquō |
| āmittō | dēiciō | incendō | permaneō | retineō |
| appropinquō | dēligō | incolō | permoveō | rogō |
| audeō | dēmōnstrō | inferō | pertineō | sciō |
| circummūniō | dēpōnō | instruō | pervenio | scribō |
| cognōscō | dēsum | intellegō | pōnō | sentiō |
| cōgō | dicō | intercludō | postulō | sequor |
| committō | doceō | intermittō | praeficiō | spērō |
| commoveō | eō | iūdicō | praemittō | sūmō |
| cōnficiō | excēdō | mālō | praesum | sustineō |
| coniciō | existimō | maneō | premō | temptō |
| cōnscrībō | expellō | negō | prōpōnō | trādūcō |
| cōnsistō | exspectō | nōlō | prōvideō | vereor |
| cōnsulō | ferō | oportet | quaerō | volō |
| contendō | fīō | ostendō | recipiō | vulnerō |
| contineō | hortor | patior | reddō | |

NOUNS

| | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| aciēs | causa | difficultās | frāter | iter |
| adventus | celeritās | dolor | fuga | iūs |
| aestās | cīvis | domus | genus | laus |
| altitūdō | cīvitās | dux | grātia | legiō |
| animal | cohors | eques | hiems | lēx |
| auctōritās | condiciō | equitātus | homō | libertās |
| beneficium | cōnsuētūdō | exercitus | hōra | lingua |
| caedēs | cōnsul | explōrātor | hostis | lūx |
| Caesar | cornū | fidēs | ignis | magnitūdō |
| calcar | corpus | finis | imperātor | manus |
| caput | diēs | flūmen | impetus | mare |

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| māter | nāvis | pater | rēs frūmentāria | spatium |
| mātrimōnium | nēmō | pāx | rēs pūblica | spēs |
| mēns | nihil | pedes | rēx | tempus |
| miles | nōmen | pēs | rūs | timor |
| modus | nox | pōns | salūs | turris |
| mōns | ōrātiō | potestās | senātus | urbs |
| mors | ōrdō | prīnceps | servitūs | virtūs |
| mulier | pars | ratio | signum | vis |
| multitūdō | passus | rēs | soror | vulnus |

PRONOUNS

| | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|---------|-----|
| aliquis | hic | ille | is | quīdam | sui |
| ego | idem | ipse | iste | quisque | tū |

ADJECTIVES

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| ācer | dissimilis | levis | primus | sinister |
| aequus | ducenti | militāris | quārtus | summus |
| brevis | duo | mille | quattuor | tālis |
| celer | duodecim | nōbilis | quinque | tantus |
| centum | duodecim | nōnus | quīntus | tertius |
| certus | equester | novem | satis | trēs |
| commūnis | facilis | octāvus | secundus | ūndecim |
| cupidus | fortis | octō | septem | ūndecimus |
| decem | frūmentārius | omnis | septimus | ūnus |
| decimus | gravis | pār | sex | |
| dexter | idōneus | pedester | sextus | |
| difficilis | imperītus | peritus | similis | |

ADVERBS

| | |
|------------|----------|
| bene | molestē |
| deinde | plūrimum |
| diligenter | prīmō |
| etiam | primum |
| facile | quidem |
| interim | tam |
| maximē | vērō |

CONJUNCTIONS

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| aut | nē |
| aut . . . aut | quam |
| autem | quod |
| enim | tamen |
| et . . . et | ut |

PREPOSITIONS

| |
|---------|
| apud |
| inter |
| propter |

SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

The related English words that are given will often suggest others. Always try to add to them and so increase your English vocabulary. Latin is the key to the mastery of English. If the meaning of any of the related words is unknown to you, consult the English dictionary.

LESSON V, § 63

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| dat | he (she, it) gives, is giving | data, dative |
| est | he (she, it) is | essence, essential |
| fā'bula | story | fable, fabulous |
| nār'rat | he (she, it) tells | narrate, narrative |
| pecū'nia | money | pecuniary |
| sunt | they are | |

LESSON VII, § 81

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| ā, ab, <i>prep. with abl.</i> | from | |
| ad, <i>prep. with acc.</i> | to, <i>expressing motion</i> | |
| a'qua | water | aquarium, aqueduct |
| cum, <i>prep. with abl.</i> | with | |
| in, <i>prep. with acc.</i> | into | |
| in, <i>prep. with abl.</i> | in, on | |
| nau'ta | sailor | nautical |
| per, <i>prep. with acc.</i> | through | |
| ter'ra | earth, land | terrace, terrestrial |

LESSON VIII, § 94

NOTE. Learn the three essential facts about each Latin noun: its nominative, its genitive, and its gender. When reciting the vocabularies, give all three: as, "aqua, aquae, *feminine*, water."

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| bo'na | good, kind | bonus, bounty |
| ca'sa, -ae, <i>f.</i> | hut, cottage | |
| et | and | |
| ha'bitat | he (she, it) lives | habitation, inhabitant |
| par'va | small, little | |
| pul'chra | pretty, beautiful | pulchritude |

LESSON IX, § 100

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|---|---------|-------------------|
| ami'cus, -i, <i>m.</i> | friend | amicable, amiable |
| e'quus, -i, <i>m.</i> | horse | equine |
| Mār'cus, -i, <i>m.</i> | Marcus | Mark |
| quō, <i>interrog. adv. with verbs of motion</i> | whither | |
| ser'vus, -i, <i>m.</i> | slave | servant, serf |
| u'bi, <i>interrog. adv. with verbs of rest</i> | where | |

LESSON X, § 105

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| a'ger, a'grī, <i>m.</i> | field | acre, agrarian |
| labō'rat | he (she, it) toils | labor, laboratory |
| por'tat | he (she, it) carries | porter, portable |
| pu'er, pu'eri, <i>m.</i> | boy | puerile |
| quid, <i>interrog. pron.</i> | what | |
| quis, <i>interrog. pron.</i> | who | |
| vir, vi'rī, <i>m.</i> | man | virile, virtue |

LESSON XI, § 113

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| ar'ma, -ō'rum, <i>n. plur.</i> | arms | armament |
| con'vocat | he (she, it) calls together | convoke, convocation |
| cūr, <i>interrog. adv.</i> | why | |
| nōn, <i>neg. adv.</i> | not | non- in many compounds: as, non-essential, nonsense |
| op'pidum, -i, <i>n.</i> | town | |
| po'pulus, -i, <i>m.</i> | people | population, popular |

LESSON XII, § 118

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| auxi'lium, auxi'li, <i>n.</i> | aid | auxiliary |
| bel'lum, -i, <i>n.</i> | war | belligerent |
| fi'lius, fi'li, <i>m.</i> | son | filial, affiliate |
| frūmen'tum, -i, <i>n.</i> | grain | |
| mag'nus, -a, -um | great, large | magnitude, magnify |
| no'vus, -a, -um | new | novel, novelty |
| pa'rat | he (she, it) prepares | compare, repair |
| so'cius, so'ci, <i>m.</i> | ally, companion | society, associate |

LESSON XIII, § 124

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| fā'ma, -ae, <i>f.</i> | rumor, report, reputation | fame, famous |
| lon'gus, -a, -um | long | longitude, prolong |

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| mul'tus, -a, -um | much, many | multitude, multiply |
| nō'tus, -a, -um | known, well-known, famous | noted, notable |
| sae'pe, <i>adv.</i> | often | |
| tē'lum, -i, <i>n.</i> | weapon, missile, spear | |
| vi'a, -ae, <i>f.</i> | way, road | via (by way of) <i>in</i> <i>time-tables, on guide-</i> <i>boards, etc.</i> |

LESSON XIV, § 131

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--|
| al'tus, -a, -um | high, deep, lofty | altitude, exalt |
| ami'cus, -a, -um | friendly | <i>See the noun</i> amicus, Lesson IX |
| grā'tus, -a, -um | pleasing | grateful |
| inimī'cus, -a, -um | unfriendly, hostile | inimical, enemy |
| in'sula, -ae, <i>f.</i> | island | insulate, peninsula |
| li'ber, li'bera, li'berum | free | liberal, liberate |
| nā'vigat | he (she, it) sails | navigate, navigation |
| pro'ximus, -a, -um | nearest, very near | approximate, proximity |
| sed, <i>conj.</i> | but | |

LESSON XVI, § 151

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Gal'lia, -ae, <i>f.</i> | Gaul (modern France) | |
| Gal'lus, -i, <i>m.</i> | a Gaul | |
| Germā'nus, -i, <i>m.</i> | a German | |
| oc'cupat | he (she, it) seizes | occupy, occupation |
| pug'nat | he (she, it) fights | pugnacious, pugilist |
| sem'per, <i>adv.</i> | ever, always | |
| tum, <i>adv.</i> | then, at that time | |
| victō'ria, -ae, <i>f.</i> | victory | victor |

LESSON XIX, § 172

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| cas'trum, -i, <i>n.</i> | fort; <i>plur.</i> camp | <i>Appears as</i> -cester, -chester, <i>or</i> -caster <i>in names of English</i> <i>towns founded by</i> <i>the Romans:</i> Wor- cester, Winchester, Lancaster, <i>etc.</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| cō'pia, -ae, <i>f.</i> | plenty, abundance; <i>plur.</i> forces | copious |
| crē'ber, -bra, -brum | thick, frequent, crowded | |
| diligen'tia, -ae, <i>f.</i> | industry | diligence |
| Germā'nia, -ae, <i>f.</i> | Germany | |
| mox, <i>adv.</i> | soon, presently | |
| perī'culum, -ī, <i>n.</i> | danger | peril, perilous |
| Rōmā'nus, -a, -um | Roman. <i>As a noun in the masc. or fem., a Roman</i> | |
| LESSON XX, § 181 | | |
| amici'tia, -ae, <i>f.</i> | friendship | amity. <i>See also amīcus,</i> Lesson IX |
| bar'barus, -a, -um | savage, uncivilized. <i>As a noun in the masc. or fem., a savage</i> | barbarous, barbarian |
| Britan'ni, -ōrum, <i>m.</i> | the Britons | |
| Britan'nia, -ae, <i>f.</i> | Britain, England | |
| iam, <i>adv.</i> | already, immediately, presently, now | |
| i'taque, <i>conj.</i> | and so, therefore | |
| sil'va, -ae, <i>f.</i> | forest | silvan, Pennsylvania (Penn's Forest) |
| LESSON XXI, § 185 | | |
| mi'ser, mi'sera, mi'serum | wretched | miserable, miser |
| ō'ra, -ae, <i>f.</i> | shore, coast | |
| prae'mium, prae'mi, <i>n.</i> | prize, reward | premium |
| proe'lium, proe'li, <i>n.</i> | battle | |
| su'perō, -ā're | overcome, conquer | superable, insuperable |
| LESSON XXII, § 195 | | |
| numquam, <i>adv.</i> | never | |
| nunc, <i>adv.</i> | now, the present time | |
| sine, <i>prep. with abl.</i> | without | sinecure |
| LESSON XXIV, § 206 | | |
| cōnsi'lium, cōnsi'li, <i>n.</i> | plan, advice | counsel |
| iniū'ria, -ae, <i>f.</i> | wrong | injury, injustice |

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| nūntiō, -ā're | announce | enunciate, pronunciation |
| servō, -ā're | save | preserve, conserve |
| vīta, -ae, f. | life | vital, vitality |
| LESSON XXV, § 210 | | |
| clārus, -a, -um | clear, bright; famous | Clara |
| finitimī, -ōrum, m. plur. | neighbors | |
| finitimus, -a, -um | adjoining, neighboring | |
| lātus, -a, -um | wide, broad | latitude |
| mūrus, -i, m. | wall | mural |
| patria, -ae, f. | native land | patriot, patriotism |
| LESSON XXVI, § 216 | | |
| dē, prep. with abl. | down from, concerning | |
| dicō, -ere | say, speak | diction, dictionary |
| dūcō, -ere | lead | conduct, aqueduct |
| Italia, -ae, f. | Italy | |
| liber, libri, m. | book | library, librarian |
| pateō, -ē're | lie open, extend, stretch | patent (<i>adj.</i>) |
| regō, -ere | rule | regulate, regal |
| Rōma, -ae, f. | Rome | |
| LESSON XXVII, § 221 | | |
| audiō, -ī're | hear | audible, audience |
| fossa, -ae, f. | ditch | fosse, fossil |
| medius, -a, -um | middle, middle part of | medium, mediocre |
| mūniō, -ī're | fortify | munition, ammunition |
| quī, rel. pron. | who | |
| vāllum, -ī, n. | palisade, wall (<i>of a camp</i>) | |
| veniō, -ī're | come | advent, convention |
| LESSON XXIX, § 233 | | |
| dea, -ae, f. (<i>dat. and abl. plur. deābus</i>) | goddess | deity, deify |
| deus, -ī, m. | god | |
| malus, -a, -um | evil, bad | malice, malicious, malefactor |
| numerus, -ī, m. | number | numerous, numerator |
| poēta, -ae, m. | poet | |
| sapientia, -ae, f. | wisdom | sapient |

LESSON XXX, § 239

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| animus, -i, m. | mind, spirit, heart | animate, unanimous |
| gerō, -ere | wage, carry on, wear | belligerent |
| inducō, -ere | lead in <i>or</i> against | induce, inductive |
| mittō, -ere | send | mission, remit |
| poena, -ae, f. | punishment; poenam dare , suffer punishment, pay a penalty | penalty, penalize, subpoena |

LESSON XXXI, § 244

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| capiō, -ere | take, seize | capture |
| cele'riter, adv. | quickly | celerity, accelerate |
| faciō, -ere | make, do, form; proellum facere , fight a battle | fact, affect, defect, infect, infect, perfect |
| postea, adv. | thereafter, afterwards | |
| vincō, -ere | conquer | vanquish, invincible |

LESSON XXXII, § 254

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| cum, conj. | when | |
| nāvi'gium, nāvi'gi, n. | boat | navigable |
| petō, -ere | seek, ask, beg, make for | petition, compete |
| respondeō, -ē're | reply | respond, responsive |

LESSON XXXIII, § 259

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|
| dēnique, adv. | at last, finally | |
| dīū, adv. | a long time | |
| ēducō, -ere | lead out | educate |
| fortiter, adv. | bravely | fortitude |
| Graecia, -ae, f. | Greece | |
| nec or neque, conj. | and not, nor; nec (neque) ... nec (neque) , neither ... nor | |

LESSON XXXVI, § 275

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| captivus, -i, m. | captive | captivate |
| firmus, -a, -um | strong, trusty, loyal | firm |
| ibi, adv. | there, in that place | |
| praesi'dium, praesi'di, n. | garrison, guard | |

LESSON XXXVIII, § 283

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <i>certē, adv.</i> | certainly, surely | certify |
| <i>memoria, -ae, f.</i> | memory | memorable |
| <i>sedeō, -ē're</i> | sit | sedentary |
| <i>spectō, -ā're</i> | look at | spectacle, spectator |
| <i>tardus, -a, -um</i> | slow, dull, stupid | tardy |

LESSON XL, § 292

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>agō, -ere</i> | drive, lead, do | agitate, act |
| <i>factum, -i, n.</i> | deed, act | fact |
| <i>nam, conj.</i> | for | |
| <i>oppugnō, -ā're</i> | attack, assault | |
| <i>rapiō, -ere</i> | seize | rapture, rapacious |

LESSON XLI, § 297

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>abducō, -ere</i> | lead away | abduct |
| <i>absum, abesse, irreg. verb</i> | be away, be off | absent, absence |
| <i>dimittō, -ere</i> | send away, let go | dismiss |
| <i>discēdō, -ere</i> | depart, go away | |
| <i>liberō, -ā're</i> | set free | liberate |
| <i>locus, -i, m., plur.</i> | place, spot | local, locality |
| <i>loca, -ō'rūm, n.</i> | | |
| <i>longē, adv.</i> | far away, distant | |
| <i>prohibeō, -ē're</i> | hinder, prevent | prohibit |

LESSON XLII, § 306

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| <i>amplus, -a, -um</i> | large, abundant; famous | ample |
| <i>comparō, -ā're</i> | get together, provide | compare |
| <i>cōnfirmō, -ā're</i> | strengthen, encourage | confirm |
| <i>dēfendō, -ere</i> | defend | defensive |
| <i>locō, -ā're</i> | put, set | locate, locative |
| <i>quam, adv.</i> | how | |
| <i>timidus, -a, -um</i> | fearful, cowardly | timid |

LESSON XLIII, § 309

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>annus, -i, m.</i> | year | annual, perennial |
| <i>ēgregius, -a, -um</i> | remarkable, marvelous | egregious, congregate |
| <i>exemplum, -i, n.</i> | example, specimen | exemplary |
| <i>officiū, offici, n.</i> | duty, service | office |
| <i>pācō, -ā're</i> | subdue, pacify | pacific |
| <i>villa, -ae, f.</i> | farm, villa, countryseat | village |

LESSON XLIV, § 320

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| in'teger, in'tegra, in'tegrum | whole, fresh, pure | integer, integrity |
| lĕgātus, -i, <i>m.</i> | ambassador, lieutenant | legate |
| pūblicus, -a, -um | public, official | publicity |
| vĕrus, -a, -um | true, genuine | veracious, verity |

LESSON XLV, § 324

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| ante, <i>prep. with acc.</i> | before | <i>In English compounds,</i> as, anteroom, ante- bellum |
| impe'rium, impe'ri, <i>n.</i> | command, supreme power, realm | empire, imperial |
| inveniō, -ī're | find, come upon | invent |
| minimē, <i>adv.</i> | not at all, least of all | minimum |
| nātūra, -ae, <i>f.</i> | nature | natural |

LESSON XLIX, § 343

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| ascendō, -ere, ascendī, ascēnsus | climb | ascend, ascension, de- scend |
| expug'nō, -ā're, -ā'vi, -ā'tus | take by storm, capture; <i>distinguish from op- pugnō; assault</i> | |
| fu'giō, -ere, fūgi, fugi- tū'rus | flee, run | fugitive, refuge |
| ia'ciō, ia'cere, iēcī, iactus | throw, hurl | inject, eject, <i>and many other compounds</i> |
| magnō'pere, <i>adv.</i> | greatly | |
| perter'reō, -ē're, -ui, -itus | terrify, alarm | terror, terrible |
| sacer, sacra, sacrum | sacred | |
| vāstō, -ā're, -ā'vi, -ā'tus | lay waste | waste, devastate |

LESSON LI, § 359

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| ac (<i>before cons.</i>), atque (<i>before either vowels or cons.</i>), conj. | and, and what is more | |
| anteā, <i>adv.</i> | heretofore, previously, formerly | |

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| ē'vocō, -ā're, -ā'vi, -ā'tus | call out, summon | evoke |
| fortūna, -ae, f. | fortune | |
| ini'quus, -a, -um | uneven, unequal, unfavorable | iniquity |
| post, <i>prep. with acc.</i> | after, behind | postpone, postscript |
| prō, <i>prep. with abl.</i> | for, in behalf of; rarely, in front of | proceed, procure |
| rēgnum, -i, n. | realm, kingdom; sovereignty | interregnum, reign |
| Rhēnus, -i, m. | the Rhine | |
| trāns, <i>prep. with acc.</i> | across | transport, transpose |

LESSON LII, § 363

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| inopia, -ae, f. | want, need, scarcity | |
| interf'ciō, -ere, -fē'ci, -fec'tus | put out of the way, kill | |
| negō'tium, negō'ti, n. | business, affair, matter | negotiate |
| obti'neō, -ē're, * -ui, -ten'tus | possess, keep, gain | obtain |
| prōcē'dō, -ere, -ces'si, -cessū'rus | go forward, advance | proceed |
| prōdū'cō, -ere, -dū'xi, -duc'tus | lead forward | produce |
| susci'piō, -ere, -cē'pi, -cep'tus | undertake, assume | |

LESSON LIII, § 371

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| cu'piō, -ere, -i'vi, -i'tus | wish, desire | cupidity |
| inci'piō, -ere, -cē'pi, -cep'tus | begin | incipient, inceptive |
| iu'beō, -ē're, iussi, iussus | command | |
| possum, posse, po'tui | be able, can | possible, posse, potent |
| vetō, -ā're, -ui, -itus | forbid | veto |

LESSON LIV, § 379

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| appel'lō, -ā're, -ā'vi, -ā'tus | call, name | appellation, appeal |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------|

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| cōnser'vō, -ā're, -ā'vī, -ā'tus | preserve, keep safe | conserve, conservation |
| ita, <i>adv.</i> | thus, so | |
| iūdi'cium, iūdi'ci, <i>n.</i> | judgment, trial | judicial |
| remit'tō, -ere, -mi'si, -mis'sus | send back | remit, remiss, remission |
| si, <i>conj.</i> | if | |
| statim, <i>adv.</i> | at once, instantly | |

LESSON LV, § 391

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| impedimentum, -i, <i>n.</i> | hindrance; <i>plur.</i> baggage | impediment |
| mo'veō, -ē're, mōvī, mōtus | move | |
| pauci, -ae, -a | few, only a few | paucity |
| putō, -ā're, -ā'vī, -ā'tus | think | repute, impute, compute |
| re'liquus, -a, -um | the rest, remaining, remainder of | relic, relinquish, derelict |

LESSON LVII, § 406

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| cōsul, -is, <i>m.</i> | consul | |
| le'giō, -ō'nis, <i>f.</i> | legion | |
| miles, -itis, <i>m.</i> | soldier | military, militia |
| pater, patris, <i>m.</i> | father | paternal |
| pāx, pācis, <i>f.</i> | peace | pacify |
| princeps, -ipis, <i>m.</i> | chief, leader | prince |
| rēx, rēgis, <i>m.</i> | king | regal, regent |

LESSON LVIII, § 409

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| accipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus | receive | accept |
| caput, capitis, <i>n.</i> | head, capital | decapitate, chapter |
| et . . . et, <i>conj.</i> | both . . . and | |
| flūmen, flūminis, <i>n.</i> | river | flume |
| frāter, frātris, <i>m.</i> | brother | fraternal |
| māter, mātris, <i>f.</i> | mother | maternal |
| soror, -ō'ris, <i>f.</i> | sister | sorority |
| tempus, -oris, <i>n.</i> | time | temporal |

LESSON LIX, § 411

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| autem, conj., never stands first | however, but, moreover | |
| dēiciō, -ere, -iē'ci, -iectus (dē + iaciō) | throw down | dejected |
| nōmen, -inis, n. | name | nomenclature, noun |
| pellō, -ere, pe'puli, pulsus | drive, banish | repel, compel |
| pōnō, -ere, posui, positus | place, set, build; castra pōnere, pitch camp | position, positive, propose, expose |
| reddō, -ere, red'didi, red'ditus | give back, return | render |

LESSON LX, § 414

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| caedēs, -is (-ium), f. | slaughter, carnage | -cide <i>in</i> suicide, homicide, etc. |
| cohors, cohortis (-ium), f. | cohort, company (consisting of one tenth of a legion, or about 360 men) | |
| hostis, hostis (-ium), m. | enemy (in war) | hostile |
| mātrimō'nium, -ō'ni, n. | marriage; in mātrimō'nium dūcere, marry | matrimony |
| mul'ier, mul'ieris, f. | woman | |
| signum, -i, n. | sign, signal, standard | signify, design |
| urbs, urbis (-ium), f. | city | urban, suburbs, urbane |

LESSON LXI, § 417

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| animal, animālis (-ium), n. | animal | animate, inanimate |
| calcar, calcāris (-ium), n. | spur | |
| cī'vitās, -ā'tis, f. | state | civic |
| contineō, -ēre, -tinui, -tentus | hold together, bound, restrain, keep | contain, continent |
| e'ques, e'quitis, m. | horseman | equestrian |
| lingua, -ae, f. | language, tongue | linguist |
| mare, -is (-ium), n. | sea | marine |

LESSON LXII, § 420

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|--|--|---|
| committō, -ere, -misi, -missus | join together; intrust; proelium committere , join battle, begin an engagement | commit, commission |
| homō, -inis, <i>m. and f.</i> iter, itineris, <i>n.</i> | human being, man journey, march, route; iter dare , give a right of way; iter facere , march | homicide, human itinerary, itinerant |
| redūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus | lead back | reduce, reduction |
| tamen, <i>conj.</i> | nevertheless | |
| virtūs, virtū'tis, <i>f.</i> | manliness; courage, valor; worth, virtue | virtuous |
| vis, (vis), <i>f.</i> | strength, power, violence | vim, violent |

LESSON LXIII, § 422

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| aequus, -a, -um | even, level, equal; fair, just | equal, equation, equator |
| audeō, -ēre, ausus sum ¹ etiam, <i>adv., standing before the emphatic word</i> | dare even, also | audacity |
| mors, mortis (-ium), <i>f.</i> | death | mortal |
| relinquō, -ere, -liquī, -lictus | leave behind, desert | relinquish |
| salūs, -ū'tis, <i>f.</i> | safety | salutary, salvation, save |

LESSON LXV, § 432

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ācer, ācris, ācre | keen, sharp, eager, courageous | acrid, acrimonious |
| aut, <i>conj.</i> | or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or | |
| celer, celeris, celere | swift | celerity |
| equester, -tris, -tre | of cavalry | equestrian |

¹ Audeō is a semi-deponent verb. These verbs will be explained later.

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| <i>fuga, -ae, f.</i> | flight; in <i>fugam dare</i> , put to flight | fugitive |
| <i>pedester, -tris, -tre</i> | on foot; with <i>cōpia</i> e, infantry | pedestrian |
| LESSON LXVI, § 436 | | |
| <i>certus, -a, -um</i> | sure, certain | ascertain, certify |
| <i>cōgō, -ere, cōg'gī, cōāc- tus</i> | collect; compel, force | |
| <i>commūnis, -e</i> | common | commune, community |
| <i>gravis, -e</i> | heavy; severe; weighty | grave, gravity |
| <i>omnis, -e</i> | all, every | omnibus, omnipotent |
| <i>similis, -e</i> | similar, like | simile, simulate |
| LESSON LXVII, § 439 | | |
| <i>benef'cium, benef'ci, n.</i> | favor, kindness | benefit |
| <i>corpus, -oris, n.</i> | body | corporal, corpse, incor- porate |
| <i>grātia, -ae, f.</i> | favor, thanks; <i>grātiās agere, with dat., thank</i> | gratitude, gratis, ingra- tiate |
| <i>maximē, adv.</i> | most of all, especially | maximum |
| <i>pār</i> | equal | par, peer, parity, pair |
| LESSON LXVIII, § 447 | | |
| <i>brevis, -e</i> | short | brief, brevity |
| <i>difficilis, -e</i> | hard | difficult |
| <i>facilis, -e</i> | easy | facility |
| <i>fortis, -e</i> | brave, courageous, strong | fortitude, fort, fortify |
| <i>ignis, -is (-ium), m.</i> | fire | ignite, ignition |
| LESSON LXIX, § 453 | | |
| <i>dux, ducis, m.</i> | leader, commander | duke |
| <i>inter, prep. with acc.</i> | between, among | interim, intervene |
| <i>levis, -e</i> | light, trivial, fickle | levity |
| <i>nihil, n., indecl.</i> | nothing. <i>An abl. nihilō, from a nom. nihilum, occurs as an abl. of measure of difference</i> | nihilist, annihilate |

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| pēs, pedis, m. | foot | pedal, pedestal, pedestrian |
| spatium, spatī, n. | space, distance | spacious, expatiate |
| LESSON LXX, § 459 | | |
| auctoritās, -ātis, f. | authority | author |
| dissimilis, -e | unlike, dissimilar | dissimulate, dissemble |
| lēx, lēgis, f. | law | legal, legislate |
| liber'tās, -ā'tis, f. | freedom, liberty | liberal |
| servitūs, -ūtis, f. | slavery | servitude |
| LESSON LXXI, § 468 | | |
| addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, | lead to, bring to, influ- | adduce |
| -ductus | ence | |
| cognōscō, -ere, -gnōvī, | learn, find out; <i>in perf.</i> | recognize |
| -gnitus | <i>tenses</i> , know | |
| expectō, -āre, -āvī, | await, expect, wait for | expectation |
| -ātus | | |
| quod, conj. | because | |
| vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, | wound | vulnerable, invulnerable |
| -ātus | | |
| LESSON LXXII, § 473 | | |
| bene, adv., from bonus | well | benediction, benefit |
| deinde, adv. | next, then, thereafter | |
| facile, adv. | easily | facile |
| maneō, -ēre, mānsī, | remain, abide, stay | mansion |
| mānsūrus | | |
| plūrimum, adv. | very much, most; <i>with posse</i> , be most powerful | plural, plurality |
| primō, adv., referring to time | at first, <i>as opposed to</i> afterwards; in the beginning | prime, primary, primeval |
| primum, adv., referring to order | first, in the first place | primitive |
| LESSON LXXIII, § 478 | | |
| adventus, -ūs, m. | arrival | advent |
| Caesar, -aris, m. | Caesar | kaiser, czar |
| celeritās, -ātis, f. | speed, swiftness | celerity |

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|
| cornū, -ūs, <i>n.</i> | horn | cornucopia |
| dexter, -tra, -trum | right | dexterity, dexterous |
| equitātus, -ūs, <i>m.</i> | cavalry | equine |
| exercitus, -ūs, <i>m.</i> | army | exercise |
| impetus, -ūs, <i>m.</i> | attack; impetum facere in, make an attack on | impetus, impetuous |
| sinister, -tra, -trum | left | sinister |

LESSON LXXIV, § 486

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| contendō, -ere, -dī, -tus | hasten; strive, fight | contend, contention |
| domus, -ūs, <i>f.</i> | home; domi , at home | domesticate, domicile |
| nāvis, -is (-ium), <i>f.</i> | ship | navy, naval |
| pedes, -itis, <i>m.</i> | foot soldier; <i>plur.</i> in- fantry | pedestrian |
| rūs, rūris, <i>n.</i> ; <i>plur.</i> <i>only nom. and acc.</i> , rūra | country; rūri , in the country | rural, rustic |

LESSON LXXV, § 494

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| aestās, -ātis, <i>f.</i> | summer | |
| diēs, diēi, <i>m.</i> | day | diary, dial |
| hiems, hiemis, <i>f.</i> | winter | |
| lūx, lūcis, <i>f.</i> | light; prima lūx , day- light | lucid, elucidate |
| nox, noctis (-ium), <i>f.</i> | night | nocturnal, equinox |
| rēs, rei, <i>f.</i> | thing, matter | real, reality |

LESSON LXXVIII, § 514

| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| civis, -is (-ium), <i>m.</i> <i>and f.</i> | citizen | civic, civil |
| commoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus | alarm, excite, move | commotion |
| ego, mei | I; <i>plur.</i> we | egotism |
| imperātor, -ōris, <i>m.</i> | general | emperor |
| sui, <i>gen.</i> | of himself (herself, itself, themselves); in fugam esse dare, flee | suicide |
| timor, -ōris, <i>m.</i> | fear | timorous |
| tū, tui | thou, you | |

LESSON LXXIX, § 519

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus | put down, lay down, lay aside | deponent, deposit |
| idem, eadem, idem | same | identity, identical, identify |
| incolō, -ere, -uī, — | inhabit, <i>trans.</i> ; also <i>intrans.</i> , dwell | |
| ipse, ipsa, ipsum | self, himself, herself, itself; very | |
| manus, -ūs, <i>f.</i> | hand; group, force | manual, manufacture, manuscript |
| pars, partis (-ium), <i>f.</i> | part, share; side, direc- tion | party, particle, partner, partial |
| spēs, spē, <i>f.</i> | hope | |

LESSON LXXX, § 525

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus | owe, ought | debt, debit |
| dēmōstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus | point out, show | demonstrate |
| finis, -is (-ium), <i>m.</i> | end, limit; <i>plur.</i> terri- tory, country | finish, final, finite, in- finite |
| hic, haec, hoc | this; <i>as pers. pron.</i> , he, she, it | |
| ille, illa, illud | that; <i>as pers. pron.</i> , he, she, it | |
| iste, ista, istud | that; <i>as pers. pron.</i> , he, she, it | |
| modus, -i, <i>m.</i> | measure; manner | mode, model, mood |
| mōns, montis (-ium), <i>m.</i> | mountain | mount, amount |

LESSON LXXXI, § 530

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| aliquis, aliquid | someone, something | |
| aliqui, aliqua, aliquod | some | |
| existimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus | think, consider | estimate |
| quidam, quaedam, quiddam (quoddam) | a certain one, a certain | |
| quisque, quidque | each one | |

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|
| quisque, quaeque, quodque | each | |
| retineō, -ēre, -tinui, -tentus | hold back, retain | retention |
| sustineō, -ēre, -tinui, -tentus | hold up, maintain; endure | sustain |

LESSON LXXXIII, § 544

| | | |
|--|--|-----------|
| causa, -ae, f. | cause, reason; quā dē causā , for this reason | because |
| expellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsus | drive out, expel | expulsion |
| permaneō, -ēre, -mānsi, -mānsūrus | last, endure, continue | permanent |

LESSON LXXXIV, § 549

| | | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| aciēs, aciēi, f. | line of battle | |
| cōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus | do completely, finish | |
| instruō, -ere, -strūxi, -strūctus | draw up, arrange | instruct, instructor |
| passus, -ūs, m. | step, pace; mille passūs , a thousand paces, a mile | |
| pōns, pontis (-ium), m. | bridge | pontoon |
| trādūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductus | lead across | traduce |

LESSON LXXXV, § 555

| | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| cupidus, -a, -um | desirous of, eager for, <i>with gen.</i> | cupidity |
| imperitus, -a, -um | unskilled, inexperienced, <i>with gen.</i> | |
| intermittō, -ere, -misi, -missus | leave off, suspend, suffer to elapse, leave vacant | intermittent, intermission |
| laus, laudis, f. | praise | laud, laudatory |
| militāris, -e | military; rēs militāris , art of war | militia, militant |
| peritus, -a, -um | skilled, experienced, <i>with gen.</i> | experience |

LESSON LXXXVI, § 563

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| altitūdō, -inis, <i>f.</i> | height, depth | altitude |
| dolor, -ōris, <i>m.</i> | pain, grief | dolorous, doleful |
| excēdō, -ere, -cessi, -cessurus | go out, depart | exceed, excessive |
| hortor, -āri, hortātus sum, <i>dep. verb</i> | urge, encourage | exhort |
| patior, pati, passus sum, <i>dep. verb</i> | suffer, allow, permit | patient, passion |
| sequor, sequi, secutus sum, <i>dep. verb</i> | follow | sequence, execute |
| vereor, -ēri, veritus sum, <i>dep. verb</i> | fear, respect | reverence |

LESSON LXXXVII, § 571

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| dēligō, -ere, -lēgi, -lēctus | choose, select | |
| explōrātor, -ōris, <i>m.</i> | spy, scout | explorer |
| hōra, -ae, <i>f.</i> | hour | |
| idōneus, -a, -um | suitable, fitting | |
| magnitūdō, -inis, <i>f.</i> | size, greatness | magnitude |
| multitūdō, -inis, <i>f.</i> | crowd, throng, multitude | |
| praemittō, -ere, -misi, -missus | send ahead, send forward | premise |
| scribō, -ere, scripsi, scriptus | write | scribble, scribe, script |
| sūmō, -ere, sūmpsi, sūmptus | take up, assume; supplicium sūmere dē, inflict punishment on | presume, consume |

LESSON LXXXVIII, § 575

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| apud, <i>prep. with acc.</i> | among, in the presence of | |
| doceō, -ēre, -ui, -tus | teach | docile |
| interim, <i>adv.</i> | meanwhile, in the meantime | interim |
| potestās, -ātis, <i>f.</i> | power | potent |
| vērō, <i>adv.</i> | in truth, verily | veracity, verity |

LESSON XC, § 590

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|--|---|---------------|
| āmittō, -ere, -misi, -missus | send away, lose | |
| condiciō, -ōnis, f. | terms, agreement | condition |
| cōnsulō, -ere, -ui, -tus | ask for advice, consult, counsel with, <i>with acc.</i> | consultation |
| quaerō, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitus | seek for, ask, inquire for | question |
| ratio, -ōnis, f. | method, arrangement, plan | rational |
| summus, -a, -um | (<i>superl. of the adj. superus</i> , high) highest, supreme | sum, summit |

LESSON XCI, § 597

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| nēmō, gen. nūllius, dat. nēmini, acc. nēminem, abl. nūllō, m. and f. | no one | |
| perducō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductus | lead through, bring; construct (a wall) | |
| permovē, -ere, -mōvi, -mōtus | move deeply, arouse, influence | |
| pervenio, -ire, -veni, -ventus | arrive, <i>with ad or in and acc.</i> | |
| propter, prep. with acc. | on account of, because of | |
| rēs publica, rei pūblīcae, f. | commonwealth, republic, state | republican |
| vulnus, -eris, n. | wound | vulnerable |

LESSON XCII, § 604

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| frumentārius, -a, -um | of grain; rēs frumentāria , grain supply | |
| imperō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus | command, <i>with dat. and a subjv. clause</i> | imperative, imperious |
| postulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus | demand, require | expostulate |
| prōvideō, -ēre, -vidi, -visus | look out for, foresee | provide |

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|---|--|---|
| rogō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus | ask, request | interrogate |
| temptō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus | try, attempt | temptation |
| LESSON XCIII, § 608 | | |
| appropinquō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus | draw near, approach, <i>with dat.</i> | propinquity |
| cōnscribō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptus | enroll | conscript |
| impediō, -ire, -ivi, -itus | hinder, obstruct | impede |
| intercludō, -ere, -clūsi, -clūsus | cut off, block up | <i>The root word, claudō,</i> close, <i>appears in</i> in- clude, exclude, etc. |
| ōrātiō, -ōnis, <i>f.</i> | speech, oration; <i>ōrātiō-</i> <i>nem habēre</i> , make a speech | oratory |
| quidem, <i>adv., never</i> <i>stands first</i> | indeed, in fact. <i>Nē . . .</i> <i>quidem</i> , not even, <i>the emphatic word</i> <i>standing between</i> | |
| LESSON XCIV, § 613 | | |
| difficultās, -ātis, <i>f.</i> | difficulty | difficult |
| diligenter, <i>adv.</i> | carefully, industriously, attentively | diligently |
| nōbilis, -e | well-known, famous, noble | nobility |
| turris, -is (-ium); <i>abl.</i> <i>turri or turre), f.</i> | tower | turret |
| LESSON XCV, § 620 | | |
| coniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus | hurl | <i>The root word, iaciō,</i> throw, <i>appears in</i> in- inject, object, etc. |
| cōnsistō, -ere, -stiti, -stitus | stand still, take a stand, halt, be at rest | consist, consistent |
| cōnsuētūdō, -inis, <i>f.</i> | custom | |
| mēns, mentis (-ium), <i>f.</i> | mind | mental |
| premō, -ere, pressi, pressus | press hard | compress, express, im- press, oppress |
| tālis, -e | such | |
| tantus, -a, -um | so great | |

LESSON XCVI, § 624

| LATIN WORD | MEANING | RELATED WORDS |
|--|--|----------------------|
| conveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus | come together, assemble | convene, convention |
| dēsum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus | be lacking, be wanting, <i>with dat.</i> | |
| incendō, -ere, -cendi, -cēsus | set on fire, burn | incendiary, incense |
| iūs, iūris, <i>n.</i> ; <i>plur.</i> <i>only nom. and acc.,</i> iūra | law, right | justice, judge |
| praeficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus | set over, place in com- mand, <i>with acc. and</i> <i>dat.</i> | prefect |
| praesum, -esse, -fui, — | be before, be over, be in command, <i>with dat.</i> | present |
| prōponō, -ere, -posui, -positus | set forth, offer | propose, proposition |
| senātus, -ūs, <i>m.</i> | senate | senator |

LESSON XCVIII, § 636

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| circummūniō, -ire, -ivi, -ītus | wall around, fortify all about | |
| enim, <i>conj.</i> , <i>never</i> <i>stands first</i> | for | |
| fidēs, fidei, <i>f.</i> | good faith, protection | fidelity |
| genus, -eris, <i>n.</i> | race, kind | generic, genus |
| oportet, -ēre, oportuit | it is fitting, is necessary; <i>an impers. verb,</i> <i>often used with an</i> <i>inf. and subj. acc.</i> | |
| ōrdō, -inis, <i>m.</i> | rank, class, order | ordinary |
| ostendō, -ere, -dī, -tus | show, display | ostensible, ostentation |
| pertineō, -ēre, -ui, — | reach, extend, pertain | pertinacity |
| recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus | take back; receive; <i>with sē, withdraw</i> | recipient, reception |
| satis, <i>indecl. adj.</i> ; <i>also</i> <i>used as a neut. noun</i> <i>and as an adv.</i> | enough, sufficient; suf- ficiently | satisfy, satisfactory |

DERIVATION NOTEBOOK ¹

TYPE I (WITHOUT DEFINITIONS)

| | |
|---|---|
| locō, locāre, locāvī, locātus, place | locate, location, locative, local, locality, localize, locally, locus, collocate, collocation, dislocate, localization, locomotive, locomotor |
|---|---|

TYPE II (WITH DEFINITIONS)

| | |
|--|--|
| vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus, call | vocation : <i>a calling, occupation</i> vocational : <i>pertaining to a vocation or calling</i> vocal : <i>pertaining to voice</i> evoke : <i>call out</i> convoke : <i>call together</i> vocative : <i>case of calling, case of address</i> revoke : <i>call back, rescind</i> invoke : <i>call upon, ask for</i> vociferous : <i>with large calling power, with loud tones</i> invocation : <i>a calling upon, a prayer</i> |
|--|--|

TYPE III (WITH EXAMPLES OF USE IN ENGLISH)

| | |
|---|---|
| mittō, mittere, misi, missus, send | mission : <i>He was sent on a mission to Europe</i> missionary : <i>He was sent as a missionary to China</i> missive : <i>The letter was a formidable missive</i> missile : <i>Stones were the missiles of early warfare</i> transmit : <i>They will transmit the message to us</i> remission : <i>He preached the remission of sins</i> commit : <i>She was committed to his care</i> submit : <i>They submitted to the inevitable</i> submissive : <i>The slave was not submissive</i> omit : <i>Omit the nonessential</i> |
|---|---|

¹ This is a specimen page based on the Latin syllabus for secondary schools published by the University of the State of New York.

COMMON LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

A.B. or B.A. = Artium Baccalaureus, *Bachelor of Arts*

A.D. = annō Dominī, *in the year of our Lord*

ad lib. = ad libitum, *at pleasure*

a.m. = ante merīdiem, *before noon*

A.M. or M.A. = Artium Magister, *Master of Arts*

A.U.C. = ab urbe conditā, *from the founding of the city, that is, of Rome,*
753 B.C.

cf. = cōfer, *compare*

e.g. = exempli grātiā, *for example*

etc. = et cētera, *and the rest, and so forth*

ib. or ibid. = ibidem, *in the same place*

i.e. = id est, *that is*

I H S = first three letters of the Greek for *Jesus*, but often taken as the abbreviation for the Latin "Iēsus Hominum Salvātor," *Jesus, the Saviour of Men*

I.N.R.I. = Iēsus Nazārēnus, Rēx Iūdæōrum, *Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews*

lb. = libra, *pound*; lbs. = librae, *pounds*

LL.D. = Lēgum Doctor, *Doctor of Laws*

M.D. = Medicīnae Doctor, *Doctor of Medicine*

N.B. = notā bene, *note well, take notice*

no. = numerō (plural nos.), *by number*

Ph.D. = Philosophiae Doctor, *Doctor of Philosophy*

p.m. = post merīdiem, *after noon*

P.S. = post scriptum, *postscript*

Q.E.D. = quod erat dēmōnstrandum, *which was to be demonstrated*

R. = recipe, *take* (placed before a doctor's prescription)

R.I.P. = requiēscat in pāce, *may he (or she) rest in peace*

sc. = scilicet, *namely*

S.P.Q.R. = Senātus Populusque Rōmānus, *the Senate and Roman People*

st. = stet, *let it stand*

s.v. = sub voce, *under the word*

ult. = ultimō, *of last month*

v. or vid. = vidē, *see*

viz. = videlicet, *namely*

vs. = versus, *against*



SERMONETA

Sermoneta is a characteristic hill town of Italy. The picture gives a good idea of Italian scenery. The country is very mountainous, and south of the valley of the Po there are few large plains. Note the great grove of olive trees covering the slopes below Sermoneta. Olives were as important to ancient as they are to modern Italy; but the Romans of Cæsar's time had neither oranges nor lemons

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

ā, ab, prep. with abl., from, by
abdō, -ere, -didi, -ditus, hide; *with*
ae, conceal one's self, hide
addūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductus, lead
 away
absum, abesse, āfui, āfutūrus, irreg.,
 be away, be off, be distant; *with*
ā or ab and abl. (§ 838)
Abūdus, -i, m., Abydus
ac (before consonants), atque (before
either vowels or consonants),
conj., and, and what is more;
 simul atque, as soon as
accidō, -cidere, -cidi, happen
accipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus, receive
accurrō, -ere, accurrī, —, run to,
 run up
ācer, ācris, ācre, keen, sharp; eager,
 courageous
aciēs, aciēs, f., line of battle; **prima**
aciēs, the front line
ācritēr, adv., sharply, fiercely
ad, prep. with acc., to, towards,
 near, by; at, on
adamō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, fall in love
 with
addūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductus, lead to,
 bring to, influence
adeō, -ire, -ii, -ītus, go to
adferō, -ferre, attuli, adlātus, bring,
 carry to (§ 841)
adhūc, adv., until now, as yet, still

aditus, -ūs, m., privilege of admit-
 tance
admiratiō, -ōnis, f., wonder, sur-
 prise; *tibi admiratiōnem movēre,*
 cause you surprise
adsidō, -ere, -ēdi, —, sit by (*es-*
pecially a sick person)
adstō, -āre, astiti or adstiti, —,
 stand by, stand near
adsum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus, be
 present, be at hand, *with dat.*
 (§ 838)
adulēscēns, -entis, m., youth
adveniō, -īre, -vēni, -ventus, come,
 arrive
adventus, -ūs, m., arrival
adversus, -a, -um, ill, unfavorable;
 opposite
aeger, -gra, -grum, sick
aequus, -a, -um, even, level, equal;
 fair, just
aestās, -ātis, f., summer; **initā aes-**
tātē, at the beginning of summer
aetās, -tātis, f., age
Aethiopia, -ae, f., Ethiopia
ager, agri, m., field
agmen, agminis, n., an army (*on the*
march), column; **primum agmen,**
 the van; **novissimum agmen,** the
 rear; **agmen claudere,** bring up
 the rear
agō, -ere, ēgi, āctus, drive, lead; do

agricola, -ae, *m.*, farmer
 agricultūra, -ae, *f.*, agriculture
 āla, -ae, *f.*, wing
 Albāni, -ōrum, *m.*, the Albans
 aliquandō, *adv.*, some day
 aliquis (-quī), -qua, -quid (-quod),
indef. pron., someone, anyone,
 some, any (§ 831)
 alius, alia, aliud (*gen.* -ius, *dat.* -ī),
 other, another (*of several*); alius
 . . . alius, one . . . another; alii
 . . . alii, some . . . others (§ 815)
 Allobrogēs, -um, *m.*, the Allobroges
 Alpēs, -ium, *f.*, the Alps
 altē, *adv.*, high, on high
 alter, -era, -erum (*gen.* -ius, *dat.* -ī),
 the one, the other (*of two*); alter
 . . . alter, the one . . . the other;
 alteri . . . alteri, the one party . . .
 the other party (§ 502)
 altitūdō, -inis, *f.*, height; depth
 altus, -a, -um, high, deep, lofty
 amanter, *adv.*, lovingly, affection-
 ately
 amicitia, -ae, *f.*, friendship
 amicus, -a, -um, friendly, affection-
 ate
 amicus, -i, *m.*, friend
 amittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, send
 away; lose
 amō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, love
 amor, -ōris, *m.*, love
 amplus, -a, -um, large, abundant;
 famous, distinguished; copious
 Amūlius, Amūli, *m.*, Amulius
 Andromeda, -ae, *f.*, Andromeda
 angustē, *adv.*, narrowly, closely
 angustus, -a, -um, narrow
 animal, -alis (-ium), *n.*, animal

animus, -i, *m.*, mind, spirit, heart;
 in animō esse, *with dat.*, intend;
 animum tenēre, hold attention;
in plur. often courage
 annus, -i, *m.*, year
 anser, -eris, *m.*, goose
 ante, *prep. with acc.*, before, in
 front of; *adv.*, before, previously
 antea, *adv.*, heretofore, previously,
 formerly
 antiquus, -a, -um, ancient
 aperīō, -ire, -ui, -pertus, open
 apertus, -a, -um, open
 appellō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, call, name
 Appius, -a, -um, Appian
 appropinquō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, draw
 near, approach, *with dat.*
 apud, *prep. with acc.*, among, in the
 presence of
 aqua, -ae, *f.*, water
 aquilifer, -eri, *m.*, standard-bearer
(of the eagle)
 Aquitāni, -ōrum, *m.*, the Aquitani
 arbor, -oris, *f.*, tree
 arca, -ae, *f.*, chest
 ardeō, -ēre, -ārsi, -ārsurus, be afire,
 glow, burn
 Ariadnē, -ēs, *f.* (*Greek noun*), Ariadne
 Ariōn, -ōnis, *m.*, Arion
 Ariovistus, -i, *m.*, Ariovistus
 arma, -ōrum, *n. plur.*, arms
 armātus, -a, -um, armed; *as a noun*
in the masc. plur., armed men
 armō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, arm
 arō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, plow
 ascendō, -ere, ascendī, ascēnsus,
 climb
 ascribō, -ere, -ipsi, -iptus, enroll
 asper, -era, -erum, rough, wild

Athēnae, -ārum, *f.*, Athens
ātramentum, -ī, *n.*, ink
attingō, -ere, -tigi, -tactus, touch upon, reach
aspiciō, -ere, -ēxi, -ectus, behold, see
auctoritās, -ātis, *f.*, authority
audācia, -ae, *f.*, daring, boldness, presumption
audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, *semi-dep. verb.*, dare
audiō, -ire, -ivi, -itus, hear
auferō, auferre, abstuli, ablatus, remove (§ 841)
aura, -ae, *f.*, air
aureus, -a, -um, golden
aurum, -ī, *n.*, gold
aut, *conj.*, or; **aut . . . aut**, either . . . or
autem, *conj.*, (*never stands first*), however, but, moreover
auxilium, auxilli, *n.*, aid
āvertō, -ere, -ti, -sus, turn away, withdraw

Bacchus, -ī, *m.*, Bacchus
Baculus, -ī, *m.*, Baculus
barbarus, -a, -um, savage, uncivilized; *as a noun in the masc. or fem.*, a savage
Belgae, -ārum, *m.*, the Belgæ
bellō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, wage war
bellum, -ī, *n.*, war; **bellum inferre**, *with dat.*, make war upon
bene, *adv. from bonus*, well
beneficium, benefici, *n.*, favor, kindness
benignē, *adv.*, kindly
benignus, -a, -um, kind
Bibracte, -is, *n.*, Bibracte

bonus, -a, -um, good, kind (§ 820)
brevis, -e, short
brevitās, -ātis, *f.*, shortness; **brevitās temporis**, want of time
breviter, *adv.*, briefly
Britannia, -ae, *f.*, Britain, England
Britanni, -ōrum, *m.*, the Britons
Brūtus, -ī, *m.*, Brutus

Caecilius, -ī, *m.*, Cæcilius
caedēs, -is (*ium*), *f.*, slaughter, carnage
caelum, -ī, *n.*, sky, heaven
Caesar, -is, *m.*, Cæsar
calamitās, -ātis, *f.*, loss, disaster
calcar, -āris (*ium*), *n.*, spur
cālō, -ōnis, *m.*, camp follower
Camillus, -ī, *m.*, Camillus
canō, -ere, cecini, —, sing
capiō, -ere, cēpi, captus, take, seize
Capitōlium, -tōli, *n.*, the Capitolium
capra, -ae, *f.*, goat
captivus, -ī, *m.*, captive
caput, capitis, *n.*, head; capital
careō, -ēre, -ui, -itūrus, go without, be without, *with abl.*
carrus, -ī, *m.*, baggage wagon
cārus, -a, -um, dear
casa, -ae, *f.*, hut, cottage
Cassiopēia, -ae, *f.*, Cassiopeia
castrum, -ī, *n.*, fort; *plur.*, camp; **castra movēre**, break camp; **castra pōnere**, pitch camp
causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason; **quā dē causā**, for this reason; **causam dicere**, plead a case; **causā**, *with preceding genitive*, for the sake of, in order to
celer, celeris, celere, swift

celeritās, -ātis, *f.*, speed, swiftness
 celeriter, *adv.*, quickly
 cēlō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, conceal
 Celtæ, -ārum, *m.*, the Celts
 cēna, -ae, *f.*, dinner
 centum, *indecl. num. adj.*, one hundred
 centuriō, -ōnis, *m.*, centurion
 Cēpheus, -i, *m.*, Cepheus
 Cerēs, -eris, *f.* (*Greek noun*), Ceres
 certāmen, -inis, *n.*, contest
 certē, *adv.*, certainly, surely
 certus, -a, -um, sure, certain; true;
 certiōrem facere, inform; certior fieri, be informed
 cibus, -i, *m.*, food
 Cīcerō, -ōnis, *m.*, Cicero
 Cincinnātus, -i, *m.*, Cincinnatus
 circummūniō, -ire, -ivi, -itus, wall around, fortify all about
 circumsistō, -ere, -steti, —, surround
 circumveniō, -ire, -vēni, -ventus, surround
 cīvis, -is (-ium), *m. and f.*, citizen
 civitās, -ātis, *f.*, state
 clāmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, cry out, shout
 clāmor, -ōris, *m.*, shout, cry
 clārus, -a, -um, clear, bright; famous
 claudō, -ere, -si, -sus, close, end;
 agmen claudere, bring up the rear
 cognōscō, -ere, -gnōvi, -gnitus, find out, learn; *in perf. tenses*, know
 cōgō, -ere, cōgēi, cōactus, collect; compel, force
 cohors, cohortis (-ium), *f.*, cohort, company (*consisting of one tenth of a legion, or about 360 men*)

collis, collis (-ium), *m.*, hill; summus collis, the top of the hill
 colō, -ere, colui, cultus, till; cherish, foster
 commendō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, intrust, commit
 commilitō, -ōnis, *m.*, fellow soldier, comrade
 committō, -ere, -misi, -missus, commit, intrust; proelium committere, join battle
 commoveō, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtus, excite, alarm, move
 communis, -e, common
 commūtatiō, -ōnis, *f.*, change
 comparō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, get together, provide
 comportō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, collect
 cōnātus, -ūs, *m.*, undertaking, attempt
 concidō, -ere, -cidi, —, fall down, fall
 condiciō, -ōnis, *f.*, terms, agreement, condition
 cōnfectus, -a, -um, exhausted
 cōnferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus, bring together, collect (§ 841)
 cōnfertus, -a, -um, dense, closely crowded
 cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, do completely, finish; subdue, overcome, exhaust
 cōnfirmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, encourage, strengthen
 coniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus (*con + iaciō*), hurl
 coniūnx, -iugis, *m. and f.*, husband, wife
 coniūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, conspire, plot

conlocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, place
 cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *dep. verb.*,
 attempt, try
 cōnscribō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptus,
 enroll
 cōnsequor, -sequi, -secūtus sum,
dep. verb., follow, overtake
 cōnservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, preserve,
 keep safe
 cōnsilium, cōnsili, *n.*, plan, advice,
 resource; cōnsilium capere, form
 a plan; cōnsilium omittere, leave
 a plan untried
 cōnsistō, -ere, -stiti, —, stand still,
 take a stand; halt, be at rest
 cōnspectus, -ūs, *m.*, sight
 cōspiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectus, get
 sight of, see
 cōstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, appoint;
 determine, decide; station
 cōnsuetūdō, -inis, *f.*, custom, habit
 cōnsul, -is, *m.*, consul
 cōnsulō, -ere, -uī, -tus, ask for ad-
 vice, consult, counsel with, *with*
acc.
 contendō, -ere, -dī, -tus, hasten;
 strive, fight
 continenter, *adv.*, continuously
 continēō, -ēre, -tinui, -tentus, hold
 together, bound; restrain, keep;
 hem in
 contrā, *prep. with acc.*, against;
 opposite to
 conveniō, -īre, -vēni, -ventus, come
 together, assemble
 convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, call to-
 gether
 coōrior, -īrī, -ortus sum, *dep. verb.*,
 rise

cōpia, -ae, *f.*, plenty, abundance;
plur., forces; cōpiam facere, give
 an opportunity
 cōpiōsus, -a, -um, wealthy, well sup-
 plied
 cornū, -ūs, *n.*, horn; wing (*of an*
army); ā dextrō cornū, on the
 right wing
 corpus, -oris, *n.*, body
 corripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptus, seize
 cotidiānus, -a, -um, daily
 cotidiē, *adv.*, daily, everyday
 crēber, -bra, -brum, thick, frequent,
 crowded
 crēdō, -ere, -didi, -ditus, believe, trust
 cremō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, burn, consume
 creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, make
 crēscō, -ere, crēvi, crētus, increase
 Crēta, -ae, *f.*, Crete
 culpa, -ae, *f.*, fault
 cum, *prep. with abl.*, with
 cum, *conj.*, when, since, although
 cupidus, -a, -um, desirous of, eager
 for, *with gen.*
 cupiō, -ere, -ivi, -ītus, wish, desire
 cūr, *interrog. adv.*, why
 Curiātius, Curiāti, *m.*, Curiatius
 Curius, Curi, *m.*, Curius
 cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, care for, take
 care of; cure
 currus, -ūs, *m.*, chariot
 cursus, -ūs, *m.*, course; march,
 journey
 dē, *prep. with abl.*, down from;
 concerning, about
 dea, -ae, *f. (dat. and abl. plur.*
deābus), goddess
 dēbeō, -ēre, -ui, -ītus, owe, ought

dēbitor, -ōris, *m.*, debtor
 dēbitum, -ī, *n.*, debt
 decem, *indecl. num. adj.*, ten
 December, -bris, -bre, of December
 decimus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, tenth
 dēditō, -ōnis, *f.*, surrender; in dēditōnem accipere, receive in surrender
 dēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, surrender; with sē, surrender one's self
 dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, lead down or from; escort
 dēfendō, -ere, -dī, -fēnsus, defend
 dēfēnsor, -ōris, *m.*, defender
 dēfessus, -a, -um, tired out, weary
 dēficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, fail, be wanting
 dēficiō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus (dē + iaciō), throw down
 deinde, *adv.*, next, then, thereafter
 dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus, choose, select
 delphinus, -ī, *m.*, dolphin
 dēmōnstrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, point out, show
 dēnique, *adv.*, at last, finally
 Dentātus, -ī, *m.*, Dentatus
 dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, put down, lay down, lay aside; memoriā dēpōnere, forget
 dēscendō, -ere, -dī, -scēnsus, climb down, descend
 dēsiderō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, long for
 dēsiliō, -ire, -siluī, -sultus, leap down
 dēsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitūrus, desist from
 dēspērō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, despair of
 dēstringō, -ere, -strinxī, -strictus, draw

dēsūm, -esse, -fui, -futūrus, be lacking, be wanting, with dat. (§ 838)
 dētrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -trāctus, snatch, with acc. and dat.
 dētrimentum, -ī, *n.*, loss; disaster
 deus, -ī, *m.*, god
 dēvorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, devour, consume
 dexter, -tra, -trum, right
 dextra, -ae, *f.*, right hand
 Diāna, -ae, *f.*, Diana
 dicō, -ere, dixī, dictus, say, speak, tell
 dictātor, -ōris, *m.*, dictator
 diēs, -ēī, *m.*, day; in diēs, every day
 differō, -ferre, distuli, dilātus, irreg., be different, differ (§ 841)
 difficilis, -e, hard, difficult (§ 820)
 difficultās, -ātis, *f.*, difficulty
 diiudicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, decide
 diligenter, *adv.*, carefully, industriously, attentively
 diligentia, -ae, *f.*, industry
 dimittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, send away; let go
 discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessūrus, depart from, leave, withdraw, go away
 discipulus, -ī, *m.*, pupil
 discrīmen, -īnis, *n.*, turning point; discrīmen rerum, crisis
 dispōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, station
 dissimilis, -e, unlike, dissimilar (§ 820)
 diū, *adv.* (compared diūtius, diūtissimē), for a long time, long (§ 822)
 diurnus, -a, -um, of the day, daily; nocturnō diurnōque (itinere), by night and day
 diversus, -a, -um, different

dividō, -ere, -visi, -visus, divide
dō, dare, dedi, datus, give
doceō, -ēre, -ui, -tus, teach
dolor, -ōris, m., pain, grief
domus, -ūs, f., house, home; **domī**,
 at home (§ 813)
dōnum, -i, n., gift
dubius, -a, -um, doubtful, uncertain;
sine dubiō, certainly
ducenti, -ae, -a, two hundred
dūcō, -ere, dūxi, ductus, lead
dulcis, -e, sweet
duo, duae, duo, num. adj., two
 (§ 824)
duodecim, indecl. num. adj., twelve
duodecimus, -a, -um, num. adj.,
 twelfth
dux, ducis, m., leader, commander

ē or **ex, prep.** with *abl.*, out of, from,
 off, of
ecce, adv., lo! see! behold! look!
edō, -ere, ēdi, ēsus, eat
Eburōnēs, -um, m. plur., the Ebu-
 rōnes
ēdūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductus, lead out
effugiō, -ere, -fūgi, -fugitūrus, es-
 cape
ego, mei, per. pron., I; *in plur.*, we
ēgredior, -i, -gressus sum, dep. verb.,
 go out, march out; *with nāve*,
 disembark
ēgregius, -a, -um, remarkable, mar-
 velous, distinguished, fine
ēmittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, send
 out, send forth
enim, conj., for, *never stands first*
eō, ire, ii (ivi), itūrus, go (§ 842)
epistula, -ae, f., letter

eques, equitis, m., horseman
equester, -tris, -tre, of cavalry
equitātus, -ūs, m., cavalry
equus, -i, m., horse
ergō, adv., therefore
ēripiō, -ere, -ripiui, -reptus, snatch
 away, rescue
ēruptiō, -ōnis, f., sally
et, conj., and; **et . . . et**, both . . . and
ērumpō, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptus, burst
 out, make a sally
etiam, adv., *standing before the*
emphatic word even, also
Etrūsci, -ōrum, m. plur., the Etrus-
 cans
Eurydicē, -ēs, f. (Greek noun),
 Eurydice
ēvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, call out, sum-
 mon
excēdō, -ere, -cessi, -cessūrus, go
 out, depart
excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, arouse
exemplum, -i, n., example, specimen
exeō, -ire, -ii, -itūrus, go forth (§ 842)
exerceō, -ēre, -ui, -itus, train
exercitus, -ūs, m., army
existimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, think,
 consider
expellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsus, drive
 out, expel
expiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, atone for
explōrātor, -ōris, m., spy, scout
expūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, take by
 storm, capture; *distinguish from*
oppūgnō, assault
expectātus, -a, -um, expected, ap-
 pointed
expectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, await, ex-
 pect, wait for

fābula, -ae, *f.*, story

faciēs, **faciēs**, *f.*, beauty

facile, *adv.*, easily

facilis, -e, easy (§ 820)

faciō, -ere, **fēci**, **factus**, make, do, form, cause; **proelium facere**, fight a battle; **aliquem certiōrem facere**, inform someone; **cōpiam facere**, give an opportunity

factum, -i, *n.*, deed, act

fāma, -ae, *f.*, rumor, report, reputation, fame

famēs, -is (-ium), *f.*, hunger

faveō, -ēre, **fāvi**, **fautūrus**, be favorable to, favor, *with dat.*

Februārius, -a, -um, of February

ferē, *adv.*, nearly, almost, about

ferō, **ferre**, **tulī**, **lātus**, bear, carry; **graviter** or **molestē ferre**, *with acc. and inf.*, be annoyed; **subsidiū ferre**, go to the rescue (§ 841)

fidēs, **fidēi**, *f.*, good faith, protection; **fidēs publica**, the promise given by the state

filia, -ae, *f.* (*dat. and abl. plur. filiabus*), daughter

filius, **fili**, *m.*, son (§ 806.2)

filum, -i, *n.*, string

finis, -is (-ium), *m.*, end, limit; *in the plur.*, territory, country

finitimī, -ōrum, *m. plur.*, neighbors

finitimus, -a, -um, adjoining, neighboring

fiō, **fieri**, **factus sum**, *used as the passive of faciō*, be done, be made, happen; **certior fieri**, be informed (§ 843)

firmus, -a, -um, strong, trusty, loyal

flagrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus, burn, be on fire; glow, be stirred

Flāminius, -a, -um, Flaminian

flūmen, **flūminis**, *n.*, river

fluō, -ere, **fluxi**, **fluxūrus**, flow

fortasse, perhaps, possibly

fortis, -e, brave, courageous, strong

fortiter, *adv.*, bravely

fortūna, -ae, *f.*, fortune, circumstances

fossa, -ae, *f.*, ditch

frāter, **frātris**, *m.*, brother

frūmentārius, -a, -um, of grain; **rēs frūmentāria**, grain supply

frūmentor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *dep. verb.*, gather grain

frūmentum, -i, *n.*, grain

frustrā, *adv.*, in vain

fuga, -ae, *f.*, flight; *in fugam dare*, put to flight; *in fugam sēsē dare*, flee

fugiō, -ere, **fūgi**, **fugitūrus**, flee, run

Galba, -ae, *m.*, Galba

Gallia, -ae, *f.*, Gaul (modern France)

Gallicus, -a, -um, Gallic

Gallus, -i, *m.*, Gaul

Garumna, -ae, *m.*, the Garonne

gaudeō, -ēre, **gāvīsus sum**, *semi-dep. verb.*, rejoice

gaudium, **gaudi**, *n.*, joy, gladness

gemitus, -ūs, *m.*, groan

Genāva, -ae, *f.*, Geneva

generōsus, -a, -um, honorable, noble

gēns, **gentis** (-ium), *f.*, tribe, nation

genus, -eris, *n.*, race, tribe; kind, method

Germānia, -ae, *f.*, Germany

Germānus, -i, *m.*, a German

gerō, -ere, gessi, gestus, wage, carry on, wear, have; bear, wear; *rēs gestae*, exploits

glōria, -ae, f., glory, praise, thirst for glory

Graecia, -ae, f., Greece

Graecus, -a, -um, Greek; **Graecus, -ī, m.**, a Greek

grātia, -ae, f., influence, favor, thanks; **grātiās agere**, *with dat.*, thank

grātus, -a, -um, pleasing

gravis, -e, heavy; severe; weighty, serious

graviter, adv., heavily; **graviter ferre**, bear ill, take ill

habēō, -ēre, -ui, -itus, have

habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, live

hāctenus, adv., thus far

Haedui, -ōrum, m., the Haedui

harēna, -ae, f., sand

Hellēspontus, -ī, m., the Hellespont

Helvetii, -ōrum, m. plur., the Helvetii

hercle, interj., by Hercules, assuredly, indeed

Hērō, -ūs, f. (*Greek noun*), Hero

hērōs, -ōis, m. (*Greek noun*), hero

heu! interj. of grief or pain, oh! ah! alas! followed by the acc. of exclamation

hiberna, -ōrum, m. plur., winter quarters

hic, haec, hoc, demon. adj. and pron., this; as *per. pron.*, he, she, it (§ 828)

hiemō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, pass the winter

hiems, hiemis, f., winter

hodiē, adv., today

homō, -inis, m. and f., human being, man (§ 813)

Horātius, Horāti, m., Horatius

hōra, -ae, f., hour

hortor, -āri, hortātus sum, dep. verb, urge, encourage

hospes, -itis, m., stranger

hostis, hostis (-ium), m., enemy (*in war*)

humerus, -ī, m., shoulder

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus, throw, hurl

iam, adv., already, immediately; presently, soon, now

Iānuārius, -a, -um, of January

ibi, adv., there, in that place

idem, eadem, idem, demon. adj. and pron., same (§ 828)

idōneus, -a, -um, suitable, fitting

ignis, -is (-ium), m., fire

ille, illa, illud, demon. adj. and pron., that; as *per. pron.*, he, she, it (§ 828)

immineō, -ēre, —, —, threaten; be at hand

impedimentum, -ī, n., hindrance; *plur.* baggage; **magnum numerum**

impedimentōrum, a very long baggage train

impediō, -ire, -ivī, -itus, hinder, obstruct, prevent

imperātor, -ōris, m., general

imperitus, -a, -um, unskilled, inexperienced, *with gen.*

imperium, imperi, n., command, supreme power, realm

imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, command, *with dat. and a subj. clause*

- impetus**, -ūs, *m.*, attack; **facere impetum in**, make an attack upon
- improbus**, -a, -um, evil
- imprōvisō**, *adv.*, unexpectedly
- imprōvisus**, -a, -um, unforeseen, unexpected
- in**, *prep. with acc.*, into, against, to; *in*, *prep. with abl.*, in, on; among
- incendō**, -ere, -cendī, -cēnsus, set on fire, burn
- incipiō**, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus, begin
- incitātus**, -a, -um, aroused
- incitō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, hasten, arouse
- incognitus**, -a, -um, unknown
- incolō**, -ere, -uī, —, *trans. with acc.*, inhabit; *also intrans.*, dwell
- incolumis**, -e, unharmed, safe
- incrēdibilis**, -e, incredible, extraordinary
- incūsō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, rebuke, chide
- inducō**, -ere, -dūxi, -ductus, lead in or against
- induō**, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, put on
- industrius**, -a, -um, diligent
- ineō**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itus, enter upon; **initā aestate**, at the beginning of summer (§ 842)
- infelix**, -icis, unfortunate, ill-fated
- inferī**, -ōrum, *m. plur.*, shades, lower world
- inferior**, -ius, inferior (§ 820)
- inferō**, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus; bring in, inflict; **spem inferre**, *with dat.*, inspire hope (§ 841)
- ingēns**, -entis, huge
- ingredior**, **ingredi**, **ingressus sum**, *dep. verb.*, proceed, advance, march; enter
- iniciō**, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus (*in + iaciō*), thrust
- inimicus**, -a, -um, unfriendly, hostile
- iniquus**, -a, -um, uneven, unequal; unfavorable, hostile; steep, dangerous
- iniūria**, -ae, *f.*, wrong, injury; **iniūriās alicui inferre**, inflict injuries on someone
- inopia**, -ae, *f.*, want, need, scarcity
- inquit**, said he, said she; **inquunt**, said they. *Inserted in a direct quotation*
- institūtum**, -ī, *n.*, custom
- instruō**, -ere, -strūxi, -strūctus, draw up, arrange
- insula**, -ae, *f.*, island
- integer**, **integra**, **integrum**, whole, fresh, pure; unharmed
- intellegō**, **intellegere**, **intellēxi**, **intellēctus**, understand
- intentus**, -a, -um, attentive, eager
- inter**, *prep. with acc.*, between, among
- intercēdō**, -ere, -cessī, -cessūrus, come between, intervene
- interclūdō**, -ere, -clūdī, -clūsus, cut off, block up
- interdiū**, *adv.*, during the day, by day
- interficiō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, put out of the way, kill
- interfluō**, -ere, —, —, flow between
- interim**, *adv.*, meanwhile, in the meanwhile
- intermittō**, -ere, -misi, -missus, leave off, discontinue, stop, cease, omit
- interpōnō**, -ere, -posuī, -positus, put between, interpose

- intersum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus**, be between (§ 838)
intrā, prep. with *acc.*, within, in, into
intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, enter
intus, adv., within
inūsītātus, -a, -um, unusual, extraordinary
inveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus, find, come upon
invidia, -ae, f., envy, jealousy
invitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, invite
invitus, -a, -um, against the will; *sē invitō*, against his will
iō, interj. (*expressing joy*), hurra! common in the phrase *iō triumphe*
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, intens. adj. and pron., self, himself, herself, itself; very (§ 827)
is, ea, id, dem. adj. and pron., this, that; he, she, it (§ 828)
iste, ista, istud, dem. adj. and pron., that; he, she, it (§ 828)
ita, adv., thus, so
Italia, -ae, f., Italy
itaque, conj., and so, therefore
iter, itineris, n., journey, march, route; *iter dare*, give a right of way; *iter facere*, march; *iter magnum*, forced march; *itinere prohibēre*, keep from passing; *itinere conversō*, changing their course (§ 813)
iubeō, -ēre, iussi, iussus, command, order, with *acc. and infin.*
iūdicium, iūdici, n., judgment, trial
iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, judge, decide
Iūnō, -ōnis, f., Juno
Iuppiter, Iovis, m., Jupiter
iūs, iūris, n. (*plur. only nom. and acc. iūra*), law, right
iuvenis, -is, young; *as subst.*, *iuvenis, -is (-ium), m. or f.*, youth
labor, -ōris, m., labor, toil
labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, toil; suffer
labyrinthus, -ī, m., labyrinth
laccessō, -ere, -ivī, -itus, attack, assail
lacrima, -ae, f., tear
laetus, -a, -um, glad
lātus, -a, -um, wide, broad
laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, praise
laus, laudis, f., praise
lavō, -ere, -āvī, -ātus or lōtus, wash
Lēander, -dri, m., Leander
lēgātus, -ī, m., ambassador; lieutenant
legiō, -ōnis, f., legion
legō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus, read
lēō, -ōnis, m., lion
Lesbia, -ae, f., Lesbia
levis, -e, light, trivial, fickle
lēx, -lēgis, f., law
libenter, adv., willingly, gladly
liber, librī, m., book
liber, libera, liberum, free
liberi, liberōrum, m. plur., children
liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, set free
libertās, -ātis, f., freedom, liberty
līctor, līctoris, m., lictor
lignus, -a, -um, wooden
ligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, bind
lingua, -ae, f., language, tongue
litterae, -ārum, f. plur., letter
lītus, -oris, n., shore, beach
Livia, -ae, f., Livia
locō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, put, set
locus, -ī, m. (plur. loca, -ōrum, n.), place, spot

longē, *adv.*, far away, distant
longus, -a, -um, long
lucerna, -ae, *f.*, lamp
lūdus, -i, *m.*, elementary school
lupa, -ae, *f.*, wolf
lūx, **lūcis**, *f.*, light; **prima lūx**, day-light
lūxuria, -ae, *f.*, luxury

magis, *adv.* (*in comp. degree*), more (§ 822)

magister, -tri, *m.*, teacher

magnitūdō, -inis, *f.*, size, greatness
magnoperē, *adv.*, greatly (§ 822)

magnus, -a, -um, great, large (§ 820)

maior, **maius** (*gen. -ōris*), *adj.* (*comp.* of **magnus**, compared **magnus**, **maior**, **maximus**), greater, larger (§ 820)

mālō, **mälle**, **mālui**, —, *irreg. verb.*, prefer (§ 840)

malus, -a, -um, evil, bad (§ 820)

manēō, -ēre, **mānsi**, **mānsurus**, remain, abide, stay

Mānlius, **Mānli**, *m.*, Manlius

manus, -ūs, *f.*, hand; group, force;
manūs cōnserere, join in a hand to hand struggle

Mārcus, -i, *m.*, Marcus

mare, -is (-ium), *n.*, sea

Marius, **Marī**, *m.*, Marius

Mārs, **Mārtis**, *m.*, Mars

Mārtius, -a, -um, of March

māter, **mātris**, *f.*, mother

mātrimōnium, -ōni, *n.*, marriage;
in mātrimōnium dūcere, marry;
in mātrimōnium dare, give in marriage

Mātrona, -ae, *m.*, the Marne

mātūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, hasten

maximē, *adv.* (*in superl. degree, compared magnoperē, magis, maximē*), most of all, especially (§ 822)

maximus, -a, -um (*superl. of magnus, compared magnus, maior, maximus*), greatest, extreme (§ 820)

medius, -a, -um, middle, middle part of

melior, -ius (*gen. -ōris*), *adj.* (*comp. of bonus, compared bonus, melior, optimus*), better (§ 820)

melius, *adv.* (*in comp. degree, compared bene, melius, optimē*), better (§ 822)

memorābilis, -e, noteworthy, memorable

memoria, -ae, *f.*, memory; **habēre in memoriā**, remember; **memoriā tenēre**, remember; **memoriam dēponere**, forget

mēns, **mentis** (-ium), *f.*, mind

mēnsa, -ae, *f.*, table

mēnsis, -is (-ium), *m.*, month

Metellus, -i, *m.*, Metellus

meus, -a, -um, *poss. adj. and pron.*, my, mine

Midās, -ae, *m.* (*Greek noun*), Midas

miles, **militis**, *m.*, soldier

militāris, -e, military; **rēs militāris**, art of war; **aetās militāris**, age of military service

militō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, serve as a soldier

mille (*plur. milia, -ium*), *num. adj. and subst.*, thousand (§ 820)

Minerva, -ae, *f.*, Minerva

minimē, *adv.*, not at all, least of all (§ 822)

minimus, -a, -um (*superl. of parvus, compared parvus, minor, minimus*), least, smallest (§ 820)

minor, minus (*gen. -ōris*) (*comp. of parvus, compared parvus, minor, minimus*), smaller, less (§ 820)

Mīnōs, -ōis, *m.* (*Greek noun*), Minos

Mīnōtaurus, -i, *m.*, the Minotaur

miser, misera, miserum, wretched

mittō, -ere, mīsi, missus, send

modus, -i, *m.*, measure; manner

molestē, *adv.*, ill, with trouble;

molestē ferre, bear ill, be vexed

monēō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, advise; warn

mōns, montis (-ium), *m.*, mountain

mōnstrum, -i, *n.*, monster

mōra, -ae, *f.*, delay

moriōr, mori, mortuus sum, *dep.*

verb., die

mors, mortis (-ium), *f.*, death

moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus, move

mox, *adv.*, soon, presently

Mūcius, Mūci, *m.*, Mucius

mulier, mulieris, *f.*, woman

multitūdō, -inis, *f.*, crowd, throng, multitude

multus, -a, -um, much, many; **multā nocte**, late at night (§ 820)

mūniō, -ire, -ivi or -iī, -itus, fortify

mūnitiō, -ōnis, *f.*, fortification

mūrus, -i, *m.*, wall

mūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, change

nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, *dep. verb.*, find, light upon

nam, *conj.*, for

nārrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, tell

nāscor, nāsci, natus sum, *dep. verb.*, be born; rise

nātūra, -ae, *f.*, nature

nauta, -ae, *m.*, sailor

nāvigium, nāvigī, *n.*, boat

nāvigō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, sail

nāvis, -is (-ium), *f.*, ship

nē, *conj. and adv.*, in order that not, lest; not; **nē . . . quidem**, not even

-ne, *interrog. adv.*, *enclitic*

nec or neque, *conj.*, and not, nor;

nec (neque) . . . nec (neque),

neither . . . nor

neglegō, -legere, -lēxi, -lēctus, disregard, neglect

negō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, deny, say not

negōtium, negōti, *n.*, business, affair,

matter; **negōtium dare**, give a

commission, employ

nēmo (*gen. nūllius, dat. nēminī,*

acc. nēminem, abl. nūllō), *m. and*

f., no one

Neptūnus, -i, *m.*, Neptune

Nervii, -iōrum, *m. plur.*, the Nervii

neuter, -tra, -trum (*gen. -ius, dat. -i*),

neither (*of two*) (§ 502)

nihil, *n. indecl.*, nothing. *An abl.*

nihilō, *from a nom. nihilum, occurs*

as an abl. of degree of difference;

nihil posse, have no power

nisi, *conj.*, if not, unless

nōbilis, -e, well known, famous, noble

noceō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, injure, *with*

dat.

noctū, *adv.*, at night, by night

nocturnus, -a, -um, of the night,

nightly, by night

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, *irreg. verb.*,

be unwilling (§ 840)

nōmen, -inis, *n.*, name; **nōmen dare**,

enlist

nōn, *neg. adv.*, not
nōndum, *adv.*, not yet
nōn-ne, *interrog. adv.* (*suggesting an affirmative answer*), not?
nōnus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, ninth
nōs, *per. pron.*, we (*see ego*)
nōscō, -ere, *nōvi*, **nōtus**, come to know; *in perf. tenses*, know
noster, -tra, -trum, *poss. adj. and pron.*, our, ours. *Plur.* **nostrī**, -ōrum, *m.*, our men [*famous*]
nōtus, -a, -um, known, well known,
novem, *indecl. num. adj.*, nine
November, -bris, -bre, of November
novus, -a, -um, new, fresh
nox, **noctis** (-ium), *f.*, night; **primā nocte**, at nightfall; **multā nocte**, late at night
nūllus, -a, -um (*gen. -ius, dat. -ī*), none, no (§ 503)
num, *interrog. adv.*, *suggesting a negative answer; in indirect questions*, whether
numerus, -i, *m.*, number; **numerus impedimentōrum**, quantity of baggage, long baggage train
Numitor, -ōris, *m.*, Numitor
numquam, *adv.*, never
nunc, *adv.*, now, the present time
nūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, announce
nympha, -ae, *f.*, nymph

Ō, *interj.*, O! ah!

obsecrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, I pray, I beseech you; *as exclamation*, in heaven's name
obses, -idis, *m. and f.*, hostage
obtineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus, possess, keep, gain, hold

occāsus, -ūs, *m.*, going down, setting; *sub occāsum sōlis*, just at sunset, just before sunset
occidō, -ere, -cidi, -cisus, kill
occupō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, seize; *in opere occupārī*, be engaged or employed on the works or fortifications
octāvus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, eighth
octō, *indecl. num. adj.*, eight
Octōber, -bris, -bre, of October
Octōdūrus, -i, *m.*, Octodurus
oculus, -i, *m.*, eye
officium, **offici**, *n.*, duty, service
olim, *adv.*, once upon a time, once
omittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, let go by; **cōnsilium omittēre**, leave a plan untried
omniū, *adv.*, in all, altogether; but, just
omnis, -e, all, every
opera, -ae, *f.*, labor, work; **operam dare**, give attention
opiniō, -ōnis, *f.*, supposition, opinion
oportet, -ēre, **oportuit**, it is fitting, is necessary; *an impers. verb, often used with an infin. and subj. acc.*
oppidum, -i, *n.*, town
oppugnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, attack, assault
optimē, *adv.* (*in superl. degree, compared bene, melius, optimē*), best; well done (§ 822)
optimus, -a, -um (*superl. of bonus, compared bonus, melior, optimus*), best, most excellent (§ 820)
optiō, **optiōnis**, *m.*, aide-de-camp
opus, **operis**, *n.*, work; fortifications, works

ōra, -ae, *f.*, shore, coast
 ōrāculum, -ī, *n.*, oracle
 ōrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, speech, oration;
 ōrātiōnem habēre, make a speech
 ōrdō, -īnis, *m.*, rank; class, order
 Orpheus, -ī, *m.*, Orpheus
 ostendō, -ere, -dī, -tus, show, display
 ōstium, ōstī, *n.*, door
 ovis, -is, *f.*, sleep

pācō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, subdue, pacify
 paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost
 pallidus, -a, -um, pale
 pār, pāris, equal
 parcō, -ere, peperci, parsus, spare,
 with dat.

pārēō, -ēre, -uī, —, obey, *with dat.*
 parō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, prepare
 pars, partis (-ium), *f.*, part, share;
 side, direction; ex omnibus parti-
 bus, on all sides
 partior, partiri, partitus sum, *dep.*
 verb., share

parvus, -a, -um (*compared parvus*,
 minor, minimus), small, little (§ 820)
 passus, -ūs, *m.*, step, pace; mille
 passūs, a thousand paces, a mile
 pāstor, -ōris, *m.*, shepherd
 pateō, -ēre, patuī, —, lie open,
 extend, stretch

pater, patris, *m.*, father
 patior, pati, passus sum, *dep. verb.*,
 suffer, allow, permit

patria, -ae, *f.*, native land
 pauci, -a, -i, few, only a few
 paulisper, *adv.*, a little while
 paulō, *adv.*, by a little, little
 paulum, *adv.*, a little, somewhat
 pāx, pācis, *f.*, peace

pectus, -oris, *n.*, heart
 pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, money
 pecus, pecoris, *n.*, cattle
 pedes, -itis, *m.*, foot soldier; peditēs,
 infantry
 pedester, -tris, -tre, on foot; *with*
 cōpiae, infantry
 peior, peius (*gen. -ōris*), *adj.* (*in*
 comp. degree, compared malus,
 peior, pessimus), worse (§ 820)
 pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsus, drive,
 banish; defeat
 per, *prep. with acc.*, through, by
 perditio, -ōnis, *f.*, destruction
 perdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, lead
 through, bring; construct
 pereō, -īre, -ivī or -iī, -itūrus, be
 lost, perish
 perficio, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, finish
 perfringō, -ere, -frēgī, -fractus,
 break through
 periculum, -ī, *n.*, danger
 peritus, -a, -um, skilled, experi-
 enced, *with gen.*
 permaneō, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsūrus,
 last, endure, continue
 permovere, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, move
 deeply, arouse, influence
 peropportunē, *adv.*, most oppor-
 tunely
 perrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus, force
 a way through, break in
 Perseus, -ī, *m.*, Perseus
 perspicio, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus, ob-
 serve, learn, discover
 persuādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsus, per-
 suade, *with dat.*
 perterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, terrify,
 alarm

pertineō, -ēre, -ui, —, reach, extend, pertain
pervenio, -ire, -vēni, -ventus, arrive, *with ad or in and acc.*
pēs, pedis, *m.*, foot
pessimus, -a, -um, *adj. (in superl. degree, compared malus, peior, pessimus)*, worst (§ 820)
petō, -ere, -ivi or -ii, -itus, seek, ask, beg; make for, attack
pictūra, -ae, *f.*, picture
pīlus, -i, *m.*, company of veteran reserves; **primus pilus**, chief centurion of a legion
plānus, -a, -um, flat, level, even
plēnus, -a, -um, full
plūrimum, *adv. (in superl. degree, compared multum, plūs, plūrimum)*, very much, most; *with posse*, be most powerful
plūrimus, -a, -um (*superl. of multus, compared multus, plūs, plūrimus*), most, very many (§ 820)
plūs (*gen. plūris*), *adj. (in comp. degree, compared multus, plūs, plūrimus)*; *sing. n. as subst.*, more; *plur.*, more, many, several (§§ 819, 820)
Plūtō, -ōnis, *m.*, Pluto
poena, -ae, *f.*, punishment; **poenam dare**, suffer punishment, pay a penalty
poēta, -ae, *m.*, poet
pōnō, -ere, posui, positus, place, set, build; **castra pōnere**, pitch camp; **positus**, -a, -um, *past part.*, situated
pōns, pontis (-ium), *m.*, bridge
populus, -i, *m.*, people
porrigō, -ere, -rēxi, -rectus, extend

Porsenna, -ae, *m.*, Porsenna
porta, -ae, *f.*, gate
portō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, carry
possum, posse, potui, —, be able, can; **nihil posse**, have no power (§ 839)
post, *prep. with acc.*, after, behind
postea, *adv.*, thereafter, afterwards, hereafter, after this
postulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, demand, require
potentia, -ae, *f.*, power
potestās, -ātis, *f.*, power
praebē, -ēre, -ui, -itus, offer, present
praecēdō, -ere, -cessi, -cessus, surpass
praeceptum, -i, *n.*, instruction, order
praeda, -ae, *f.*, booty, plunder
praeficiō, -ere, -fēci, -fectus, set over, place in command, *with acc. and dat.*
praemittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, send ahead, send forward
praemium, **praemi**, *n.*, prize, reward
praesertim, *adv.*, especially
praesidium, **praesidi**, *n.*, garrison, guard; **praesidiō civitatī esse**, be a defense to the state
praesum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus, be before, be over, be in command, *with dat.* (§ 838)
praeter, *prep. with acc.*, except
praeterea, *adv.*, furthermore, besides
praetorium, **praetōri**, *n.*, general's tent
premo, -ere, **pressi**, **pressus**, press hard; harass
primō, *adv.*, at first (*as opposed to afterwards*); in the beginning (*referring to time*)

primum, *adv.*, first, in the first place
(referring to order)

primus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in *superl. degree*), first (§ 820)

princeps, -ipis, *m.*, chief, leader

prō, *prep. with abl.*, for, in behalf of; rarely in front of

prōcēdō, -ere, -cessi, -cessurus, go forward, advance

prōcōnsul, -is, *m.*, proconsul, governor (of a province)

prōcōnsulātus, -ūs, *m.*, proconsulship, governorship

prōcurrō, -ere, -curri, -cursurus, run forward, charge

prōdō, -dere, -didi, -ditus, go forth; betray [forward]

prōdūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductus, lead proelium, proeli, *n.*, battle; proelium

facere, engage in battle; proelium committere, join battle

profectiō, -ōnis, *f.*, departure

proficiscor, -i, -fectus sum, *dep. verb.* set out

prohibeō, -ēre, -ui, -itus, hinder, prevent, keep away from

prōiciō, -ere, -ieci, -iectus (prō + iaciō), throw forward; sē prōicere, leap

prope, *prep. with acc.*, near; *adv.*, near; *comp.* propius, *superl.* proximē (§ 822)

properō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, hasten

prōphēta, -ae, *m.*, prophet

prōpōnō, -ere, -posui, -positus, set forth, offer; with vēxillum, hang out, display

propter, *prep. with acc.*, on account of, because of; near, next to, close to

Prōserpina, -ae, *f.*, Proserpina

prōvideō, -ēre, -vidi, -visus, look out for, foresee

prōvincia, -ae, *f.*, province

prōvolō, -āre, -āvi, -āturus, fly forth; rush forth

proximus, -a, -um, *adj.* (in *superl. degree*), nearest, very near, next; last (§ 820)

pūblicus, -a, -um, public, official

puella, -ae, *f.*, girl

puer, **pueri**, *m.*, boy; **ā pueris**, from boyhood

pūgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, fight

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, pretty, beautiful

pulsō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, knock

putō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, think, reckon

Q., abbreviation for **Quintus**

quaerō, -ere, **quaesivi**, **quaesitus**, seek for, ask, inquire for

quam, *adv.*, how; *conj. after a comp.*, than; with a *superl.*, as . . . as possible

quandō, *interrog. adv.*, when?

quārtus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, fourth

quattuor, *indecl. num. adj.*, four

-que, *conj.*, enclitic, and

quia, *conj.*, because

quī, **quae**, **quod**, *rel. pron. and adj.*, who, which, what, that (§ 829)

quicumque, **quaecumque**, **quodcumque**, *adj.*, *pron.*, whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever

quidam, **quiddam**, *indef. pron.*, a certain one (§ 831)

quidam, **quaedam**, **quoddam**, *indef. adj.*, a certain (§ 831)

quidem, *adv.*, indeed, in fact; *never stands first*; **nē . . . quidem**, not even (*the emphatic word standing between*)

quindecim, *indecl. num. adj.*, fifteen

quinque, *indecl. num. adj.*, five

Quintus, *-ī, m.*, Quintus

quintus, *-a, -um, num. adj.*, fifth

quis (*quī*), *quae, quid* (*quod*), *interrog. pron. and adj.*, who? what? which? (§ 830)

quis (*quī*), *qua* (*quae*), *quid* (*quod*), *indef. pron. and adj. used after sī, nisi, nē, num.*, anyone, anything, someone, something, any, some (§ 831)

quisque, quidque, indeq. pron., each one (§ 831)

quisque, quaeque, quodque, indef. adj., each (§ 831)

quō, *interrog. adv. with verbs of motion*, whither

quod, conj., because; that

quō modo, adv., how

quotannis, adv., every year, yearly

rapio, *-ere, -uī, -tus*, seize

rāpulum, *-ī, n.*, young turnip

ratio, *-ōnis, f.*, method, arrangement, plan

recipio, *-ere, -cēpi, -ceptus*, take back, receive; *with sē*, withdraw, retreat, betake one's self

recūsō, *-āre, -āvī, -ātus*, refuse, reject

reddō, *-ere, reddidī, redditus*, give back, return

reducō, *-ere, -dūxī, -ductus*, lead back

referō, *-ferre, -ttulī, -lātus*, bring back, return; **pedem referre**, retreat (§ 841)

rēgina, *-ae, f.*, queen

rēgnum, *-ī, n.*, realm, kingdom; sovereignty

regō, *-ere, rēxī, rēctus*, rule, guide

relanguēscō, *-ere, -langui, —*, be weakened, be relaxed

relinquō, *-ere, -liqui, -lictus*, leave, leave behind, desert

reliquus, *-a, -um*, the rest, remaining, remainder of, the other, other

remittō, *-ere, -misi, -missus*, send back; pardon, forgive

remōtus, *-a, -um*, far away, distant

Remus, *-ī, m.*, Remus

repellō, *-ere, -ppuli, -pulsus*, repulse, repel

repentinus, *-a, -um*, sudden

rēs, rei, f., thing, matter, affair; **rēs frumentāria**, grain supplies; **rēs gestae**, exploits; **rēs militāria**, art of war; **rēs pūblica**, commonwealth, republic, state; **novis rēbus studēre**, be eager for a revolution; **rēs est in periculō**, the situation is critical

resistō, *-ere, -stiti, —*, resist, *with dat.*

respondeō, *-ēre, -spondi, -spōnsus*, reply

retineō, *-ēre, -tinui, -tentus*, hold back, retain

revertō, *-ere, -verti, —*, *or deponent*, revertor, *-ī, -versus sum*, turn back, return

revocō, *-āre, -āvī, -ātus*, call back, recall

rēx, rēgis, m., king

Rhea, -ae, *f.*, Rhea
Rhēnus, -ī, *m.*, the Rhine
Rhodanus, -ī, *m.*, the Rhone
rideō, -ēre, *risi*, *risus*, laugh
ripa, -ae, *f.*, bank
rogō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, ask, request
Rōma, -ae, *f.*, Rome
Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman; *as a noun in the masc. or fem.*, a Roman
Rōmulus, -ī, *m.*, Romulus
rudimentum, -ī, *n.*, beginning, commencement; **prīma castrōrum rudimenta**, first principles of military service
rūrsus, *adv.*, again
rūs, *rūris*, *n.* (*plur. only nom. and acc.*, *rūra*), country; *rūri*, in the country
rūsticus, -a, -um, of the country, rustic

Sabini, -ōrum, *m.*, the Sabines
sacer, *sacra*, *sacrum*, sacred
sacerdōs, -ōtis, *m. and f.*, priest or priestess
saeculum, -ī, *n.*, age; in *saecula*, forever
saepe, *adv.*, often
saevus, -a, -um, fierce, savage, cruel
salūs, -ūtis, *f.*, safety; *salūtem dicere*, send greeting
salvē, *imper.*, hail, greetings
Samnītēs, -ium, *m. plur.*, the Samnites
sānctificō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, hallow
sapientia, -ae, *f.*, wisdom
satis, *indecl. adj.*; *also used as a neut. n. and as an adv.*, enough, sufficient; sufficiently

saxum, -ī, *n.*, rock
Scaevola, -ae, *m.*, Scaevola
sciō, *scire*, *scivi*, *scitus*, know
scribō, -ere, *scripsi*, *scriptus*, write
scūtum, -ī, *n.*, shield
secundus, -a, -um, following, next, second
sed, *conj.*, but
sedeō, -ēre, *sēdi*, *sessurus*, sit; be settled, be established
semper, *adv.*, ever, always
senātus, -ūs, *m.*, senate
sentiō, *sentire*, *sēnsi*, *sēnsus*, feel, perceive
sēparō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, separate
septem, *indecl. num. adj.*, seven
September, -bris, -bre, of September
septimus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, seventh
Sēquana, -ae, *f.*, the Seine
Sēquani, -ōrum, *m.*, the Sequani
sequor, *sequi*, *secutus sum*, *dep. verb*, follow
servātor, -ōris, *m.*, deliverer, preserver, savior
servitūs, *servitūtis*, *f.*, slavery
servō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, save
servus, -ī, *m.*, slave
Sēstus, -ī, *f.*, Sestos
sex, *indecl. num. adj.*, six
Sextus, -ī, *m.*, Sextus
sextus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, sixth
sī, *conj.*, if
sic, *adv.*, thus, in this way, so
Sicilia, -ae, *f.*, Sicily
sicut, just as
signum, -ī, *n.*, sign, signal; standard, ensign
silentium, *silenti*, *n.*, silence

silva, -ae, *f.*, forest
Silvia, -ae, *f.*, Silvia
similis, -e, similar, like (§ 820)
simul, *adv.*, at the same time; **simul**
atque, conj., as soon as
simulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, pretend
sine, *prep. with abl.*, without
singuli, -ae, -a, *distributive num.*
adj., one at a time; **inter singulās**
legiōnēs, between every two legions
sinister, -tra, -trum, left
societās, -ātis, *f.*, partnership, alliance
socius, **soci**, *m.*, ally, companion
sōl, **sōlis**, *m.*, the sun
solidus, -a, -um, solid
sollicitūdō, -inis, *f.*, care, anxiety
solum, *adv.*, only; **nōn solum** . . .
sed etiam, not only . . . but also
sōlus, -a, -um (*gen. -ius, dat. -i*),
 alone (§ 502)
solvō, -ere, **solvī**, **solūtus**, loose;
(of navigation) set sail
somnus, -i, *m.*, sleep
sonitus, -ūs, *m.*, noise, sound
soror, -ōris, *f.*, sister
spatiōsus, -a, -um, broad
spatium, **spati**, *n.*, space, distance,
 interval, time
speciēs, -iēi, *f.*, appearance
spectāculum, -i, *n.*, spectacle, game
spectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, look at
spērō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, hope
spēs, **spei**, *f.*, hope; **spem inferre**,
 inspire hope, *with dat.*
statim, *adv.*, at once, instantly, im-
 mediately
statiō, -ōnis, *f.*, a post, a picket; **in**
statiōne, on guard
stō, -āre, **stetī**, **statūrus**, stand

studeō, -ēre, -ui, —, be eager;
 study, *with dat.*; **novis rēbus**
studēre, to be eager for a revolution
stultus, -a, -um, foolish
sub, *prep. with acc. and abl.*, under
 beneath, underneath
subitō, *adv.*, suddenly
subsellium, -selli, *n.*, bench
subsidiū, -sidi, *n.*, assistance, re-
 enforcement; **subsidiū ferre**, go
 to the rescue
succēdō, -cēdere, -cessi, -cessūrus,
 come up, advance
sui, *gen.*, of (himself, herself, itself,
 themselves); **in fugam sēsē dare**,
 flee; **inter sē**, to each other *or*
 from each other
sum, esse, fui, futūrus, be, am (§ 838)
summus, -a, -um (*superl. of superus*,
compared superus, superior, su-
 prēmus *or* summus), highest,
 supreme, greatest, most violent;
summus mōns, the top of the
 mountain; **summus collis**, the top
 of the hill (§ 820)
sūmō, -ere, **sūmpsi**, **sūmptus**, take
 up, assume; **sūmere supplicium**
dē, inflict punishment on
superbia, -ae, *f.*, pride
superior, -ius (*gen. -ōris*), *comp. of*
superus (§ 820)
superō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, overcome,
 conquer; surpass; go over, ascend
superus, -a, -um, higher, upper
 (§ 820)
supplicium, **supplici**, *n.*, punish-
 ment, torture; **supplicium sūmere**
dē, inflict punishment on; **suppli-**
cium dare, suffer punishment

surgō, -ere, surrēxi, surrēctus, rise, get up

suscipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus, undertake, assume

suscitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, arouse, awaken

sustineō, -ēre, -tinui, -tentus, hold up, maintain; endure, withstand; **sē sustinēre**, stand up

suus, -a, -um, reflex. poss. adj. and pron., his, her, hers, its, their, theirs

tabella, -ae, f., writing tablet

tabernāculum, -i, n., tent

tabula, -ae, f., map

taceō, -ēre, -cui, -citus, be silent

tālis, -e, such

tam, adv., so, such

tamen, conj., nevertheless

tandem, adv., pray, pray now, now

tangō, -ere, tetigi, tāctus, touch

tantum, adv., only

tantus, -a, -um, so great

tardō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, check

tardus, -a, -um, slow, dull, stupid; backward, reluctant

tēlum, -i, n., weapon, missile, spear

tempestās, -ātis, f., storm; weather

templum, -i, n., temple

temptō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, try, attempt

tempus, -oris, n., time, season; in **reliquum tempus**, for the future

teneō, -ēre, tenui, —, hold, keep, retain; **vestigia tenēre**, keep footing

tentatiō, -ōnis, f., temptation, trial

tergum, -i, n., back

terra, -ae, f., earth, land

terribilis, -e, dreadful, terrible

terreō, -ēre, -ui, -itus, frighten, terrify

tertius, -a, -um, num. adj., third

Thēseus, -i, m., Theseus

Tiberis, -eris, m., the Tiber

timeō, -ēre, -ui, —, fear

timidus, -a, -um, fearful, cowardly

timor, -ōris, m., fear

toga, -ae, f., toga

tolerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, bear, endure

tot, indecl. adj., so many

tōtus, -a, -um (gen. -ius, dat. -i), all, whole, entire (§ 502)

trādō, -ere, -didi, -ditus, give over, surrender; pass along

trādūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductus, lead across

trānō, -āre, -āvi, —, swim across

trāns, prep. with acc., across

trānseō, -ire, -ii, -itus, go across, cross

trānsgridior, -gredi, -gressus sum, dep. verb., cross

trēs, tria, num. adj., three (§ 820)

tribūnus, -i, m., tribune

trigeminus, -a, -um, triplet

tū, tuī, per. pron., thou, you

tuba, -ae, f., trumpet

tum, adv., then, at that time

tunicātus, -a, -um, dressed in a tunic

turbidus, -a, -um, stormy

turris, -is (-ium; abl. turri or turre), f., tower

tuus, -a, -um, poss. adj. and pron., your, yours

ubi, interrog. adv. with verbs of rest, where (§ 502)

ūllus, -a, -um (gen. -ius, dat. -i), any

umquam, adv., ever

unde, adv., whence

ūndecim, indecl. num. adj., eleven

undecimus, -a, -um, num. adj.,
eleventh

undique, adv., on all sides

universus, -a, -um, all together, all

unus, -a, -um (gen. ius, dat. -ī),
num. adj., one; alone (§ 815)

urbs, urbis (-ium), f., city [hard

urgeo, -ēre, ursi, —, press, press

usque, adv., even, even till

ut, conj. with subjv., that, in order
that, so that, to; *with indic.,* as

uter, utra, utrum (gen. -ius, dat. -ī),
which? (*of two*) (§ 502)

utrimque, adv., on both sides, from
each side

vadum, -i, n., shallow place, ford

vagor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. verb.,
roam, wander

valē, imper., good-by

valeō, -ēre, -ui, -itūrus, be well, be in
health, be powerful

valētūdō, -inis, f., state of health,
health [camp]

vallum, -i, n., rampart, wall (of a

vastō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, lay waste,
devastate, destroy

vātēs, -is (-ium), m. and f., bard,
inspired singer [much]

vehementer, adv., strongly, very

vehō, -ere, vexi, vectus, carry

venia, -ae, f., favor

veniō, -ire, vēni, ventus, come

Venus, -eris, f., Venus

verbum, -i, n., word

vereor, -ēri, veritus sum, dep. verb.,
fear, respect

vērō, adv., in truth, verily, but

vertō, -ere, verti, versus, turn

vērus, -a, -um, true, genuine; vērum
dicere, tell the truth

vesper, -eri, m., evening

vester, -tra, -trum, poss. adj. and
pron., your, yours

vestigium, vestigi, n., step; vestigia
tenēre, keep footing

vetō, -āre, -ui, -itus, forbid

vēxillum, -i, n., flag

via, -ae, f., way, road

victōria, -ae, f., victory

videō, -ēre, vidi, visus, see

vigilia, -ae, f., watching; watch (of
the night)

viginti, indecl. num. adj., twenty

villa, -ae, farm, villa, country seat,
farmhouse

vincō, -ere, vici, victus, conquer

vinculum, -i, n., rope, cord, fetter

vindicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, claim

vinum, -i, n., wine

vir, viri, m., man

virga, -ae, f., rod

virgō, -inis, f., maiden

virtūs, virtūtis, f., manliness; cour-
age, valor; worth, virtue (§ 813)

vis, (vis), f., strength, power, violence

vita, -ae, f., life

vix, adv., with difficulty, scarcely

vocō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, call

volō, velle, volui, —, irreg. verb.,
wish (§ 840)

volūmen, -inis, n., roll

voluntās, -ātis, f., will

vōx, vōcis, f., voice; word; magna

vōx, a loud voice

vulnerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, wound

vulnus, -eris, n., wound

vultus, -ūs, m., looks, expression; face

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

a, an, *commonly not translated*
abandon, relinquō, 3
able (be), possum, posse, potuī, —
 (§ 839)
about, *prep.*, dē, *with abl.*
about to, *expressed by fut. act. part.*
absent (be), absum, -esse, āfuī, āfutūrus (§ 838)
abundance, cōpia, -ae, *f.*
abundant, amplus, -a, -um
accept, accipiō, 3
according to, *expressed by abl.*
across, trāns, *with acc.*
advance, prōcēdō, 3
advise, moneō, 2
after, *prep.*, post, *with acc.*
after, *conj.*, postquam; *often expressed by past part.*
afterwards, postea
against, in, *with acc.*
aid, auxilium, auxili'li, *n.*
alarm, commoveō, 2
alarmed, commōtus, -a, -um
all, omnis, -e; tōtus, -a, -um (§ 502)
ally, socius, soci, *m.*
alone, ūnus, -a, -um; sōlus, -a, -um (§ 502)
already, iam
always, semper
ambassador, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*
among, apud, *with acc.*
ample, amplus, -a, -um
and, et, atque (ac), -que

and so, itaque
Andromeda, Andromeda, -ae, *f.*
animal, animal, -ālis, *n.*
announce, nūntiō, 1
annoy, molestē ferō
another, alius, -a, -ud (§ 502)
any, ūllus, -a, -um (§ 502)
approach, appropinquō, 1, *with dat.*
approach, *n.*, adventus, -ūs, *m.*
are, *used as auxiliary, not translated; as copula*, sum (§ 838)
are of, sum, *with pred. gen.* (*cf. belong to*)
arms, arma, -ōrum, *n. plur.*
army, exercitus, -ūs, *m.*
arrival, adventus, -ūs, *m.*
arrive, perveniō, 4
art of war, rēs militāris
ask, petō, 3; quaerō, 3; rogō, 1
assault, oppugnō, 1
assemble, conveniō, 4
assistance, auxilium, auxili'li, *n.*
at, in, *with acc. or abl.*; *with names of towns, locative case or abl. without a preposition* (§ 484); *time when or within which, abl.*
at once, statim
Athens, Athēnae, -ārum, *f.*
attack, *v.*, oppugnō, 1
attack, *n.*, impetus, -ūs, *m.*; **make an attack upon**, impetum faciō in, *with acc.*

attempt, temptō, 1

attentively, diligenter

authority, auctoritās, -ātis, *f.*

away (be), absum, -esse, āfui, āfutūrus (§ 838)

bad, malus, -a, -um (§ 456)

baggage, impedimenta, -ōrum, *n. plur.*

barbarians, barbarī, -ōrum, *m. plur.*

battle, proelium, proeli, *n.*

be, sum, esse, fui, futūrus (§ 838)

be absent, **be far**, absum, -esse, āfui, āfutūrus (§ 838)

be afraid, timeō, 2; vereor, 2

be away, absum, -esse, āfui, āfutūrus (§ 838)

be in command of, praesum, -essē, -fui, -futūrus, *with dat.* (§ 623)

be informed, certior fiō (§ 843)

be off, **be distant**, absum, -esse, āfui, āfutūrus (§ 838)

bear, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus (§ 841)

beautiful, pulcher, -chra, -chrum

because, quod, *conj.*; **because** (of), *abl. of cause or propter with acc.*

become, fiō, fierī, factus sum (§ 843)

been, *expressed in verb form*

before, heretofore, *adv.*, antea

before, *prep.*, ante, *with acc.*

beg, **beg for**, petō, 3

begin, incipiō, 3

believe, crēdō, 3, *with dat.* (§ 224)

belong to, *see are of*

benefit, beneficium, benefici, *n.*

best, optimus, *superl. of bonus*

better, melior, *comp. of bonus*

between, inter, *with acc.*

boat, nāvigium, nāvi'gī, *n.*; nāvis, -is, *f.*

body, corpus, -oris, *n.*

book, liber, librī, *m.*

both . . . and, et . . . et

bound, contineō, 2

boy, puer, -erī, *m.*

brave, fortis, -e

bravely, fortiter

bridge, pōns, pontis, *m.*

bring, **bring to**, adducō, 3

bring upon, inferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, *with acc. and dat.* (§ 841)

Britain, Britannia, -ae, *f.*

Britons, Britannī, -ōrum, *m.*

brother, frāter, -tris, *m.*

Brutus, Brūtus, -ī, *m.*

build, pōnō, 3; faciō, 3

burn, incendō, 3

business, negōtium, negō'tī, *n.*

but, **however**, autem, sed

by, ā, ab, *with abl.*; *denoting means, abl. alone; sometimes implied in a participle*

Cæsar, Caesar, -aris, *m.*

call, vocō, 1; appellō, 1

call out, ēvocō, 1

call together, convocō, 1

camp, castra, -ōrum, *n. plur.*

can, **could**, possum, posse, potuī, — (§ 839)

capital, caput, capitis, *n.*

Capitolium, Capitōlium, Capitō'li, *n.*

captive, captivus, -ī, *m.*

capture, capiō, 3; occupō, 1

carry, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus (§ 841); portō, 1

carry on, gerō, 3

cause, *v.*, expressed by *faciō* followed by *ut* and *subjv. clause of result*

cause, *n.*, *causa*, -ae, *f.*

cavalry, *equitātus*, -ūs, *m.*; (of) *cavalry*, *equester*, -tris, -tre

certain (a), *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quoddam* (*quiddam*) (§ 831)

certain, *sure*, *certus*, -a, -um

certainly, *certē*

chief, *princeps*, -ipis, *m.*

children, *liberī*, -ōrum, *m. plur.*

choose, *dēligō*, 3

choose, *elect*, *creō*, 1

citizen, *cīvis*, -is, *m. and f.* (§ 412. a)

city, *urbs*, *urbis*, *f.*

claim attention, *animum teneō*

climb, *ascendō*, 3

cohort, *cohors*, -rtis, *f.*

collect, *cōgō*, 3

come, *veniō*, 4

command, *imperō*, 1, *with dat.* (§ 224); *iubeō*, 2; *praesum*, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, *with dat.* (§ 623)

commander, *dux*, *ducis*, *m.*; *imperātor*, -ōris, *m.*

common, *commūnis*, -e

commonwealth, *rēs pūblica*, *reī pūblicae*

compel, *cōgō*, 3

concerning, *dē*, *with abl.*

condition, *condiciō*, -ōnis, *f.*

conquer, *superō*, 1; *vincō*, 3

consider, *existimō*, 1

construct (a ditch), *perducō*, 3; *dūcō*, 3

consul, *cōsul*, *cōsulis*, *m.*

consult, *cōsulō*, 3

Cornelius, *Cornēlius*, *Cornē'li*, *m.*

cottage, *casa*, -ae, *f.*

could, *see can*

country, as distinguished from the city, *rūs*, *rūris*, *n.*; as territory, *fīnēs*, -ium, *m. plur.*

country, fatherland, *patria*, -ae, *f.*

country house, farm, villa, -ae, *f.*

courage, *virtūs*, -ūtis, *f.*

courageous, *fortis*, -e

cowardly, *timidus*, -a, -um

Crete, *Crēta*, -ae, *f.*

cross, *trānsēō*, -īre, -īvī (-īī), -itus, 4 (§ 842)

crowd, *multitūdō*, -inis, *f.*

crowded, *crēber*, -bra, -brum

custom, *cōnsuetūdō*, -inis, *f.*

cut off, *intercludō*, 3

danger, *perīculum*, -ī, *n.*

dare, *audeō*, *audēre*, *ausus sum*

daughter, *filia*, -ae, *f.* (§ 70. a)

day, *diēs*, -ēī, *m.*

daybreak, *daylight*, *prīma lūx*

death, *mors*, *mortis*, *f.*

deed, *rēs*, *reī*, *f.*; *factum*, -ī, *n.*

deep, *altus*, -a, -um

defend, *dēfendō*, 3

defense, *praesidium*, *praesi'di*, *n.*

demand, *postulō*, 1

Dentatus, *Dentātus*, -ī, *m.*

deny, *negō*, 1

depart, *depart from*, *discēdō*, 3;

exeō, -īre, -īvī (-īī), -itūrus (§ 842); *excēdō*, 3

desert, *relinquō*, 3

desire, *cupiō*, 3

desirous of, *cupidus*, -a, -um, *with gen.* (§ 554)

different, *dissimilis*, -e

difficult, difficilis, -e (§ 457)
difficulty, difficultās, -ātis, *f.*
diligence, diligentia, -ae, *f.*
diligently, diligenter
display, ostendō, 3
distance, spatium, spatī, *n.*
distant (be), absum, -esse, āfuī, āfū-
 tūrus (§ 838)
ditch, fossa, -ae, *f.*
do, agō, 3; faciō, 3; *when used as*
auxiliary, not translated
do completely, cōficiō, 3
do harm to, noceō, 2, *with dat.*
 (§ 224)
down from, dē, *with abl.*
draw up, instruō, 3
drive, agō, 3
drive out, pellō, 3; expellō, 3
due the state, pūblicus, -a, -um
dull, slow, tardus, -a, -um
duty, officium, offīcī, *n.*
 dwell, habitō, 1; incolō, 3

each, quisque, quaeque, quidque
 (quodque) (§ 831)
each other, inter *with acc. of a*
reflex. pron.
eager, ācer, ācris, ācre
eager (be) for, studeō, 2, *with dat.*
 (§ 224)
easily, facile
easy, facilis, -e
either . . . or, aut . . . aut
elapse (suffer to or let), intermittō, 3
encourage, cōfirmō, 1
enemy, hostis, -is, *m. and f.*; inimī-
 cus, -ī, *m.*
enough, satis, *indecl.*
enroll, cōscribō, 3

entire, tōtus, -a, -um (§ 502)
equal, aequus, -a, -um
even, etiam; **not even**, nē . . . qui-
 dem
evil, malus, -a, -um (§ 456)
example, exemplum, -ī, *n.*
expect, exspectō, 1
expose, committō, 3
extend, pateō, 2; pertineō, 2

fact, rēs, rei, *f.*
faith, fidēs, fideī, *f.*
fame, fāma, -ae, *f.*
famous, clārus, -a, -um
far, far away, far distant, longē
farm, villa, -ae, *f.*
farmer, agricola, -ae, *m.*
farther, *adj.*, ulterior, -ius; *adv.*,
 longius
father, pater, patris, *m.*
fatherland, patria, -ae, *f.*
favor, faveō, 2, *with dat.* (§ 224)
favor, gratia, -ae, *f.*
favorable, idōneus, -a, -um
fear, timor, -ōris, *m.*
fear, be afraid, timeō, 2; vereor, 2
few, pauci, -ae, -a
field, ager, agrī, *m.*
fifth, quīntus, -a, -um
fight, contendō, 3; pugnō, 1; **fight**
 a battle, proelium facio
finally, dēnique
find, invenio, 4
finish, cōficiō, 3
fire, ignis, -is, *m.* (§ 412. a)
first, *adj.*, prīmus, -a, -um
first, *adv.*, *referring to order*, prī-
 mum; *referring to time*, prīmō
fitting (be), oportet, 3

five, quinque
 flee, fugiō, 3
 flight, fuga, -ae, *f.*
 follow, sequor, 3
 foot, pēs, pedis, *m.*
 foot soldier, pedes, -itis, *m.*
 for, *prep.*, *sign of dat.*; dē, prō (*in behalf of*), *with abl.*; *to express purpose*, ad, *with gerundive*; *in expressions of time or space* per may be used, but usually it is implied in *acc. of time and of extent of space*
 for, *conj.*, enim (*postpositive*), nam
 for a long time, diū
 for the future, in reliquum tempus
 forbid, vetō, 1
 force, vīs, (vīs), *f.* (§ 813)
 forces, cōpia, -arum, *f. plur.*
 foresee, prōvideō, 2
 forest, silva, -ae, *f.*
 formerly, antea
 fort, castrum, -ī, *n.*
 fortify, mūniō, 4
 fortify (all) about, circummūniō, 4
 fortune, fortūna, -ae, *f.*
 four, quattuor
 fourth, quārtus, -a, -um
 free, liber, -era, -erum
 free, liberate, liberō, 1
 frequent, crēber, -bra, -brum
 fresh, integer, -gra, -grum
 friend, amicus, -ī, *m.*
 friendly, amicus, -a, -um
 friendship, amicitia, -ae, *f.*
 frighten, perterreō, 2
 from, ā or ab, dē, ē, ex, *with abl.*
Often expressed by the abl. of separation without a prep.

Galba, Galba, -ae, *m.*
 garrison, praesidium, praesi'di, *n.*
 gate, porta, -ae, *f.*
 Gaul, Gallia, -ae, *f.*
 Gaul (a), Gallus, -ī, *m.*
 general, imperātor, -ōris, *m.*
 Germans (the), Germāni, -ōrum, *m. plur.*
 Germany, Germānia, -ae, *f.*
 girl, puella, -ae, *f.*
 give, dō, dare, dedi, datus (§ 161. N.)
 give back, reddō, 3
 give a right of way, iter dō
 go, eō, ire, īi (ivī), itūrus (§ 842)
 go out, excēdō, 3
 god, deus, -ī, *m.*
 goddess, dea, -ae, *f.* (§ 70. a)
 gold, aurum, -ī, *n.*
 good, bonus, -a, -um (§ 456)
 grain, frumentum, -ī, *n.*
 grain supply, rēs frumentāria
 great, magnus, -a, -um (§ 456)
 greatest, maximus, -a, -um; summus, -a, -um
 greatly, magnopere
 greatness, magnitūdō, -inis, *f.*
 Greece, Graecia, -ae, *f.*
 grief, dolor, -ōris, *m.*
 guard, praesidium, praesi'di, *n.*
 had, *as auxiliary, expressed in verb form*
 hand, manus, -ūs, *f.*
 harm, noceō, 2, *with dat.* (§ 224)
 has, *as auxiliary, expressed in verb form*
 hasten, contendō, 3; properō, 1
 have, habeō, 2; *when auxiliary of perfect, not expressed*

he, is, hic, ille, *or not expressed*

head, caput, -itis, *n.*

hear, audiō, 4

heart, animus, -ī, *m.*

heavy, gravis, -e

height, altitūdō, -inis, *f.*

Helvetii (the), Helvētīi, -ōrum, *m.*

plur.

hem in, contineō, 2

her, eius, huius, istius, illius; *reflex.*,

suus, -a, -um (§ 135)

heretofore, antea

herself, suī. *See self*

high, altus, -a, -um

highest, summus, -a, -um

him, *see he*

himself, suī. *See self*

hinder, prohibeō, 2; impediō, 4

hindrance, impedimentum, -ī, *n.*

his, eius, huius, istius, illius; *reflex.*,

suus, -a, -um (§ 135)

hold, teneō, 2; obtineō, 2

hold back, retineō, 2

home, domus, -ūs, *f.* (§ 813); at

home, domī (§ 485)

hope, *v.*, spērō, 1

hope, *n.*, spēs, speī, *f.*

horn, cornū, -ūs, *n.*

horse, equus, -ī, *m.*

horseman, eques, -itis, *m.*

hostile, inimicus, -a, -um

hour, hōra, -ae, *f.*

how, quam; how far, quam longē;

how long, quam diū

hurl, iaciō, 3; coniciō, 3

I, ego (§ 825), *or not expressed*

if, si; if not, nisi

immediately, statim

in, *of place*, in, *with abl.*; *of time*
or of respect, abl. *without prep.*

in command of (be), praesum, -esse,
-fui, -futurus, *with dat.* (§ 623)

in order that, ut, *with subjv.*; in
order that not, lest, nē, *with*
subjv.

in the presence of, apud, *prep. with*
acc.

in truth, vērō

in vain, frūstrā

industry, diligentia, -ae, *f.*

infantry, *plur. of pedes*, -itis, *m.*

infantry (of), pedester, -tris, -tre

inflict punishment upon, suppli-
cium sūmō dē, *with abl.*

influence, addūcō, 3

inform someone, aliquem certiōrem
faciō

injure, noceō, 2, *with dat.* (§ 224)

injury, iniūria, -ae, *f.*

inquire, quaerō, 3

intend, in animō esse, *with dat.*

into, in, *with acc.*

intrust, committō, 3

is, *used as auxiliary, not trans-*
lated; as copula, sum, esse, fui,
futurus (§ 838)

island, insula, -ae, *f.*

it, is, hic, iste, *or not expressed*

Italy, Italia, -ae, *f.*

its, eius, huius, istius, illius; *reflex.*,

suus, -a, -um (§ 135)

itself, suī. *See self*

join together, committō, 3

journey, iter, itineris, *n.* (§ 813)

judgment, iudicium, iūdi'ci, *n.*

justice, iūs, iūris, *n.*

keep, teneō, 2
keep (in), restrain, contineō, 2
keep (out or from), prohibeō, 2
kill, interficiō, 3; necō, 1
kind, genus, -eris, *n.*
king, rēx, rēgis, *m.*
kingdom, rēgnum, -ī, *n.*
know, cognōscō, 3, *in perf. tenses*;
 sciō, 4
known, nōtus, -a, -um

labor, *v.*, labōrō, 1
labor, *n.*, labor, -ōris, *m.*; opera, -ae, *f.*
lack, *v.*, dēsum, deesse, dēfuī, dē-
 futūrus, *with dat.* (§ 623)
lack, *n.*, inopia, -ae, *f.*
lacking (be), dēsum, deesse, dēfuī,
 dēfutūrus, *with dat.* (§ 623)
lamp, lūcerna, -ae, *f.*
land, terra, -ae, *f.*
language, lingua, -ae, *f.*
large, magnus, -a, -um
law, lēx, lēgis, *f.*
lay down, lay aside, dēpōnō, 3
lay waste, vāstō, 1
lead, dūcō, 3
lead across, trādūcō, 3
lead away, abdūcō, 3
lead back, redūcō, 3
lead forward, prōdūcō, 3
lead in, conduct, inducō, 3
lead out, lead forth, ēdūcō, 3
lead through, perdūcō, 3
lead to, addūcō, 3
Leander, Lēander, -dri, *m.*
learn, know (*in perf. tenses*), cog-
 nōscō, 3
leave, depart from, discēdō, 3
leave behind, abandon, relinquō, 3

leave off, intermittō, 3
left, sinister, -tra, -trum
legion, legiō, -ōnis, *f.*
length, longitūdō, -inis, *f.*
Lesbia, Lesbia, -ae, *f.*
lest, nē, *with subjv.*
liberty, libertās, -ātis, *f.*
lieutenant, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*
life, vīta, -ae, *f.*
light, levis, -e
light, lūx, lūcis, *f.*
lightly, leviter
like, *adj.*, similis, -e (§ 457)
like, love, amō, 1
line of battle, aciēs, aciēi, *f.*
listen, audiō, 4
little, parvus, -a, -um (§ 456)
little, by a little, paulō
live, habitō, 1; incolō, 3
lofty, altus, -a, -um
long, longus, -a, -um
long, for a long time, diū
look at, spectō, 1
look for, quaerō, 3
look out for, prōvideō, 2
lose, āmittō, 3
love, amō, 1
loyal, firmus, -a, -um

make, faciō, 3 (§ 843)
make a speech, orātiōnem habēō
make war upon, bellum inferō, *with*
dat. (§ 623)
man, homō, -inis, *m. and f.* (§ 813);
 vir, viri, *m.*
manner, modus, -ī, *m.*
many, multī, -ae, -a
march, iter, itineris, *n.* (§ 813)
march (to), iter faciō

Marcus, Mārcus, -ī, *m.*

Mark, Mārcus, -ī, *m.*

marry, in mātīmōnium dūcō

matter, negōtium, negōtī, *n.*; rēs, rei, *f.*

me, see I

means, by means of, *expressed by the abl.*

meanwhile, in the meantime, interim

memory, memoria, -ae, *f.*

method, ratiō, -ōnis, *f.*

midst of, medius, -a, -um

mile, mille passūs (§ 536); *plur.*, milia passuum

military, militāris, -e

mind, animus, -ī, *m.*; mēns, mentis, *f.*

mine, meus, -a, -um

Minerva, Minerva, -ae, *f.*

Minotaur, Minōtaurus, -ī, *m.*

money, pecūnia, -ae, *f.*

month, mēnsis, -is, *m.*

more, *adj.*, plūs, plūris (§ 458), or *expressed by a comparative; adv.*, magis

most, *adj.*, plūrimus, -a, -um, or *expressed by a superl.; adv.*, maximē, plūrimum

mother, māter, mātis, *f.*

mountain, mōns, montis, *m.*

move, moveō, 2

move deeply, commoveō, 2; permoveō, 2

moved, commōtus, -a, -um; permōtus, -a, -um

much (by), multō

Mucius, Mūcius, Mūci, *m.*

multitude, multitudō, -inis, *f.*

my, meus, -a, -um

name, nōmen, -inis, *n.*

native land, patria, -ae, *f.*

nature, nātūra, -ae, *f.*

near, propinquus, -a, -um

nearest, proximus, -a, -um

necessary (be), oportet, 3

neighbor, finitimus, -ī, *m.*

neighboring, finitimus, -a, -um

neither (of two), neuter, neutra, neutrum (§ 502)

neither, neque or nec; neither . . .

nor, neque (nec) . . . neque (nec)

never, numquam

nevertheless, tamen

new, novus, -a, -um

next, proximus, -a, -um

night, nox, noctis, *f.*

nine, novem

no, minimē, or repeat verb with a negative (§ 110)

no, none, nullus, -a, -um (§ 503)

no one, nēmō, nullius

noble, nōbilis, -e

nor, neque or nec

not, nōn

not at all, minimē

not even, nē . . . quidem

nothing, nihil or nihilum, -ī, *n.*

now, nunc, iam

number, numerus, -ī, *m.*

O, usually expressed by a vocative, occasionally by the interj. Ō

obey, pāreō, 2, *with dat.* (§ 224)

observe, spectō, 1

of, sign of gen.; dē, with abl.; out of, ē or ex, with abl.

offer, prōpōnō, 3

often, saepe

on, *of place*, in, *with abl.*; *of time*,
abl. without prep.

on account of, *propter*, *with acc.*;
abl. of cause

once (*upon a time*), *olim*

one, *ūnus*, -a, -um (§ 815)

one . . . another, *of several*, *alius . . . alius*; **the one . . . the other**, *of two*, *alter . . . alter* (§ 504)

only, *solum*, *tantum*

only a few, *pauci*, -ae, -a

onto, *see on*

or, *aut*

oration, *orātiō*, -ōnis, *f.*

order, *imperō*, 1; *iubeō*, 2

other, *alius*, -a, -ud (§ 503); **the one . . . the other**, *of two*, *alter . . . alter* (§ 504)

others (*the*), *reliqui*, -ōrum, *m. plur.*

ought, *dēbeō*, 2

our, *noster*, -tra, -trum

out from, *outside of*, *ē* or *ex* *with abl.*

overcome, *superō*, 1; *vincō*, 3

owe, *dēbeō*, 2

own (*his*, *her*, *its*, *their*), *suus*, -a, -um

pace, *passus*, -ūs, *m.*

pain, *dolor*, -ōris, *m.*

part, *pars*, *partis*, *f.*

peace, *pāx*, *pācis*, *f.*

penalty, *poena*, -ae, *f.*; *supplicium*,
supplī'ci, *n.*

people, *populus*, -ī, *m.*

perceive, *sentīō*, 4

peril, *periculum*, -ī, *n.*

Perseus, *Perseus*, -ī, *m.*

persuade, *persuādeō*, 2, *with dat.*
(§ 224)

pertain, *pertineō*, 2

place, *n.*, *locus*, -ī, *m.*; *plur.*, *loca*,
-ōrum, *n.*

place, *put*, *pōnō*, 3; *locō*, 1

place in command of, *praeficiō*, 3,
with acc. and dat. (§ 623)

plan (*a*), *cōnsilium*, *cōnsī'li*, *n.*; *ratio*,
-ōnis, *f.*

plead, *dicō*, 3

please, *placeō*, 2, *with dat.* (§ 224)

pleasing, *grātus*, -a, -um

plenty, *cōpia*, -ae, *f.*

poet, *poēta*, -ae, *m.*

poor, *miser*, *misera*, *miserum*

possess, *obtinēō*, 2

power, *imperium*, *impe'rī*, *n.*; *po-*
testās, -ātis, *f.*

powerful, **be most powerful**, *plūri-*
imum possum

praise, *laudō*, 1

praise, *laus*, *laudis*, *f.*

prefer, *mālō*, *mälle*, *māluī*, —
(§ 840)

prepare, **prepare for**, *parō*, 1, *with*
acc.

preserve, *servō*, 1; *cōnservō*, 1

press hard, *premō*, 3

pretty, *pulcher*, -chra, -chrum

prize, *praemium*, *praemī*, *n.*

protection, *fidēs*, *fideī*, *f.*

provide, *comparō*, 1

public, *pūblicus*, -a, -um

punishment, *poena*, -ae, *f.*; *suppli-*
cium, *supplī'ci*, *n.*

purpose, **for the purpose of**, *ut* or
quī, *with subjv.*; *ad*, *with ger-*
und or *gerundive*; *causā*, *follow-*
ing the genitive of a gerund or
gerundive

put, pōnō, 3; locō, 1
 put down, dēpōnō, 3
 put to death, in mortem dō
 put to flight, in fugam dō

queen, rēgīna, -ae, *f.*
 quickly, celeriter
 Quintus, Quīntus, -ī, *m.*

rampart, vāllum, -ī, *n.*
 rank, ōrdō, -inis, *m.*
 rather, *see wish* rather
 reach, pertineō, 2; pateō, 2
 realm, rēgnum, -ī, *n.*
 reason, causa, -ae, *f.*
 receive, accipiō, 3
 remain, maneo, 2; permaneo, 2
 remainder (the), reliquī, -ōrum, *m.*
plur.

remaining, reliquus, -a, -um
 remarkable, ēgregius, -a, -um
 remember, memoriā teneō
 reply, respondeō, 2
 report, fāma, -ae, *f.*
 republic, rēs pūblica
 reputation, fāma, -ae, *f.*
 resist, resistō, 3, *with dat.* (§ 224)
 respect, vereor, 2
 rest (the), reliquī, -ōrum, *m. plur.*
 restrain, contineō, 2
 retain, retineō, 2
 return, give back, reddō, 3
 revolution, rēs novae, *f. plur.*
 reward, praemium, praemī, *n.*
 Rhine, Rhēnus, -ī, *m.*
 right, *adj.*, dexter, -tra, -trum
 right, *n.*, iūs, iūris, *n.*; give a right
 of way, iter dō
 river, flūmen, -inis, *n.*

road, via, viae, *f.*
 Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um; *often*
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 Romulus, Rōmulus, -ī, *m.*
 route, iter, itineris, *n.*
 rule, regō, 3
 rumor, fāma, -ae, *f.*

sacred, sacer, -cra, -crum
 safety, salūs, -ūtis, *f.*
 sail, nāvigō, 1
 sailor, nauta, -ae, *m.*
 same, idem, eadem, idem (§ 518)
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 savage, barbarus, -a, -um
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 save, servō, 1
 say, dicō, 3; say not, negō, 1
 scarcity, inopia, -ae, *f.*
 school, lūdus, -ī, *m.*
 science of war, rēs militaris, *f.*
 scout, explorātor, -ōris, *m.*
 sea, mare, -is, *n.*
 second, secundus, -a, -um
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 self, ipse, -a, -um (§ 517); suī (§ 512)
 senate, senātus, -ūs, *m.*
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 send back, remittō, 3
 serious, gravis, -e
 set fire to, incendō, 3

set forth, prōpōnō, 3
settle, sedēō, 2
seven, septem
seventh, septimus, -a, -um
several, plūres, plūra
severe, gravis, -e
severely, graviter
Sextus, Sextus, -ī, *m.*
shall, *expressed by future tense*
sharp, ācer, ācris, ācre [*expressed*
she, ea, haec, ista, illa (§ 205), *or not*
ship, nāvis, -is, *f.* (§ 412. a)
shore, ōra, -ae, *f.*
short, brevis, -e
show, dēmōnstrō, 1; ostendō, 3
signal, signum, -ī, *n.*
similar, similis, -e
since, cum (§ 642)
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sit, sedēō, 2
size, magnitūdō, -inis, *f.*
six, sex
sixth, sextus, -a, -um
skillful, **skilled**, peritus, -a, -um
slaughter, caedēs, -is, *f.*
slave, servus, -ī, *m.*
slavery, servitūs, -ūtis, *f.*
slow, tardus, -a, -um
slowly, tardē
small, parvus, -a, -um
smallest, minimus, -a, -um
so, ita, sic, tam
so great, tantus, -a, -um
so that, ut; **so that not**, ut nōn
soldier, miles, -itis, *m.*
some, *often not expressed*; aliquī,
 aliqua, aliquod (§ 831)
some . . . others, alii . . . alii (§ 504)
someone, aliquis (§ 831)

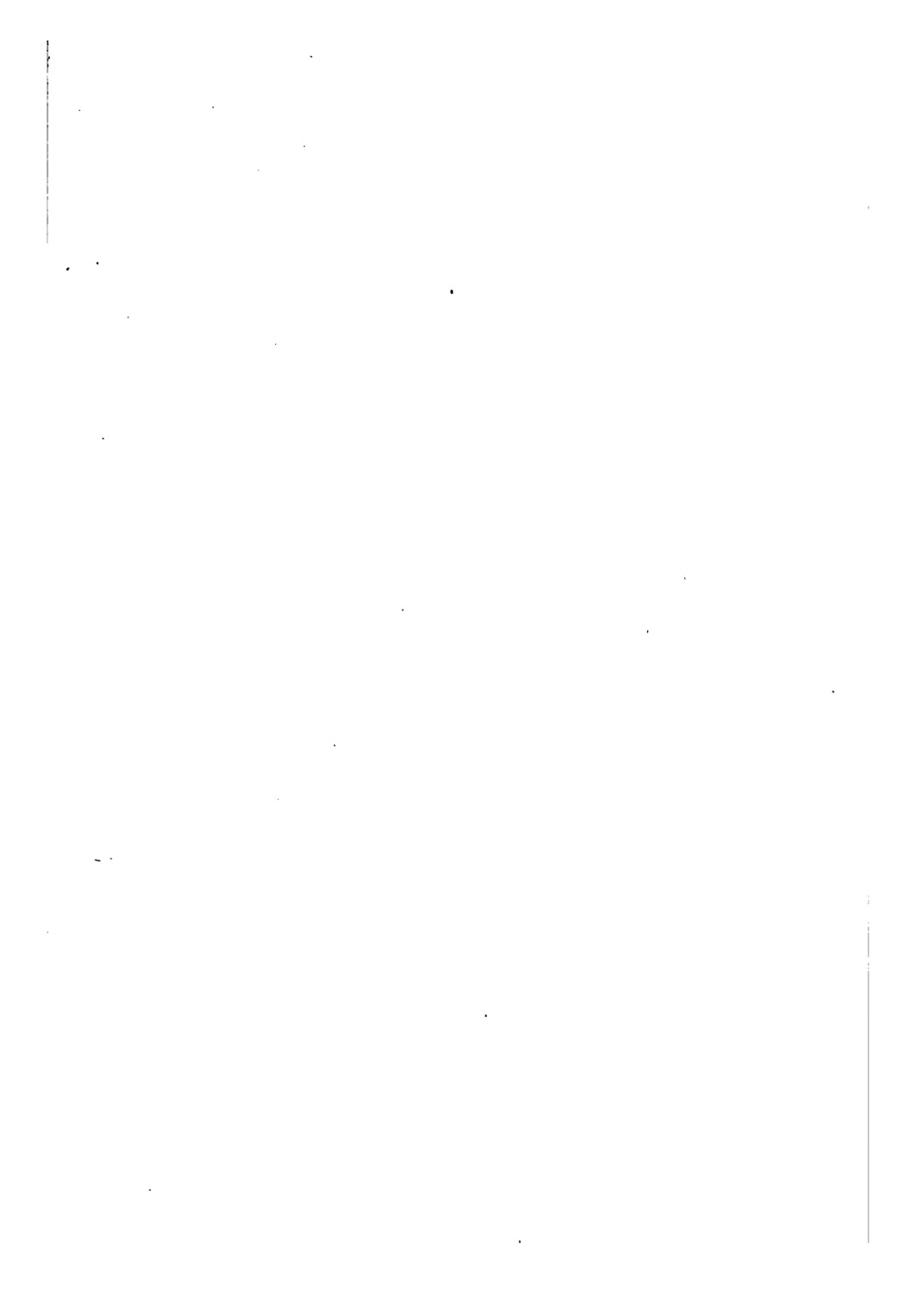
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son, filius, fili, *m.*
soon, mox
sovereignty, rēgnum, -ī, *n.*
space, spatium, spatī, *n.*
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speech, ōratiō, -ōnis, *f.*
spirit, animus, -ī, *m.*
spur, calcar, -āris, *n.*
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stand still, **take a stand**, cōsistō, 3
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stay, permanēō, 2
steadfast, firmus, -a, -um
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story, fābula, -ae, *f.*
strange, nōvus, -a, -um
street, via, -ae, *f.*
strength, vis, (vis), *f.*
strong, fortis, -e; firmus, -a, -um
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 plicium dō
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suitable, idōneus, -a, -um
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supreme, summus, -a, -um
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swift, celer, -eris, -ere
swiftly, celeriter
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ten, decem
tenth, decimus, -a, -um
terrified, perterritus, -a, -um
terrify, perterreō, 2
territory, finēs, -ium, *m. plur.*
than, quam
thank, grātiās agō, *with dat.*
that, *demon. pron.*, is (§ 203), iste, ille (§ 524); *rel. pron.*, quī, quae, quod
that, in order that, in purpose clauses, ut
that not, lest, in purpose clauses, nē
the, not expressed
the one, the other (of two), alter, altera, alterum
their, gen. plur. of is; *reflex.*, suus, -a, -um (§ 135)
their own, suus, -a, -um (§ 135)
them, see they
then, at that time, tum
then, in the next place, deinde
there, as expletive, not expressed
there, in that place, ibi
therefore, itaque
these, see this
Theseus, Thēseus, -ī, *m.*
they, ii, hi, isti, illi, or not expressed (§ 205)
thick, crēber, -bra, -brum
thing, rēs, rei, *f.*
think, arbitror, 1; exīstimō, 1; putō, 1
third, tertius, -a, -um
this, hic, haec, hoc (§ 523); is, ea, id (§ 203)
those, see that, dem. pron.
though, cum
thousand, mille (§ 536)
three, trēs, tria (§ 824)
three hundred, trecenti, -ae, -a
through, per, *with acc.*
throw, iaciō, 3
throw down, dēiciō, 3
time, tempus, -oris, *n.*
timid, timidus, -a, -um
to, sign of dat.; ad, in, *with acc.*; *expressing purpose*, ut, quī, *with subjv.*; ad, *with gerund or gerundive*
to each other, inter with acc. of a reflex. pron.
toil, labōrō, 1
top of, summus, -a, -um
tower, turris, -is, *f.*
town, oppidum, -ī, *n.*
troops, cōpiae, -ārum, *f. plur.*
true, vērus, -a, -um
try, temptō, 1
twelfth, duodecimus, -a, -um
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urge, hortor, 1
us, nōs, *acc. plur. of ego* (§ 509)

valor, virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*
very, *superl. degree*, maximē; *intensive*, ipse, -a, -um (§ 517)
victory, victōria, -ae, *f.*
villa, villa, -ae, *f.*
violence, vīs, (vīs), *f.* (§ 419)

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wait, wait for, expectō, 1
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want, inopia, -ae, *f.*
war, bellum, -ī, *n.*
warn, moneō, 2
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why, cūr
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without, sine, *with abl.*
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